Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Feb. 1, 1956

Good evening:

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Eden concluded their Washington talks today by issuing two important statements. One was the formal communique on the results of the three-day conference, which was expected. The other, unexpected statement was a joint declaration on the challenge confronting the free world. This statement... or declaration... proclaimed the willingness of Britain and the United States to negotiate with Russia, in the hope of freeing mankind from "the pall of fear and insecurity which obscures what can... and should be... a glorious future." But it points out, bluntly, that in the past 10 years, Russia has gobbled up 10 independent European countries.... this in a time when some 600-million people have been granted nationhood by the West. Other points in the declaration are: The United States and Britain "shall never initiate violence." They will persevere in seeking a just and lasting peace, and universal disarmament effectively controlled. "We are determined," say the two leaders "to make the conquest of

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the atom a pathway to peaceful progress, not a road to doom."

The other statement... the communique... deals with specifics. The United States and Great Britain, it says, are "firmly united" in their determination to prevent expansion by force or subversion in the Far East. It conceded that "some differences remain in our judgments as to the most effective means to achieve these purposes"... a reference possibly to the question of recognition of Red China and the relaxing of controls on trade with Red China. The West German government, it says, is the only government "entitled" to speak for the German people. And we shall continue our efforts "to bring about the reunification of Germany in freedom." Regarding the Israeli-Arab dispute, a settlement is "the most urgent need". This will be possible, the communique says, only when both sides "are willing to reconcile the positions which they have hitherto taken."

Ed Murrow is in Israel tonight, and we shall have a first-hand report from him in a few minutes.

President Eisenhower asked Congress today for an increase in postal rates, to take the Post Office Department out of the red. Under the President's proposal, the cost of mailing a regular first-class letter would be raised to four cents. An Air Mail letter would cost seven cents. The rates for advertising matter, newspapers and magazines would also be raised... bringing in, altogether, an additional 400-million dollars a year. Postmaster General Summerfield says the increases are necessary because of higher operating costs. He points out that with the passing of every minute, the postal service is going a thousand dollars deeper in debt.

The House approved a 1½-billion-dollar Navy shipbuilding program today by an overwhelming vote of 358 to 3. The measure... which now goes to the Senate... includes authorization for the world's first atom-powered surface ship, a light cruiser especially designed for launching guided missiles. It also calls for construction of six atomic-powered submarines and a start on an atomic-powered supercarrier, in addition to 15 other warships of the conventional type. The

→

bill merely authorizes the construction program. The money to put it through must be provided later in an appropriations measure.

Democratic Senator Jackson, of Washington State, renewed his warning today that Russia may win the race to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile. In a Senate speech, Jackson proposed that our ballistic missile program be placed under a full-time civilian administrator, reporting directly to the Secretary of Defense and to the President. Defense Secretary Wilson told a news conference, later in the day, that he does plan to name a "czar" to supervise the long-range missile program... but that, so far, he hasn't found the "right man". On another subject, Wilson said it may be possible by June, 1957, to let a hundred thousand draftees leave military service after serving only 18 months. The normal service period is 24 months. Wilson emphasized that he is only "considering" doing this. And if these men are let out of service early, they will have to agree to stay in the ready reserve for at least two and a half years. And monthly draft calls might have to be doubled.

Congress heard testimony today that a new warning system must be developed against the intercontinental missile. Dr. A.G. Hill of M.I.T., who is one of the country's top civil defense experts, told a House committee that the present radar warning system... designed to detect enemy planes... will soon be out of date. For the supersonic missile, a new, supplementary warning screen will be required.

An encouraging note was sounded today by Secretary of the Army Brucker. Brucker told a National Press Club luncheon, in Washington, that the Army is continually adapting itself "to the requirements of warfare in the atomic age." The Army is large enough, he said, to assure a proper margin of safety in the cold war.

The National Council of Churches announced today that it is sending a delegation of eight Protestant leaders to Russia, to further "mutual understanding". It will be the first broadly representative Protestant group to visit Russia since the Bolshevik revolution. They will be there about ten days.

Moscow today demanded the release of those 14 Russian fishing boats seized by Norway for alleged violation of its territorial waters. Moscow denied that the boats had been "poaching" in Norwegian waters... but admitted that in bad weather it is possible to make a "mistake".

South Africa today gave all Soviet consular officials, and their families, one month to leave the country. The government of South Africa charged the Russians with spreading Communist propaganda among the natives and creating unrest. In the future, whatever state business South Africa has with Russia will be handled by ~~thmm~~ diplomatic representatives in London.

The United States won its first gold medal today in the winter olympics in Cortina, Italy. Hayes Allan Jenkins of Colorado Springs won the men's figure skating championship. Ronald Robertson of Long Beach, California, took second. And Jenkins' younger brother Dave finished third... a clean sweep of first, second and third place.

Now let's have that report from Ed Murrow... a description he recorded of life in an Israeli village, or ka-butz, in the Gaza Strip.... where, as he says, rifles are as much in evidence as pitchforks.

tape runs 5:08
ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow recording from Nachaloz in the Gaza strip."

Tonight, Mr. Murrow is on his way to the region of the Dead Sea. We hope to have another report from him tomorrow. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) First, here is Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

Secretary of the Army Brucker used some colorful language in describing Russian diplomacy today. In a speech at the National Press Club in Washington, Secretary Brucker said: " The Kremlin is the biggest of all grifters, operating a gigantic global shell game. The world is always being asked to guess under which shell will be found the pea which stands for peace." The tragedy, he went on, is that this is no petty pastime of an oversize carnival... The stakes are nothing less than the freedom of all free men.

THAT THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Wednesday, February 1, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Now let's have that report from Ed Murrow, a description he recorded of life in an Israeli village, or kabuts?, in the Gaza strip, where - as he says - rifles are as much in evidence as pitch forks.

MURROW: We came down here from Jerusalem, down the winding road through a desolate area of huge gray boulders, lying in brick red soil. Off to the right, the Wady Sheriah?, where Samson courted Delilah. On the left, the Arab village, of Abrugot. On the other side of the road, on top of the hill, a prosperous-looking rural village, founded by German-Jewish immigrants who came here to escape Hitler. On down through the rolling and sometimes ...? hills of Judea, there to the left is the place where David met Goliath. A little further on is the remnant of a road built by Hadrian. And, finally, down to the flat rich land, heavy with winter green, reaching the northern edge of the Negev Desert, a country that reminds you of Wisconsin in the early spring, huge fields, modern mechanical equipment. As dusk came gently down, men with rifles were walking towards the bridges, the night guard against infiltration and sabotage. About twelve miles from this kabuts, we picked up an escort of two jeeps, loaded with Israeli soldiers. We were approaching the Egyptian frontier. When we arrived at Naharas?, it was almost time to turn on the lights, the floodlights, that surround this community of fifty-five families, seven thousand chickens, fifty-five head of cattle, seven tractors, and other modern equipment. Outside the flood-lit area is barbed wire, slit? trenches and concrete bunkers. Watch towers about forty feet high command the entire perimeter. This kabuts covers about twenty-four hundred acres. The boundary between Israel and Egypt is only about five hundred yards from the main buildings which are surrounded by the barbed wire and the floodlights. And the watch towers are manned every night, each man spending two nights a week on guard duty. And some of the outposts are modern and complete, even to

field telephones. The buildings are small, wood or concrete. Outside some of the wooden buildings, extra concrete walls - about eight inches thick - go up to the second floor windows, that's to prevent sniper fire. This is a young kabuts, only about two and a half years old. It is manned and worked by Israelis. Most of them young; all of themex-soldiers - and rifles as much in evidense as pitch forks. The feontier here lies in a lovely green rolling valley. It is marked only by a deep furrow, down the middle. These youngsters cultivate right down to the demarkation line. When they get near to the line, frequently one man drives the tractor while two others with rifles ride along ~~xx~~ just in case. Here inside the barbed wire two huge silos dominate the scene. There is mud ankle deep everywhere. You remove your knee boots before entering the house. Right now there are four relatively new babies squalling or yawning on a porch in the winter sunshine. This kabuts is completely self-contained, has its own power and water, its own defense force.

There was quite a chess tournament here last night. The chess champion of Israel was here, played twenty-five simultaneous games and lost five of them.

The trees are beginning to grow. Some of them are a good fifteen feet tall. The food is adequate but plain. The milk, produced by the Holstein herd, is excellent. The clothing worn is nondescript, including a number of army cast-offs, and rubber boots at this time of year are required wearing for men and women. They sing in the cow sheds and in the showers in the evening, and I'm assured this is not an act put on for a visiting fireman.

In this kabuts I have ~~xxx~~ heard the word "we" more often than in any other community of comparable size. They will tell you that "we have brought in an oil well, not far from here," that "we are developing a long staple cotton of excellent qua_lity," they deplore the fact that in the limited area that they're able to irrigate they must bring the pipes inside the barbed wire at night. Most of the youngsters here

came out from the cities. They can leave if theywant to. They get no pay. But their clothing and their basic needs are provided. The farm belongs to no one, but to all of them. One youngster told me last night that he went to Europe last summer to study cattle breeding. I asked him who sent him, and he said "the farm of course, who else?" This isn't free enterprise but it is enterprising. A curious combination of defense and agricultural production.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Naharas, in the Gaza strip.

COLLINGWOOD: We hope to have another report from Mr. Murrow tomorrow. I'll be back in a moment, with the footnote to today's news.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Feb. 2, 1956

Good evening:

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent President Eisenhower a new message... elaborating on his proposal for a 20-year friendship treaty with the United States. Mr. Eisenhower rejected that proposal last week, pointing out... politely... that under the United Nations charter both countries already are bound to seek peaceful settlements. The President said then, in so many words, that something much more basic than a stroke of a pen was needed to change world conditions; that there had to be, in the Russian government, a change of heart. The text of the new Bulganin message has not been released. It is a long message, and is still being translated... and studied. Like the original Soviet note, it was delivered by the Russian ambassador in Washington. But this time, instead of delivering the message to the White House, the ambassador delivered it to Secretary of State Dulles at the State Department.

British Prime Minister Eden went before Congress today, and made two addresses---one to the Senate, the other to the House. For a first-hand report on these speeches by Sir Anthony, let's switch now to Griffing Bancroft in Washington.

Bancroft report runs approximately 5 minutes ends on cue: "I return you now to Charles Collingwood in New York."

One of the decisions reached this week by Prime Minister Eden and President Eisenhower, was to invite France to join this country and Britain in discussing what to do to prevent war in ~~Palestine.~~ the Middle East. France tonight accepted that invitation. The Arab states, at the same time, warned that they will not allow decisions to be imposed on them. Any steps taken, they say, must be with their approval.

President Eisenhower's personal physician... Major General Snyder... told reporters today that Mr. Eisenhower should have more time to decide about a second term. Snyder said, "No man who is just four and a half months past a heart attack is in a position yet to determine his own physical fitness." He declined to say how much more time Mr. Eisenhower would need... but tentatively set February 14th as the date for the physical examination which may provide the answer.

The President talked politics today with former Governor Dewey, in a White House meeting that lasted about an hour. Dewey told correspondents afterwards that he couldn't conceive of not having President Eisenhower's leadership in these times. And underscoring this, he said: "I mean he is absolutely necessary to the world and the best prospects of peace." But he had no opinion on what the President would do; they had not discussed the question of a second term. Dewey reported that in addition to politics, they also talked about world problems. It seemed to him, Dewey said, that Asia was the most important area to watch.

For the President, it was a fairly busy day. In the morning he went to a "prayer breakfast"... attended by several hundred Washington figures... and said a revival of religion in this country has shown the world that "this nation is still a nation under God." After his conference with Dewey, Mr. Eisenhower drove to his Gettysburg farm... where he and Mrs. Eisenhower will spend the week-end. And while they're there, they'll both register for the upcoming elections.

Former President Truman is speaking tonight at a Democratic dinner, here in New York. And he will say, in his prepared speech, that the pressure Republicans are putting on President Eisenhower to run "in spite of everything is indecent." One of the advantages Democrats have, Mr. Truman will say, is that they have "a number of men of outstanding character and ability who are available to head the ticket." He will also accuse the Administration of "bluff and bluster with atomic weapons... and making the United States look ridiculous before the whole world." One of his specific charges will be that the Administration... in his words... "cut down our armed

forces in the face of growing Communist strength."

Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Kefauver of Tennessee are both attending tonight's dinner. Each, in his way, is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. And during the day, both had long private talks with Mr. Truman... who said he was favoring nobody until convention time rolls around. He agreed with Harriman's statement that "we're just trying to get a Democrat in the White House, and we're not concerned yet with who it is." Harriman is not an avowed candidate. Kefauver, who is, said Mr. Truman made it "very plain" that he wants an open convention, and will not put any roadblocks in anybody's way. (The former President has admitted that he blocked Kefauver's nomination in 1952).

Adlai Stevenson, campaigning on the West Coast, was not pesent at the Democratic dinner, but sent a message saying: "We all know in our hearts that this will be a year of great triumph for our cause."

In London today, a moderate Socialist... James Griffiths... was elected deputy leader of the British Labor Party in Parliament. Griffiths defeated leftist Aneurin Bevan by a vote of 141 to 111... in a close contest.

The Norwegian navy seized two more Russian fishing boats today for alleged violation of its territorial waters. That makes sixteen vessels the Norwegians have taken into custody, altogether, despite Moscow's demand yesterday that the fishing vessels and their crews be released.

In the United Nations today, the United States announced that it is giving the Sudan its full support, in that country's bid for U.N. membership. The Sudan achieved its independence from Egypt and Britain on January 1st... and asked, almost at once, to be admitted to the U.N. Britain, incidentally, agreed to general procedures today for granting early home rule to Malaya.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, opened its 12th session today in the city of Bangalore, in India. The conference... which is attended by the representatives of 22 governments... defeated a Soviet move to win membership in

[redacted]

the commission for Communist China. Such a move... if successful... would have amounted to bringing Red China into the United Nations "through the back door", since the commission is an agency of the U.N.

A survey... made public at United Nations headquarters today... accuses Red China of holding more than 25-million persons in slave labor camps throughout the Chinese mainland. The detailed survey is based on evidence submitted by Nationalist China, the United States, and various international agencies dealing with slave labor practices. The United States charges... in the survey... that Red China maintains at least 2-thousand forced labor camps.

Buenos Aires marked a victory for democracy tonight... the reappearance of the celebrated newspaper "La Prensa" under the guidance of its rightful owner, Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, exactly 1-thousand, 833 days after it was muzzled by Juan Peron.

General Motors announced today that its net income last year totaled 1-billion, 189-million dollars... marking the first time in history an industrial corporation's net earnings have exceeded one billion dollars in a single year. G.M. also announced new record payroll and employment figures. For the first time, G.M. paid more than 3-billion dollars in wages and salaries.

The National Safety Council reported today that 38-thousand, 300 persons died in traffic accidents in 1955. That's an eight percent increase over 1954... but not the worst year on record. Almost 40-thousand persons died on the nation's highways in 1941.

Bob Burns, the comedian who... with his bazooka... was always poking fun at his relatives in Van Buren, Arkansas, died of cancer today in a Hollywood hospital. He was 65.

In the Winter Olympics today, Tenley Albright of Newton, Massachusetts, won the women's figure skating championship. Sixteen-year-old Carol Heiss of Ozone Park, New York, was second. Today's gold and silver medals moved the United States into sixth place in the winter games. Russia remains in first place.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news — But first here is ~~Gay Aby~~ Hugh Holder

FOOTNOTE

This being Groundhog Day, people all over the country have been pulling the poor little beasts out of their holes to find out whether they're able to see their shadow. And, as usual, the weather bureau warns that the groundhog is hardly the best tool for long range forecasting..."Its not so much that they're all wrong, says the bureau. But they aren't all right for all times in all places." Well, of course, that's what some people say about the weather bureau.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD... . ~~GOODNIGHT~~ See you tomorrow

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - Charles Collingwood

Thursday, February 2, 195
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: ..... British Prime Minister Eden went before Congress today and made two addresses, one to the Senate, the other before the House. For a first-hand report on these speeches by Sir Anthony let's switch now to Griffing Bancroft in Washington.

BANCROFT: Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, scored at least a real personal triumph today with American lawmakers, Capitol Hill visitors, and especially congressional secretaries. The handsome Sir Anthony (he does look sometimes more like a matinee idol than one of the world's top statesmen) played to standing-room-only crowds in separate speeches to the Senate and the House. An hour before the Prime Minister was to arrive the floors were full, galleries were crowded, and secretaries seemed to lurk in every corridor, waiting for a glimpse. We reporters, too, were crowded in the news galleries. Sir Anthony spoke first to the Senate. He read a prepared speech, interrupted several times by applause. He set forth three suggested courses of action for the United States and Great Britain: to maintain our friendships and alliances without excluding a willingness to talk to Communists. In areas where danger of conflict is most acute, and he mentioned the Middle East, to declare our unity of purpose. And, finally, the British Prime Minister said we should continue giving economic aid where it's most needed to our friends first, but not forgetting others.

Sir Anthony got his first big applause when he said Britain herself needed no more economic help and he got his greatest attention when he said he thought the threat of another war had diminished because both sides realize the atom bomb might mean mutual oblivion, but the Prime Minister's warmest reception came when he ended his prepared address, took off his glasses, raised his hands to silence the applause, and then off-the-cuff spoke in more heart-to-heart fashion about the accomplishments of his meetings here with

President Eisenhower. In fact, this went over so well that when he walked to the other side of the capital to talk to the House he did the same thing and here, by recording, ishow he ended that speech.

EDEN: And so, Mr. Speaker, I sum up my message to you. Last night the President and I signed the declaration of Washington together. It embodies our faith. It expresses our principles and shows our confidence in our destiny. If we have the tenacity to maintain these before the world, and the courage to defend them, in conference or inconflict we can together face the future unafraid.

Mr. Speaker, in all conferences there are the written words of the published document, there are the discussions, there are the communiques, - call them what you will, but it's not enough, you know, Sir, to talk of these conferences merely in that sense, because there was much more in these three days in value to our countries than that. What there was, but lots more, is just this. The spirit which animates our two countries. (applause) It's that that counts above all. These have been the most encouraging three days I have ever spent among you here in Washington and I've been on many of these journeys. They were encouraging not only because it was so heartening to find your President in such wonderful health, (applause) they were also encouraging because I felt at alltimes how close we were in mind and thought and I've come away convinced that (unintelligible) that spirit, which you (unintelligible), sir, much closer than any written document whatever you put in it, that banded together we can really render service to this troubled universe and maybe bring peace to the world forever. (applause)

Ed. trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Collingwood for Murrow Fri., Feb. 3, 1956

Good evening:

British Prime Minister Eden ended his Washington visit today by saying that Anglo-American relations "have never been in better shape." Eden expressed this view at the airport, just before taking off for Ottawa. Earlier, at a news conference, he said his three-day conference with President Eisenhower had shown "a very wide range of agreement." The prime minister told the Washington correspondents that he and Mr. Eisenhower "take very seriously" the possibility of taking joint action, with France, to keep peace in the Middle East. ~~And~~ Great Britain and the United States, he said, are firmly agreed that Germany should be united through free elections. Eden said that Britain wants a step-by-step relaxation of curbs on trade with Red China, to bring it on a level with Allied trade with Russia. He urged the West to do "everything possible" to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas. And he used the adjective "remarkable" to describe Soviet Premier Bulganin's latest offer of friendship

treaties.. not only with the United States... but also with Britain and France. It was remarkable, he thought, because the Russians so recently "tore up" a non-aggression pact they had with Great Britain... simply because the British joined the Western European Union.

There has been no formal answer to the latest Bulganin message. But the feeling in both Washington and London is that the new offer of a friendship treaty, like the first one, will be refused. ~~President Eisenhower announced [illegible]~~ his rejection of the ~~first offer almost a week ago. The Moscow Radio got around to announcing it only today.~~

The United States banned American travel to Hungary today, except with special permission of the State Department. And we are planning new restrictions on travel by Hungarian diplomats in this country. The United States is taking this action because of the arrest of two Hungarians working for ~~[illegible]~~ American press services in Budapest, and the imprisonment of ~~two~~ OTHER Hungarians employed by the American legation. ~~Seven other employes of the legation have been arrested by the Secret Police, and their fate is unknown.~~

~~In Paris, the new French cabinet held its first meeting today. And it was decided that Premier Mollet will go to Algeria on Monday, to try to quell the revolt in that North African province.~~

There was a new incident today in the Gaza strip. Egyptian and Israeli troops exchanged fire for 20 minutes. Israel says the incident began when an Egyptian machinegun opened up on an Israeli patrol, in Israeli territory. (Ed Murrow obtained an exclusive interview today with Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. And we shall have that report for you in a moment).

~~Vice President Nixon announced today that the United States will lend Brazil an additional 55 million dollars for development of a steel plant. It's the big steel mill at Volta Redonda, and Mr. Nixon toured it today in company with the new Brazilian president.~~

~~In Washington, the Defense Department issued a draft call today for 6-thousand men in April. This entire draft call is for the Army.~~

The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... indicated today that ~~[illegible]~~ some of our defense aircraft are now flying with atomic bombs, ready to retaliate immediately if this country is

attacked. "It is only common sense," Twining said, "that whatever weapons our air force uses must be readily available." The danger of accidental nuclear explosions in the air was called "essentially non-existent".

There was a piece of sensational testimony in Congress today. Republican Senator Case charged that an attorney offered him 25-hundred dollars for his re-election campaign, believing that he... Case... was going to vote in favor of the natural gas bill. Democratic Senator Fulbright, who is co-sponsor of the measure, said he joined in "condemning" anyone who would make such an offer. Case named no names. The natural gas bill would exempt natural gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission.

~~The House Appropriations Committee recommended today that 2-billion, 900-million dollars be spent for running the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year. That's 26-million dollars less than President Eisenhower requested for the department in his budget message.~~

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey testified today ~~A suggestion by the President was opposed today by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. Humphrey testified~~ before the Senate-House economic committee, and said he is against enacting stand-by controls on consumer credit at this time. In his economic message, Mr. Eisenhower asked that serious consideration be given such controls. Humphrey expressed the view it would be better to act "when you know the conditions you have to meet."

A House sub-committee heard more testimony today regarding political broadcasts. ~~CBS Vice President Richard Salant urged that the~~ Communications Act be amended, "to give broadcasters, in the exercise of their journalistic functions, greater opportunity to inform the American public." The law, as it now stands, says that if a broadcaster provides time for one candidate, he must make equal time available for

all other candidates for that office. CBS Vice President Richard Salant pointed out that, in 1952, there were 18 candidates just for President. Liberalization of the law, he said, would enable broadcasters to give major candidates more time on news and panel discussion programs. CBS, he said, would then offer free time to the major presidential candidates for a modern-day version of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

In Detroit, a federal judge has dismissed an indictment charging the United Auto Workers with violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. The union had been accused of using dues-money illegally, to pay for broadcasts by political candidates.

Governor Lausche of Ohio filed as a candidate today, for the Democratic senatorial nomination. The Ohio primary will be held on May 8th. Lausche also is a candidate for Ohio's "favorite son" nomination for President.

~~And in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, President and Mrs. Eisenhower registered for the November election.~~

Switch to Tr 14 at 7:49:20 in cue:

Now let's listen to that recorded report by Ed Murrow, on his interview today with the Israeli prime minister. The report is coming to us from Tel Aviv.

tape runs 7:35

returns on cue: "This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv."

That's an exclusive interview Mr. Murrow had today with the remarkable prime minister of Israel. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Foot note to the Day's News. (pause) But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

The British got an unexpected look today at the kind of Western propaganda that's going behind the Iron Curtain. An unusual shift in the winds showered London with balloons bearing propaganda leaflets meant for Hungary. The text was in Hungarian so not very many Londoners knew what was being said, but the pictures were clear enough -- one of Sir Winston Churchill, the other of Grace Kelly... both of them pretty good examples of the products of Western civilization.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU MONDAY

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW-Charles Collingwood

Friday, February 3, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv! To reach the Prime Minister of Israel these days you drive south from Beersheba through country that reminds you of the Mojave desert, looking like crumpled brown paper on which a careless child has drawn an occasional green line. Finally, the green line disappears, the hard-surface road deteriorates, even the camels and the goats disappear, the land appears lifeless. There is a sharp turning in the rough track. About twenty-five buildings surrounded by barbed wire, and that is Debeaucaire (?). On the right, outside the barbed wire, there is about two acres of green and the surprising sight of sprinklers working, the water flashing in the sunlight. As you drive into this kibbutz, or collective farm, you see tractors, plows, harrows, bulldozers, and towering above everything else the antenna of a radio transmitter. You're about halfway between the Jordanian and Egyptian frontiers. There isn't too much room on either side and we're not to tell you exactly how much.

Out of a brown, unpainted hut steps a short, powerful man, sixty-nine years of age. He looks younger. A fringe of white hair surrounding a bald head. He wears a British style battle dress, no decorations, David Ben-Gurion, who has spent all his adult life dreaming and at times fighting for the creation of the State of Israel. You sit with him in the winter sun for almost two hours while the wind builds up. An occasional fly makes a landing on his forehead and near the end the sand seems to have tinged his white hair with brown. What was the most difficult decision he evermade? To declare the independence of Israel. It was attacked by five Arab States the same day. That was in 1948. He was advised by a good friend, whom he admires, General George C. Marshall, not to do it, but sometimes risks must be taken. Were any of the people who had come to Israel disappointed in what they found? The answer was "yes." It's a hard life. The number departing has decreased. In

the last couple of years only about 5% of those who had arrived had departed. Why had Ben-Gurion gone to the Negev when he retired temporarily and why does he spend his free time there now? Because there was nothing there and he liked the frontier. What would be Israel's relations to Asia? Close and continuing. There is much in common between Judaism and Buddhism, especially respect for the individual. Would the policy of unrestricted immigration into Israel be continued? The answer was "yes." What would Israel do if it did not receive arms from the west? He could not conceive that this would happen. He quoted President Eisenhower's remarks of last November to the effect that Israel's request for defensive armaments would receive sympathetic consideration and he said he knew the President and believed what he said.

What kind of arms did Israel need? Armor, aircraft, and artillery, to offset the supplies Egypt is receiving from Communist sources. He stressed qualitative equality rather than quantitative. What about minor rectification of the existing frontier? Ben-Gurion was prepared to discuss that and anything else with the Arab leaders and he thought that minor changes could be made to the mutual advantage of both sides. He is prepared to talk but implied that there was no possibility of his agreeing to any major changes. Could anything be done to settle the problem of the Arab refugees? Here, again, Ben-Gurion was prepared to talk and said it might be possible to arrange some method of compensation for those Arabs who had left their property behind them in Israel, but that those Jews who had left their property behind them, particularly in Iraq, would also have to be compensated. He viewed the problem of Arab refugees as basically a problem for the Arab nations to solve as Israel had solved the problem of Jewish refugees and he suggested with a slight smile that Israel will be prepared to counsel the Arabs on the subject since Israel had had such considerable experience in the matter of resettlement of refugees.

Asked about proposals that the line of demarkation should be broadened and that additional U. N. personnel be brought into to patrol or supervise the border areas, Ben-Gurion remarked that Israel was a small nation, not disposed to give up even one kilometer of land, and that even United

Nations soldiers could not be put up in the air and that, he said, is where the danger is.

There was on the part of the Israeli Prime Minister throughout the entire conversation a note of confidence, but no arrogance. He said at one point that the Israeli Army was the strongest single force contributing to the unification of the country, the welding together of the many diverse peoples who had come there from different lands, and he said "it is not the worst army in the world and certainly the best in the Middle East," and then he repeated his requirement of qualitative rather than quantitative equality of arms with the Arab world.

Asked about thetreatment of Arabs in Israel he contended that they had political equality, but they were not conscripted into the Israeli Army, that they enjoyed all the rights and privileges of Israeli citizens. What reports did he have of the treatment of Jews in Egypt? Only what he read in the papers,he said, and they were not always reliable, but, as he understood it, the Egyptians themselves, living under a dictatorship, didn't have many rights and Ben-Gurion would not care to live there. Did the Prime Minister of Israel see any solution to a situation where the weight of men and metal in the Arab world continued to build up against his country? He did. He didn't know when or how long it would take, but eventually there would be an alliance between the Arabs and the Jews. That, he said, would come about when the Arab leaders recognized the rights of their own people, realized that health, social, and political progress, equality and dignity of the individual, were more important than guns, tanks, and planes. Again, he said, he didn't know how long this would take, but, meanwhile, Israel had no alternative but to remain strong in the face of repeated and recent threats, threats by Arab leaders, to destroy the nation of Israel.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

British Prime Minister Eden ended his Washington visit today by saying that Anglo-American relations "have never been in better shape." Eden expressed this view at the airport, just before taking off for Ottawa. Earlier, at a news conference, he said his three-day conference with President Eisenhower had shown "a very wide range of agreement." The prime minister told the washington correspondents that he and Mr. Eisenhower "take very seriously" the possibility of taking joint action, with France, to keep peace in the Middle East. Eden said that Britain wants a step-by-step relaxation of curbs on trade with Red China, to bring it on a level with Allied trade with Russia He urged the West to do "everything possible" to raise living standards in underdeveloped areas. And he used the adjective "remarkable" to describe Soviet Premier Bulganin's latest offer of friendship treaties..not only with the United States..but also with Britain and France, It was remarkable, he thought, because the Russians so recently "tore up" a non-aggression pact they had with Great Britain..simply because the British joined the Western European Union.

There has been no formal answer to the latest Bulganin message. But the feeling in both Washington and London is that the new offer of a friendship treaty, like the first one, will be refused.

The United States banned American travel to Hungary today, except with special permission of the State Department. And we are planning new restrictions on travel by Hungarian diplomats in this country. The United States is taking this action because of the arrsst of two Hungarians working for Ameri-

ican legation.

There was a new incident today in the Gaza strip. Egyptian and Israeli troops exchanged fire for 20 minutes. Israel says the incident began when an Egyptian machine gun opened up on an Israeli patrol, in Israeli territory. (Ed Murrow obtained an exlcusive interview today with Israeli Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. And we shall have that report for you in a moment.

The Air Force chief of staff..General Twining..indicated today that some of our defense aircraft are now flying with atomic bombs, ready to retaliate immediately if this country is attacked. "It is only common sense," Twining said, "that whatever weapons our air force uses must be readily available." The danger of accidental nuclear explosions in the air was called "essentially non-existent."

There was a piece of sensational testimony in Congress today. Republican Senator Case charged that an attorney offered him 25-hundred dollars for his re-election campaign, believing that he..Case..was going to vote in favor of the natural gas bill. Democratic Senator Fulbright, who is co-sponsor of the measure, said he joined in "condemning" anyone who would make such an offer. Case named no names. The natural gas bill would exempt natural gas producers from regulations by the Federal Power Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey testified today before the Senate-House economic committee, and said he is against enacting stand-by controls on consumer credit at this time. In his economic message, Mr. Eisenhower asked that serious consideration be given such controls. Humphrey expressed the view it would be better to act "when you know the conditions you have to meet."

A House sub-committee heard testimony today regarding political broadcasts. The law, as it now stands, says that if a broascaster provides time for one candidate, he must make equal time available for all candidates for that

C.B.S. Vice President Richard Salant pointed out that, in 1952, there were 18 candidates just for President. Liberalization of the law, he said, would enable broadcasters to give major candidates more time on news and panel discussion programs. CBS, he said, would then offer free time to the major presidential candidates for a modern day version of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

In Detroit, a federal judge has dismissed an indictment charging the United Auto Workers with violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, The union had been accused of using dues-money illegally, to pay for boradcasts by political candidates.

Governor Lausche of Ohio filed as a candidate today for the Democratic senatorial nomination. The Ohio primary will be held on May 8th. Lausche also is a candidate for Ohio's "favorite son" nomination for President.

Now let's listen to that recorded report by Ed Murrow, on his interview today with the Israeli prime minister. The report is coming to us from Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv! To reach the Prime Minister of Israel these days you drive south from Beersheba through country that reminds you of the Mojave desert, looking like crumpled brown paper on which a careless child had drawn an occasional green line. Finally, the green line disappears, the hard-surface road deteriorates, even the camels and the goats diaappear, the land appears lifeless. There is a sharp turning in the rough track. About twenty-five buildings surrounded by barbed wire, and this is Debeaucaire.(?) On the right, outside the barbed wire, there is about two acres of green and the surprising sight of sprinklers working, the water flashing in the sunlight. As you drive into this kibbuts, of collective farm, you see tractors, plows, harrows, bulldozers, and towering above everything else the antenna of a radio transmitter.

You're about halfway between the Jordanian and Egyptian frontiers. There isn't too much room on either side and we're not to tell you exactly how much.

Out of a brown, unpainted hut steps a short, powerful man, sixty-nine years of age. He looks younger. A fringe of white hair surrounding a bald head. He wears a British style battle dress, no decorations. David Ben-Gurion, who has spent all his adult life dreaming and at times fighting for the creation of the State of Israel. You sit with him in the winter sun for almost two hours while the wind builds up. An occasional fly makes a landing on his forhead and near the end the sand seems to have tinged his white hair with brown. What was the most difficult decision he has ever made? To declare the independence of Israel. It was attacked by five Arab States the same day. That was in 1948. He was advised by a good friend, whom he admires, General George C. Marshal, not to do it, but sometimes risks must be taken. Were any of the people who had come to Israel disappointed in what they found? The answer was "yes." It's a hard life. the number departing has decreased. In the last couple of years only about 5% of those who had arrived had departed. Why had Ben-Gurion gone to the Negev when he retired temporarily and why does he spend his free time there now? Because there was nothing there and he liked the frontier What would be Isreel's relations to Asia? Close and continuing. There is much in common between Judaism and Buddhism, especially respect for the individual. Would the policy of unrestricted immigration into Israel be continued? The answer was "Yes." What would Israel do if it did not receive arms from the west? He could not conceive of that this would happen. He quoted President Eisenhower's remarks of last November to the effect that Israel's request for defensive armements would receive sympathetic consideration and he said he knew the President and believed what he said.

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This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: That's an exclusive interview Mr. Murrow had today with the remarkable prime minister of Israel. He will continue his report from Israel next week. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Foot Note to the Day's News. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The British got an unexpected look today at the kind of Western propaganda that's going behind the Iron Curtain. An unusual shift in the winds showered London with balloons bearing propaganda leaflets meant for Hungary. The text was in Hungarian so not very many Londoners knew what was being said, but the pictures were clear enough -- one of Sir Winston Churchill, the other of Grace Kelly..both of them pretty good examples of the products of Western civilization. This is Charles Collingwood. See you Monday.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., Feb. 6, 1956

Good evening:

The Senate is driving toward a vote tonight on the natural gas bill... and the indications are that it will pass. A series of limiting amendments have been defeated. In contrast, Democratic Senator Douglas... an opponent of the measure... proposed a substitute bill which would have freed small natural gas producers from direct Federal price regulation but retain it for the big producers. That proposal was rejected by a vote of 55 to 38. [redacted] And that appears to reflect the sentiment of the chamber.

[redacted]

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President Eisenhower returned to Washington today from his Gettysburg farm... and almost immediately went into a conference with Secretary of State Dulles, to discuss Soviet Premier Bulganin's new

proposal for a friendship treaty. Afterward, Dulles said he did not know when the United States would answer the Bulganin note. Dulles said in a letter today... to 40 Republican members of Congress... [redacted] that the door is not closed on the possible sale of arms to Israel. [redacted] But the United States does not feel, [redacted] he said, that the security of [redacted] states in the Near East can "depend on arms alone." The congressmen had [redacted] urged that Israel "be allowed to obtain in the open market such weapons as would assure her protection against aggression."

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Algiers looks like a city under siege tonight, after the riot that greeted the arrival this morning of French Premier Mollet. Mollet flew to Algiers to try to settle the problem of Algerian nationalism and install the new resident-general, Georges Catroux. Instead, he was met by a mob of angry French colonists who shouted "Death to Mollet" and pelted him with vegetables and fruit. Mollet escaped injury, but

the violent reception forced the resignation of Catroux, and roadblocks have been set up throughout the city as a precaution against fresh outbreaks.

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tape runs 5:35
ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow
recording from Tel Aviv."

Mr. Murrow will be in the Middle East for several more days, so we shall have more of these first-hand reports. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

Here's a note on our changing language. Federal Judge John Biggs, Jr. was testifying to the House Judiciary Committee today. He got to talking about our population in 1975. A Congressman wanted to know where he got his figures. "From demographers" said Judge Biggs. "Who?" said Congressman Keating. The Judge then defined a demographer as " a form of magician -- a medicine man -- who attempts to estimate population in advance."... Demographer.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, Feb. 6, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv!

This country of Israel is so small that a reporter can cover much ground in twenty-four hours. Here is a quick summary of one such period: Fishing on the Sea of Galilee, 11:00 o'clock at nite, bright stars overhead, the lights of Tiberius on the far shore. The fishermen use a big ring net. First a rowboat goes out, equipped with a huge bright light on the stern, shining down on the water. It sits there for a couple of hours, attracts the fish. Other boats then surround the light boat with the big net, draw it together at the bottom and haul it in. As they pull at the net, they sing songs straight out of the Bible. Many of the young men came here from Austria. The Israeli attack against a Syrian position, for which she was censured by the U.N., occurred about two miles north. You ask the fishermen what they think about it. They shrug and say it wasn't very pleasant sitting out there in the light boats, being shot at.

When the boats near the shore, the strains of a quartet playing Mozart seep out thru the trees, a concert in the recreation hall. It's more like an Army barracks. Faces old and young, from the four corners of the earth soak up the music. Early in the morning the collective farm is awake. The shepherd takes his flock to the hills, also his rifle - the frontier is only two miles away. You drive down around the bottom end of the Sea of Galilee, across the River Jordan, up thru Tiberius to a rich valley stretching in from the Sea of Galilee, and there on the hillside you encounter a man from Montana-- big, bluff, and obviously enjoying himself? -- Bud Mullahan, agricultural chief of our Point 4 program. Cattle are grazing on the hillside, brahma bulls crossed with native cattle. The cowboys are Israeli. Can they work

cattle? "Sure", says Bud. Are they good farmers? "They love the soil" - and Bud is a little surprised, since the Jews have been away from the land for about two thousand years. He is teaching young Israelis scientific farming, speaks enthusiastically of one ranch down in the south where they have figured out exactly how many cattle it will handle before the first head is moved onto the ranch. Mullahan remarks that Mary Magdalen was born just down in that little village. The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes occurred behind that clump of trees down by the sea; and the Sermon on the Mount was just over that hill.

In the irrigated valley below they get two crops of tmatoes from the same plant. The man from Montana is enjoying himself. You drive to Nazareth, stop at a cafe, the radio is blaring swing music. You encounter two young Americans, ex-Navy boys; they have a big dirt-moving outfit in Haifa, been doing a lot of the work for the Government. They're now working on a scheme with Arab farmers in Israel. They want to move in with eight rigs, six bottom ploughs, work around the clock and really do some ploughing. They think the Arabs are going to go for it, too.

You drive down to an airfield - a fighter wing, commanded by young Colonel Weizmann, nephew of Chaim Weizmann. He has a few Meteors, British jets, a type now being retired by the Royal Air Force, a few Spitfires and a few American P-51s. When his boys aren't flying they're cultivating gardens or milking cows or riding motorcycles. You ask him if his runways are really long enough for the Meteors, and he replies, "oh, yes, also long enough to handle F-86s". He explains that Israel is so small, he has trouble getting room enough for navigational training, always danger of violating a frontier. If he flies eight Meteors in spread-out battle formation, the wing man on the left will be along the edge of the Mediterranean and the one on the right almost over the Jordanian border. Four jets take off, heading for the border; it's only about six miles away. The colonel remarks, "The boys have to be

careful of their turns and their instrument flying." You ask him how it feels to command these obsolete aircraft when the Egyptian Air Force is building up with Russian-made gear. He smiles and says, "It would be nice to have equality." The security officer asks that you do not mention name or location of the airfield. The Jordanians could practically read the numbers on the planes on the ground with a pair of powerful glasses. This country is as security-conscious as Britain was during the blitz.

Judging by the newspapers and conversations with officials, there is not the slightest possibility that Israel will settle for anything less than qualitative defense equality with the Arab world. They don't know how they're going to get it. But one thing is clear: they are convinced that their reliance must be in their own strength and not in paper guarantees from one or several nations. There are former Poles, Czechs, Roumanians living here who have fresh memories of how such guarantees worked for them in the past.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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out of the Bible. Many of the young men came here from Austria. The Israeli attack against a Syrian position, for which she was censured by the U.N., occurred about two miles north. You ask the fishermen what they think about it. They shrug and say it wasn't very pleasant sitting out there in the light boats being shot at.

When the boats near the shore, the strains of a quartet playing Mozart seep out through the trees, a concert in the recreation hall. It's more like an Army barracks. Faces old and young, from the four corners of the earth soak up the music. Early in the morning the collective farm is awake. The shepherd takes his flock to the hills, also his rifle - the frontier is only two miles away. You drive down around the bottom end of the Sea of Galilee, across the River Jordan, up through Tiberius to a rich valley stretching in from the Sea of Galilee, and there on the hillside you encounter a man from Montana -- big, bluff, and obviously enjoying himself. --Bud Mullahan (?), agricultural chief of our Point 4 Program. Cattle are grazing on the hillside, brahma bulls crossed with native cattle. The cowboys are Israeli. Can they work cattle? "Sure" says Bud. Are they good farmers? "They love ths soil" - and Bud is a little surprised, since the Jews have been away from the land for about two thousand years. He is teaching young Israelis scientific farming, speaks enthusiastically of one ranch down in the south where they have figured out exactly of one ranch down in the south where they have figured oug exactly how many cattle it will handle before the first head is moved onto the ranch. Mullahan remarks that Mary Magdalen was born just down in that little village. The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes occurred behind that clump of trees down by the sea; and the Sermon on the Mount was just over the hill.

In the irrigated valley below they got two crops of tomatoes from the same plant. The man from Montana is enjoying himself. You drive to Nazareth stop at a cafe, the radio is blaring swing music. You encounter two young

Americans, ex-Navy boys; they have a big dirt-moving outfit in Haifa, been doing a lot of the work for the Government. They're now working on a scheme with Arab farmers in Israel. They want to move in with eight rigs, six bottom ploughs, work around the clock and really do some ploughing. They think the Arabs are going to go for it, too.

You drive down to an airfield - a fighter wing, commanded by young Colonel Weizmann, nephew of Chaim Weizmann. He has a few Meteros, British jets, a type now being retired by the Royal Air Force, a few Spitfires and a few American P-51's. When his boys aren't flying they're cultivating gardens or milking cows or riding motorcycles. You ask him if his runways are really long enough for the Meteors, and re replies, "Oh, yes, also long enough to handle F-86's". He explains that Israel is so small, he has trouble getting room enough for navigational training, always danger of violating a frontier. If he flies eight Meteors in spread-out battle formation, the wing man on the left will be along the edge of the Mediterranean and the one on the right almost over the Jordanian border. Four jets take off, heading for the border; it's only about six miles away. The colonel remarks "The boys have to be careful of their turns and their instrument flying." You ask him how it feels to command these obsolete aircraft when the Egyptian Air Force is building up with Russian-made gear. He smiles and says, "It would be nice to have equality." The security officer asks that you do not mention name or location of the airfield. The Jordanians could practically read the numbers on the planes on the ground with a pair of powerful glasses. This country is an security- conscious as Britain was during the Blitz.

Judging by the newspapers and conversations with officials, there is not the slightest possibility that Israel will settle for anything less than qualitative defense equality with the Arab world. They don't know how they're going to get it. But one thing is clear: They are convinced that their

reliance must be in their own strength and not in paper guarantees from one or several nations. There are former Poles, Czechs, Roumanians living here who have fresh memories of how such guarantees worked for them in the past.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: Mr. Murrow will be in the Middle East for several more days, so we shall have more of these first-hand reports. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Here's a note on our changing language. Federal Judge John Biggs, Jr. was testifying to the House Judiciary Committee today. He got to talking about our population in 1975. A Congressman wanted to know where he got his figures. "From demographers" said Judge Biggs. "Who?" said Congressman Keating. The judge then defined a demographer as a "form of magician -- a medicine man -- who attempts to estimate population in advance"..Demographer.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., Feb. 7, 1956

Good evening:

The Senate is conducting a double-barrelled investigation of that 25-hundred-dollar "campaign donation" Republican Senator Case refused to accept. Two Senate committees conducting the investigation want to know if the money was intended as a bribe, to influence Senator Case's vote on the natural gas bill, which the Senate passed last night. (The measure would exempt natural gas producers from direct federal price controls. Case voted against it). ~~[illegible]~~ One of the two committees looking into the matter was appointed today by Vice President Nixon, after the Senate voted unanimously for an investigation. It is a bipartisan committee... made up of two Democrats and two Republicans... with Senator George as chairman. The other group is the regular Senate Elections Subcommittee, of which Senator Hennings is chairman. And already there is quite a bit of rivalry between them. Senator Case was asked by both committees to testify at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He chose to accept the

invitation of the special bipartisan committee... although later he did meet briefly with the Hennings group. Case is scheduled to appear before the special committee again on Friday. Meantime, the committee has issued six subpoenas. One of the subpoenas is for John Neff, the Lexington, Nebraska attorney who offered Case the 25-hundred-dollar donation. Neff, who has insisted there were "no strings" attached to the gift, says he welcomes the investigation. Two other subpoenas are for E. J. Kahler and John Griffin, both of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with whom at various times the money was entrusted for safe-keeping. And the three remaining subpoenas are for members of Case's staff. The Hennings committee has also subpoenaed Neff, to appear at a public hearing on Monday.

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tape runs 5:20

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Tomorrow, Mr. Murrow plans to visit an Arab village in northern Israel. And we will try to bring you a report tomorrow night on his impressions.

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FOOTNOTE

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THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Beersheba, in Israel. It's Market Day here. The Bedouin tribesmen arrived on the bare, dusty plot of land on the edge of town - camels, chickens, eggs, burros, sheep, goats; little mounds of barley being weighed out on primitive scales; dust and stench and the noise of camels. And in the background, a towering and brand-new grain elevator, a modern hotel, attractive theatre, a gleaming white medical clinic. A 25-ton truck rolled along the road, and beside the road was a tree that may have been planted by Abraham. The truck was loaded with potash being hauled up from the Dead Sea. The Bedouin were mostly in heated argument. They wore old Army overcoats, shoes with no laces, occasionally a pair of sandals; the children were barefoot and dirty. Little enough romance here in the market place.

Six years ago this was a village of three hundred families. The Israelis took it in their war of independence, and in the last four years they've made it a city of about 25,000 - neat homes, just on the edge of the Negev. The country south of here is rather like that in the more arid parts of New Mexico, brown and gently rolling. Over here there is occasionally a camel or a herd of sheep on the skyline.

This afternoon we traveled down to the Dead Sea, lowest point on this earth's surface, 1200 feet below sea level. The trip down reminds one of the Grand Canyon and the Bad Lands rolled into one. The road was built in about two years. At the bottom is a plant capable of producing two million tons of salt per year. It's now producing 135 tons of potash and some magnesium - all from the water of the Dead Sea. The water is pumped into shallow lakes, where much of it evaporates. The brine is then pumped into the factory and converted, and the big trucks start the long haul to Beersheba. There is a Jordanian village just

across the sea, a snow-capped mountain in the distance. Going down, we were discussing with an Israeli official the location of a new power line. We asked him about their strategic locations, and he laughed and said, "The whole country is vulnerable, so we don't have to worry too much about that sort of thing."

This country is living on a shoestring in more ways than one. So much of it resembles a shoestring stretched along the edge of the Mediterranean. After three days here one wonders how it was created and whether it can survive. This is a Jewish melting pot; newspapers published in sixteen languages, ten political parties, a record of much division and internal wrangling during both peace and war. Israel is the realization of a dream. Some say it's a crime against economics - and it's a place of enormous energy and hard work. In places, they have in fact made the desert bloom; in some places it blooms naturally at this time of year. They have planted enormous numbers of trees, there is a ferment of building. On one slope there will be those little tin shacks originally inhabited by the immigrant; a little higher up, a row of better wooden houses; and higher still, the permanent homes built of stone or concrete. The goats are now living in the tin shacks where the immigrants first lived.

I have never seen the carrying of arms so common amongst civilians. The rifle and hand-gun go along even on bus trips, on vacations. The keeping of arms is an old custom in this country - only now it is done openly. Every man here serves two-and-a-half years in the Army and remains in the reserve till 45. The women serve only two years. I am told by competent military experts that their mobilization system is as vast and comprehensive as any in the world. I have seen the Army only at company strength. Their weapons were clean, and they moved with that combination of speed and casualness which marks well-trained troops. They aren't afraid to offer suggestions to their superior officers.

They are obviously physically fit. I talked with one squad, chosen at random, and found boys from Poland, Roumania, Morocco, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, as well as Israel.

There is a sense of urgency and of fatalism in this country, no tension or excitement, but rather a belief in the future which no one can see. Some obviously came here expecting a Garden of Eden. It isn't here. This is a hard life, at least in the country, but there is pride of accomplishment and the physical results to prove it.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

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Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Feb. 8, 1956

Good evening:

President Eisenhower hinted strongly today that he will announce his second-term decision around the first of March. What Mr. Eisenhower actually said at his weekly news conference was: "I ought to have as much information by the end of this month as I am going to get." Then he added:

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(ends on cue: "--I think I'll have that information soon."

Mr. Eisenhower went on to say that he probably will announce his decision at a news conference, and then make a long explanation of his decision at a place other than at a news conference. This has aroused speculation that he might explain the decision in a nationwide broadcast. ~~In any case, he said, he would never~~ again go out ~~barnstorming around the country.~~ Mr. Eisenhower said if he does not seek re-election, he would have no objection to Chief Justice Warren as the Republican candidate. But he doubted very much that it

President Eisenhower said tonight that restoration of a rigid price support program for the nation's farmers would "defeat the main object" of creating a soil bank to reduce crop surpluses. The Senate Agriculture Committee has tentatively approved high rigid supports. The President made his statement in a letter to Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont.

would be proper for him to ask Warren to run. ~~The President indicated at his last news conference~~ that he would expect Warren to resign ~~from the Supreme Court, before taking any part in such a campaign. He felt politics and the Supreme Court should not get mixed up together.~~ Warren, of course, has said that under no circumstances would he leave the court to seek political office.

On other subjects, Mr. Eisenhower said he has not decided to sign, or veto, the natural gas bill. ~~That measure... passed day before yesterday... would exempt natural gas producers from direct federal price controls.~~ The President said today that he has always felt the federal government should not interfere with the states any more than is absolutely necessary. He said that as long as he is in friendly correspondence with Soviet Premier Bulganin, there will always be a chance---no matter how small---for an East-West settlement. ~~He has not completed his reply to Bulganin's latest proposal for a friendship treaty.~~ Mr. Eisenhower promised to do everything within his constitutional powers, to prevent an outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East. He pointed out that American,

British and French diplomats were meeting in Washington today to determine what measures might best be taken. They will discuss proposals for lessening the risk of war... and what action to take if war finally does break out between Israel and the Arab states.

Today... in the Gaza strip... members of the Egyptian-Israeli truce commission met for the first time in more than four months. The meeting was held at a point on the United Nations truce line, for the purpose of arranging further sessions at which [redacted] both sides will be able to air their complaints. (Mr. Murrow is still in Israel, and we'll have a report from him in a few minutes).

In Cairo today, an Egyptian spokesman said an agreement in principle has been reached with the World Bank for financing the Aswan Dam... a huge hydroelectric project which would cost more than a billion dollars and irrigate two million acres of land. The World Bank reportedly has offered Egypt a loan of 250-million dollars to help build the dam.

Informed sources in Cairo say that Russia has offered arms to the Arab kingdom of Yemen. Yemen is located on the Arabian Peninsula,

bounded on one side by Saudi Arabia and on the other by Aden, a small British protectorate. Great Britain and Yemen have often disagreed on boundary questions.

Britain granted full self-government today to the Federation of Malaya, as the first step toward complete independence. Malaya will obtain independence, within the British Commonwealth, in August, 1957.

Three more Soviet satellites... Albania, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia... filed notes at United Nations headquarters today, protesting the appearance of United States weather balloons over their territory. At the same time, the American ambassador delivered a note in Moscow, explaining that the balloons are equipped with "safety devices" so as not to constitute a hazard to air traffic. But henceforth, to avoid misunderstanding, we will try to keep the weather balloons from drifting over Soviet territory. The State Dept said for the time being no more balloons will be launched from Germany + Turkey —

In Washington, the assistant secretary of the Air Force in charge of research, confirmed today that he has submitted his resignation. Trevor Gardner said he was quitting because of "an honest difference of opinion about the importance and scope of the AIR Force research

and development program." Mr. Gardner made it plain that this included a difference of opinion about guided missiles. A crash program to develop an intercontinental ballistics missile, he said, "is badly needed." He said there is lack of support for such a program. President Eisenhower was asked about this today at his news conference... and he said the United States is giving top priority to this problem. He conceded Russia might be ahead of us in certain phases of missiles production... but he was sure that, in other fields, we are ahead.

General Ridgway testified before a House military appropriations subcommittee today, regarding his charge (in a magazine article) that some [redacted] defense cuts were based on politics. Ridgway wrote that these cuts took place when he was Army chief of staff. He gave his testimony today behind closed doors. No report so far on what he said.

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Ed Murrow recorded his latest report from Tel Aviv, where he interviewed Moshe Sharett, the Israeli foreign minister. He begins his report by saying:

(tape runs 4:25
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Sometime tomorrow, Mr. Murrow will board a plane to bring him back to the United States. Perhaps on Friday... certainly by next Monday... he will be back at this microphone. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. (pause) But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

They've been holding an unusual trading session in Kansas City -- the directors of midwest zoos have been meeting to buy, sell, or trade their surplus stock... Not much action, because zoo men, like other traders all want to keep their good stuff and trade off their bad. For instance the Brookfield, Illinois Zoo has an AOUDAD, an Asiatic sheep -- friendly, too, the Director said... "Last year she only ate about a hundred dollars worth of chiffon frocks off little girls."..... no takers.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - Charles Collingwood

Wednesday, February 8, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv! A friend of mine said today "it's easier to live in Israel than to understand it." For example, there is slightly less than two hundred thousand Arabs still living in this country. They are obviously a potential fifth column. I talked with the Mayor and the Superintendent of the schools of an Arab village; population about forty-five hundred. They told me they had complete political equality. About 90% of the village voted in the last election. Their teachers were paid the same as teachers in the Jewish schools. Within the last year water has been brought to the village and now there is a faucet in every home. Water is no longer carried in from the well. Health has improved. The Mayor said everyone in the village listened to the Arabic broadcast from across the borders. He said the people in his village would like to have their neighbors and relatives who have left THE country; would like to have them come back. The Israeli Government, he said, was gradually doing something about reuniting families. He and his fellow-Arabs had to get a permit to travel in Israel. That, he said, was abit of a nuisance but aside from that he had no complaint.

There are some rather startling figures published in this morning's paper. Approximately 70% of Israel's imports are now being paid for by German reparations or other non-recurring funds. Immigrants are still coming in at the rate of four or five thousand a month. A planeload from India this morning, a shipload from Morocco tomorrow. These people must be housed, fed, given jobs, taught Hebrew and in many cases must be taught elementary personal hygiene and the use of modern cooking and eating utensils. This formidable task does not appear to confound officials in Jerusalem. Last night I raised the questions of balance of payment, the defense budget, the whole matter of how Israel could become a sound economic unit with Foreign Minister Sharett. He said he did not know the answerand added with complete

seriousness that he believed in miracles, that the creation and survival of the State was in itself a miracle. He denied that Israel had any expansionist designs and contended that it would grow upward than outward; smaller farms, more people on less ground, greater concentration of factories. Mr. Sharett said the U. N. vote of censure came as no surprise, that it was regarded as a single isolated case without regard to the whole series of provocations and border incidents that had preceded it. He echoed what Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had told me a few days earlier, namely, that there is no possibility of Israel's accepting paper guarantees as a substitute for defensive arms. Sharett maintained that due to the size and location of Israel an Arab attack might well prove decisive before debate, consultation and action by the U. N., or any other group of powers, could produce effective retaliation or defense.

Right now, this country could be accurately described as a garrison state. The chief-of-staff told me yesterday something which is obvious even to the casual observer, that the collective farms, particularly those along the frontier, are an integral part of the defense system, that a well-organized kibbutz is the equivalent of a well-trained company, permanently in position, familiar with every inch of terrain and deeply rooted in the soil. Its defense requirements are equally obvious: aircraft, artillery and armor. I watched some paratroopers in action yesterday. They were as good as any I have ever seen, all volunteers. They get a dollar-and-a-half extra a month as "jump" pay. One of them laughingly explained: "We're all mercenaries." The women serve only two years in the army, are paid about five dollars a month. The only way they can escape service is to get married. But in spite of the universal military character of the country there is more political and personal freedom here than anywhere else in the Middle East. There are ten political parties, ranging from Right to Left, including a small Communist Party. There are ten daily newspapers. They are free to contend that Ben-Gurion is incompetent or that Sharett's foreign policy is leading the country to disaster, and some of them do. Some of the immigrants, who had never known freedom before, find it a heady wine in a country

where they had been led to believe everything was milk and honey. There is no doubt that there are people here who are both bitter and disappointed. No one in the Government tries to conceal it,but their number is not considerable. This is the smallest melting pot with the greatest variety of ingredients and nearer the hot fire of Arab nationalism than has ever before been seen. No one pretends to see the future clearly, but no one seems to fear it. If a miracle is required, and it may be, there seems to be a feeling in this country that one is just around the corner.

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Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

President Eisenhower hinted strongly today that he will announce his second-term decision atound the first of March. What Mr. Eisenhower actually said at his weekly news conference was: "I ought to have as much information by the end of this month as I am going to get." Then he added:

EISENHOWER: I now should have some inkling of what the job demands, and its strains, its emotional strains, its periods of intense concentration, and I should know, therefore, from my own feeling, as much as anything else, and I think I will probably trust my own feelings more than I will the doctor's reports, so I am just trying to be honest in saying I will give an answer as quickly as I possibly can. And I think I will have that information soon.

COLLINGWOOD: Mr. Eisenhower went on to say that he probably will announce his decision at a news conference, and then make a long explanation of his decision at a place other than at a news conference. This has aroused speculation that he might explain the decision in a nationwide broadcast. Mr. Eisenhower said if he does not seek re-election, he would have no objection to Chief Justice Warren as the Republican candidate. But he doubted very much that it would be proper for him to ask Warren to run. Warren, of course, has said that under no circomstances would he leave the court to seek political office.

President Eisenhower said tonight that restoration of a rigid price support program for the nation's farmers would "defeat the main object" of creating a soil bank to reduce crop surpluses. The Senate Agriculture Committee has tentatively approved high rigid supports. The President made his statement in a letter to Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont.

On other subjects, Mr. Eisenhower said he has not decided to sign, or veto the natural gas bill. The President said today that he has always felt the federal government should not interfere with the states any more than is absolutely necessary.

He said that as long as he is in friendly correspondence with Soviet Premier Bulganin, there will always be a chance -- no matter show small-- for East-West settlement. Mr. Eisenhower promised to do everything within his constitutional powers, to prevent an outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East. He pointed out that American, British and French diplomats were meeting in Washington today to determine what measures might best be taken. They will discuss proposals for lessening the risk of war..and what action to take if war finally does break out between Israel and the Arab states.

Today..in the Gaza strip..members of the Egytian-Israeli truce commission met for the first time in more than four months. The meeting was held at a point on the United Nations truce line, for the purpose of arranging further sessions at which both sides will be able to air their complaints. (Mr. Murrow is still in Israel, and we'll have a report from him in a few minutes.)

In Cario today, an Egyptian spokesman said an agreement in principle has been reached with the World Bank for financing the Aswan Dam..a huge hydro-electric project which would cost more than a billion dollars and irrigate two million acres of land. The World Bank reportedly has offered Egypt a loan of 250-million dollars to help build the dam.

Informed sources in Cairo say that Russia has offered arms to the Arab kingdom of Yemen. Yemen is located on the Arabian Peninsula, bounded on one side by Saudi Arabia and on the other by Aden, a small British protectorate. Great Britain and Yemen have often disagreed on boundry questions.

Britain granted full self-government today to the Federation of Malaya, as the first step toward complete independence. Malaya will obtain independence, within the British Commonwealth, in August, 1957.

Three more Soviet satellites..Albania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.. filed notes at United Nations headquarters today, protesting the appearance of United States weather balloons over their territory. At the same time, the American ambassador delivered a note in Moscow, explaining that the balloons are equipped with "safety devices" so as not to constitute a hazard to air traffic. But henceforth, to avoid misunderstanding, we will ry to keep the weather balloons from drifting over Soviet territory. The State Department said for the time being, no more balloons will be launched from Germany and Turkey.

In Washington, the assistant secretary of the Air Force in charge of research confirmed today that he has submitted his resignation. Trevor Gardner said he was quitting because of "an honest difference of opinion about the importance and scope of the air Force research and development program." Mr. Gardner made it plain that this included a difference of opinion about guided missiles. A crash program to develop an intercontinental ballistics missile, he said, "is badly needed." He said there is lack of support for such a program. President Eisenhower was asked about this today at his news conference..and he said the United States is giving top priority to this problem. He conceded Russia might be ahead of us in certain phases of missile production..but he was sure that, in other fields, we are ahead.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Feb. 9, 1956

Good evening:

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Russia put some American weather balloons on display today in Moscow. Foreign correspondents who were called in to see the exhibition... in the courtyard of an old palace... were told that the balloons were designed for military reconnaissance, not for gathering weather information as the United States has insisted, and that America is using the balloons to further a "brink of war" policy. The Russian official... who lectured the newsmen... completely ignored the fact that the United States announced yesterday it was halting the launching of weather balloons from West Germany and Turkey, so they would no longer drift over Soviet territory. The idea occurred to western observers in Moscow that the Russians had gone to a lot of work in preparing their propaganda display, and couldn't stand to see it go to waste. The Russians even had television cameras set up today to catch the show.

Student rioting broke out in Madrid today for the third straight day. For the first time, there was an exchange of gunfire. At least 20 students were hurt, and one of them may have died. The battle was waged between students who support the Falangist Party, the only political party allowed in Spain, and those who oppose it. The police

are reported to have made 40 arrests.

French Premier Mollet has named his economics affairs minister, Robert LaCoste, to be the new resident minister in Algeria. LaCoste replaces General Catroux, whose resignation was forced earlier this week by the rioting of French colonists in Algeria. Mollet made a broadcast in Algiers tonight condemning both French and Moslem extremists for resorting to violence... and appealing for a settlement by peaceful means.

Prime Minister Segni of Italy ended a conference today with West German leaders in Bonn. A joint communique said Italy and West Germany regard German reunification, on the basis of free elections, as an "indispensable precondition" to lasting peace. It also said both countries will continue to work for the union of Europe and effective European defense.

Another joint communique was issued today in Cairo... announcing an agreement whereby the World Bank will loan Egypt 200-million dollars to help it build the high Aswan Dam. The project... altogether... will cost more than a billion dollars.

Ceylon is reported to have turned down an offer... by Communist Hungary... to barter 70-thousand tons of rice. Hungary had got the rice from Burma, and wanted to exchange it for goods from Ceylon, such as rubber. But Ceylon already has a surplus of rice.

A new cold wave has swept over Europe... and the European death toll [redacted] is now placed at 208. [redacted] Food shortages are reported in parts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy. Sub-zero temperatures [redacted] are predicted [redacted] for Germany. Rome had its heaviest snow[redacted] in 16 years, [redacted] and dozens of Italian villages are snowbound . American GI's in Italy are rushing supplies to some of the marooned towns in 10-ton Army trucks.

All seven men aboard that Navy plane... lost in the Antarctic since last Friday... have been rescued. The missing plane was sighted early today, and the Navy reports: "All hands are safe and well."

Ed Murrow is on his way home. Before leaving Israel this morning he recorded this report on a small... and yet not so small... border incident.

(tape rune 5:00
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(ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv."

A little while ago, I am told, Mr. Murrow left Paris by plane on the last lap of his journey home. And so tomorrow night, weather permitting, he will be back at this microphone. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. (pause) But, first, here is Bob Hall.

FOOTNOTE

Dr. Paul Dudley White, the President's heart specialist is cruising off the coast of Lower California trying to take an electrocardiograph of a gray whale. The problem is to first catch your whale. A small boat of the expedition approached a mother whale and her calf to get the apparatus on and got its side stove in for its pains. After chasing many whales, Dr. White has diagnosed their character as: "elusive, sagacious, formidable and wary."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD... ~~SEE YOU~~ Mr. Nixon TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - Charles Collingwood

Thursday, February 9, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: Today I saw one of the smallest problems ever presented to the United Nations. It will never make a headline. It's unlikely to engage the attention of the Security Council, but it is part of the continuing crisis in this part of the country. The incident occurred yesterday, at one-thirty in the afternoon, local time. It was up in the northern tip of Israel, that little finger of land that stretches up between Syria and Lebanon, up above the Sea of Galilee and the hills of Canaan. And 18-year-old shepherd was tending a flock of sheep belonging to the collective farm of Dan. He was unarmed. His flock consisted of three hundred and thirty sheep. They were grazing about four hundred yards from the Syrian frontier. Three men in Arab dress, presumably Syrians, crossed the frontier. One of them had a rifle. He pointed it at the shepherd. The shepherd ran for help. The sheep were driven across the unmarked frontier. United Nations Truce Supervisors were called.

This afternoon we drove up to the scene (of the incident) ~~[illegible]~~. About five hundred people live there. The Secretary of the kibbutz confirmed the facts. The flock was thoroughbred, built up over twelve years, during which butter fat content had been more than doubled. The sheep lost were worth something like twenty-five thousand dollars. Three hundred and twelve sheep were missing. A few, with new lambs, had refused to cross the frontier. We stood with the Secretary about three hundred yards from the unmarked frontier. The tracks leading to Syria were clearly visible. We asked him whether he was tempted to take his men and their guns and get the sheep back. He said that wouldn't be much of a problem; it could be done but that will disturb the tranquility and the peace. He could only hope that the U. N. would get the flock back, but he wasn't very hopeful. Thirty cows were taken from a nearby settlement six months ago and still haven't been returned.

The young shepherd said he was scared when that gun

was pointed at him. He ran for help. He thought after this he would carry a rifle when he took the flock out to graze. In case they got the flock, or some part of it back, that would be up to the United Nations.

Kibbutz Dan was the first collective farm where we have heard no singing. There was the usual mud, the bare benches and tables in the dining hall. Women in rubber boots working in the kitchen that mass-produces the food. Barbed wire and trenches around the main compound. Up on the hillside, only six or seven hundred yards away, across the frontier, sheep were grazing. They might have been part of the flock stolen yesterday. Kibbutz Dan was in a mood to fight rather than sing, but the place was calm. This is not to say that the Israelis have not engaged in similar provocations, but in this situation their frontiers cannot be crossed. It is only possible to report what one sees and hears. In what is generally called "informed circles" one hears that Israel will have nothing to do with the scheme of a larger neutral corridor ~~(word indistinct)~~ and more U. N. observers. It is pointed that to narrow the perimeter of Israel by one kilometer, slightly less than one mile, would mean the loss of about 5% of Israel's territory. In many cases, they would lose farms, ~~(one word indistinct)~~, would have to give up strategic defensive positions, in some cases whole villages. There is no possibility that this country will agree to anything like the twentieth-century mandate, to become a ward of the U. N. or the United States. Dependent upon one or the other for defense or survival is unthinkable to the people who live here. That may or may not be regarded as a reasonable and rational attitude, but that's what it is.

The memory of a war for both independence and survival is still very fresh here. In military circles there is the obvious need for arms, but there is nothing approaching panic as a result of the arms being supplied to Egypt by the Communist powers. It is believed that Egypt has received more equipment than she can man, that some of it may be, in effect, a stockpile for a future Communist use. Some of it may filter out to other Arab states in an effort to increase Egypt's stature. There is no belief here

(?)

that war will be started by some border incident and so far as a visitor can tell there is no fear here that a war will be lost if it comes. There is here at present a confidence borne of a war and independence recently won against powerful odds. There may be overconfidence about the future. The Israelis may underestimate the Arab potential, but as of now there are no signs of jitters around this narrow strip of land beside the Mediterranean.

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Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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In Birmingham, Alabama, today, Autherine Lucy..through her attorney... filed suit in United States District Court to compel the University of Alabama to allow her to resume her college course. And the case wes set for hearing on February 29th. Miss Lucy was suspended from the university last Suesday, after the car she was riding in was stoned and she was splattered with eggs. Tonight, President Meany of the AFL-CIO urged President Eisenhower to broaden the scope of the FBI investigation of this "defiance of the law", to include other instances of violence against members of the Negro race in Alabama.

In Washington today, a federal judge upheld the right of the State Department to use confidential information in denying a passport. Judge Joseph McGarraghy ruled in the case of Weldon Dayton, a Corning New York scientist, and said the denial of his passport application had been "a reasonable exercise of discretion under valid regulations." Federal Judge Youndahl ruled last November ..in another passport case..that the State Department must base such decisoons only on evidence appearing on the record. The question is expected, ultimately, to reach the Supreme Court.

Russia put some American weather baloons on display today in Moscow. Foreign correspondents who were called in to see the exhibition..in the courtyard of an old palace..were cold that the baloons were designed for military reconnaissance, not for gathering weather information as the United States has insisted, and that America is using the baloons to further a "brink of war" policy. The Russians official..who lectured the newsmen..completely ignored the fact that the United States announced yesterday it was halting the launching of weather balloons from West Germany and Turkey, so they would no longer drift over Soviet territory. The idea occurred to western observers in Moscow

that the Russians had gone to a lot of work in preparing their propaganda display, and couldn't stand to see it to to waste. The Russians even had television cameras set up today to catch the show.

Student rioting broke out in Madrid today for the third straight day. For the first time, there was an exchange of gunfire. At least 20 students were hurt, and one of them may have died. The battle was waged between students who support the Falangist Party, the only political party allowed in Spain, and those who oppose it. The police are reported to have made 40 arrests.

French Premier Mollet has named his economics affairs minister, Robert LaCoste, to be the new resident minister in Algeria. La Coste replaces General Catroux, whose resignation was forced earlier this week by the rioting of French colonists in Algeria. Mollet made a broadcast in Algiers tonight condemning both French and Moslem extremists for resorting to violence..and appealing for a settlement by peaceful means.

Prime Minister Segni of Italy endec a conference today with West German leaders in Bonn. A joint communique said Italy and West Germany regard German reunification, on the basis of free elections, as an "indispensable precondition" to lasting peace. It also said both countries will continue to work for the union of Europe and effective European defense.

Another joint communique was issued today in Cairo..announcing an agreement whereby the World Bank will loan Egypt 200-million dollars to help it build the high Aswan Dam. The project altogether..will cost more than a billion dollars.

Ceylon is reported to have turned down an offer..by Communist Hungary to barter 70-thousand tons of rice. Hungary had got the rice from Burma, and wanted to exchange it for goods from Ceylon, such as rubber, But Ceylon already has a surplus of rice.

All seven men aboard that Navy plane..lost in the Antarctic since last Friday..have been rescued. The missing plane was sighted early today, and the Nave reports: "All hands are safe and well."

A new cold wave has swept over Europe..and the European death toll is now placed at 208. Food shortages are reported in parts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy. Sub-zero temperatures are predicted for Germany. Rome had its heaviest snow in 16 years, and dozens of Italian villages are snowbound. American GI's in Italy are rushing supplies to some of the marooned towns in 10-ton army trucks.

Ed Murrow is on his way home. Before leaving Israel this morning he recorded this report on a small..and yet not so small..border incident.

MURROW: Today I saw one of the smallest problems ever presented to the United-Nations. It will never make a headline. It's unlikely to engage the attention of the Security Council, but it is part of the continuing crisis in this part of the country. The incident occurred yesterday, at one - thirty in the afternoon, local time. It was up in the northern tip of Israel, that little finger of land that stretches up between Syria and Lebanon, up above the Sea of Galilee and the hills of Canaan. And 18-year-old shepherd was tending a flock of sheep belonging to the collective farm of Dan. He was unarmed. His flock consisted of three hundred and thirty sheep. They were grazing about four hundred yards from the Syrian frontire. Three men in Arab dress, presumably Syrians, crossed the frontier. One of them had a rifle. He pointed it at the shepherd. The shepherd ran for help. The sheep were driven across the unmarked frontier. United Nations Truce Supervisors were called.

This afternoon we drove up to the scene of the indicent. About five hundred people live there. The Secretary of the kibbutz confirmed the facts. The flock was thoroughbred, built up over twelve years, during which butter fat content had been more than doubled. The sheep lost were worth something like

twenty-five thousand dollars. Three hundred and twelve sheep were missing. A few, with new lambs, had refused to cross the frontier. We stood with the Secretary about three hundred yards from the unmarked frontier. The tracks leading to Syria were clearly visible. We asked him whether he was tempted to tkke his men and their guns and get the sheep back. He said that wouldn't be much of a problem; it could be done but that vill disturb the tranquility and the peace. He could only hope that the U.N. would get the flock back but he wasn't hopeful Thirty cows were taken from a near-by settlement six months ago ans still haven't been returned.

The young shepherd said he was scared when that gun was pointed at him. He ran for help. He thought after this he would carry a rifle when he took the flock out to graze. In cast they got the flock, or some of it back, that would be up to the United Nations.

Kibbutz Dan was the first collective farm where we have heard no singing. There was the usual mud, the bare benches and tables in the dining hall. Women in rubber boots working in the kitchen that mas produces the food. Barbed wire and trenches around the main compound. Up on the hillside, only six or seven hundred yards away, across the frontier, sheep were grazing. They might have been part of the flock stolen yesterday. Kibbutz Dan was in a mood to fight rather than sing, but the place was calm. This is not to say that the Israelis have not engaged in similar provocations, but in this situation their frontiers cannot be crossed. It is only possible to report what one seen and hears. In what is generallyc called "informed circles" one hears that Israel will have nothing to do with the scheme of a larger neautral corridor and more U.N. observers. It is pointed out that to narrow the perimeter of Israel by one kilometer, slightly less than one mile, would mean the loss of about 5% of Israel's territory. In many cases, they would lose farms, would have to give up strategic defensive positions, in some cases whole villages. There is no possibility

that this country will agree to anything like the twentieth-century mandate, to become a ward of the U.N. or the United States. Dependent upon one or the other for defense or survival is unthinkable to the people who live here. That may or may not be regarded as a reasonable and rational attitude, but that's what it is.

The memory of a war for both independence ar survival is still very fresh here. In military circles there is the obvious need for arms, but there is nothing approaching panic as a result of the arms being supplied to Egypt by the Communist powers. It is believed that gypt has received more equipment than she can man, that some if it may be, in effect, a stockpile for a future Cummunist use. Some of it may filter out to other Arab states in an effort to increase Egypt's stature. There is no belief here that war will be started by some border incident and so far as a visitor can tell there is no fear here that a war will be lost if it comes. There is here at present a confidence born of a war and independence recently won against powerful odds. There may be over - confidence about the future. The Israelis may underestimate the Arab potential, but as of now there are no signs of jitters around this narrow strip of land beside the Mediterranean.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Tel Aviv.

A' little while ago, I am told, Mr. Murrow left Paris by plane on the last lap of his journey home. And so tomrorow night, weather permitting, he will be back at this microphone. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But, first, here is Bob Hall.

HALL: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Dr. Paul Dudley White, the President's heart specialist is cruising off the coast of Lower California trying to take an electrocardiograph of a gray whale. The problem is first to catch your whale. A small boat of the expedition approached a mother whale and her calf to get the apparatus on and got its side stove in for its pains. After chasing many whales, Dr. White has diagnosed their character as: "elusive, sagatious, formidable and wary."

This is Charles Collingwood. Mr. Murrow will see you tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 10, 1956

This is the news:

A special Senate committee opened public hearings today on that campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Francis Case. My colleague, Griffing Bancroft, has been covering those hearings. So let's switch now to Washington for his first-hand report.

(Washington portion runs 2 mins,
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(returns on cue: "And that's how it stands now, Ed."

The Senate passed a bill today, providing the death penalty for sabotage of an airplane if one or more passengers are killed. The measure grew out of the destruction of an airliner last fall, due to a time-bomb placed in a piece of luggage. Forty-four persons died in the explosion, and John Gilbert Graham is being prosecuted by the state of Colorado on a charge of murder. The government did not prosecute because of the light penalties provided for sabotage under federal law. The bill passed by the Senate today now goes to the House.

White House News Secretary Hagerty today said President Eisenhower has not changed his position "one iota" on the subject of farm price supports. The President said earlier this week that high rigid supports might wreck the soil bank program. But despite that warning, the Senate Agriculture Committee last night approved a farm bill combining the President's soil bank plan and supports at 90 percent of parity for wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts and rice. Secretary of Agriculture Benson today called the bill "inconsistent". Congress, he said, will have to decide which way it wants to go... "we cannot go both directions at the same time."

Hagerty also said that President Eisenhower may go to Walter Reed Hospital tomorrow, to start his full-scale physical examination. The check-up is due to be completed on Tuesday. And the doctors may announce the results the same day.

Republican National Chairman Hall talked to presidential aides at the White House today and said afterwards that he feels "a little bit better" about the prospects of Mr. Eisenhower seeking a second term. He admitted that the subject had not been specifically discussed.

The name of Democratic Governor Harriman was entered today in the New Hampshire primary. / William A. Joyce of Nashua filed as a delegate-at-large "favorable" to Harriman, who has said he is not an active candidate for the presidential nomination. / In Albany, a spokesman for Harriman, said the action had been taken with neither the governor's knowledge nor consent. [Consent in the New Hampshire primary is not required. Senator Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson already are entered.] Kefauver also filed today for the primary in Minnesota.

In Cleveland today, six Communist leaders were convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government. They face a maximum penalty of ten years imprisonment, and a 10-thousand-dollar fine. / And the sentences will be pronounced on March 23rd. / Four other defendants were acquitted.

The western "Big Three" called on Russia tonight to prevent further demonstrations by armed civilians in East Berlin. / In identical notes to the Soviet ambassador in Berlin, the United States, Britain and France said that such activity "could have the gravest consequences." And the notes referred specifically

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to the demonstration, a month ago, in which thousands of civilians armed with automatic weapons marched through East Berlin. The Western powers said they could not ignore the formation of these "para-military groups and their employment in provocative displays."

In Algiers today, French colonists defied a ban on public gatherings, and swarmed into the center of the city to shout their protests against the reform policy of Premier Guy Mollet. Police broke up the demonstration, and Mollet left Algiers... temporarily... to talk to other Frenchmen fighting Arab nationalists in the hills.

In Paris, the National Assembly voted to expel another Poujadist deputy today... making two Poujadists that have been expelled from the Assembly this week. Ten more followers of the rightist leader Pierre Poujade have been marked for expulsion, on grounds they were elected illegally to Parliament.

~~The United States agreed today to supply Japan with 66-million dollars worth of surplus farm products. Commodities listed in the agreement... which still must be approved by the Japanese parliament... include cotton, wheat, barley and corn. Payment will be in yen, but most of it will be loaned back to Japan for economic development.~~

Talks to end the Westinghouse strike were broken off today in Pittsburgh. Federal Mediator John Murray said he was stepping out of the negotiations, "because I am convinced no useful purpose will be served by my continued participation at this time." His withdrawal, he said, would give the company and the union "an opportunity to assume their full responsibilities for the continuance, or the settlement, of this 118-day strike." Westinghouse and the International Union of Electrical Workers have issued statements blaming each other for the stalemant.

The president of the University of Alabama... Dr. O.C. Carmichael... said today that the issue of whether a Negro student, Autherine Lucy, is readmitted to the university, is now up to "the discretion of the court." Yesterday, the attorney for Miss Lucy filed a contempt of court action against the university trustees, for suspending her from the school... following the ~~[illegible]~~ pro-segregation riot on Monday. Governor Folsom of Alabama said today, that if Miss Lucy does return to the university, he would "resist with all his power", any further displays of mob rule.

Russia today announced the conclusion of an atomic agreement with Egypt. According to the Moscow radio, Russian experts will help Egypt in the building of a nuclear reactor in Cairo, "and the carrying out of work in the peaceful uses of atomic energy." Moscow said that, furthermore, Russia will supply Egypt with equipment for geological exploration.

Edward R. Murrow: February 10, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The Premier of Jordan arrived in Cairo today. He was met by Egypt's Premier Nasser. The leader of Jordan has already visited Damascus, Beirut and Bagdad. From Cairo he will go on to Saudi-Arabia. An effort is being made to arrange a meeting of the heads of all Arab states to talk about what they call "Israeli aggressive designs."

There is no doubt that a crisis is building up in the Middle East. The flash point could be almost anywhere. It might well be on the Jordan River, between Syria and Israel. The Israelis contend that they have the right to tap the waters of the Jordan for power and irrigation. Syria claims that if this is done there may be an explosion. The proper time for construction of this nature will be about a month from now. It is quite likely that the Israelis will proceed with the project, unless what they regard as their legitimate defense requirements are met.

The Americans, British and French are trying to agree what to do in the event of renewed fighting on the borders of Israel. They are talking about appealing to the United Nations to order the fighting to stop, and if this fails, the application of an economic embargo and a naval blockade.

The military balance between Israel and her neighbors is shifting.

The Egyptians, in particular, are getting stronger. The Israeli leaders deny any aggressive intentions, but they recognize that their relative strength is declining. The danger lies, not in an isolated border incident, but rather in uncertainty as to what Western policy, and particularly American policy is. It seems to me unlikely that either platitudes or promises will prevent an explosion. The Israelis are determined that their new nation will not die without battle. They will fight, alone if necessary, because they have no alternative. They are seeking to buy arms, not in a quantity equal to those being supplied to the Arab world, but of a quality sufficient to ensure their protection, particularly in the air. There is always the danger that if they get those arms they might be tempted to use them for aggressive purposes. But neither their civilian nor military leaders give any hint of such designs. If they fail to secure the defensive weapons they require, the so-called activists may decide, that they must strike now, before the weight of men and metal against them becomes overwhelming.

The Jews in Israel have a fierce sense of belonging to their tiny state. There is a quiet but fervent determination to survive, fully equal to that in Britain during the year when Britain stood alone. Two

things at least appear to be certain: the Israelis are not going to sit there for ever watching the Arab cliff that surrounds them grow higher and more menacing. If fighting comes it will be necessary to go back to biblical terms to describe its ferocity. And if the United States has a policy for this area, it should be stated and soon. If we have a policy no one in Israel knows what it is. There is surface calm in the country, but there is also a degree of desperation and a sense that time is running out.

Word for Today

I am a traveler come home, after two weeks away from this microphone. Benjamin Franklin had good counsel for travelers. Some of it is rather mundane like: "He that would travel much, should eat little." But he also had a piece of rather profound advice. "Best clean your finger," he said, "before you point to any spots."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, Feb. 10, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

A special Senate committee opened public hearings today on that campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Francis Case. My colleague Griffing Bancroft has been covering those hearings. So let's switch now to Washington for his first-hand report.

BANCROFT: Senator Case of South Dakota looked rather small, bespectacled and serious as he sat thru the day in the big Senate caucus room, under the kleig lights, facing four fellow Senators, the special committee inquiring into the $2500 offered as a campaign contribution. The money was left, in hundred-dollar bills, with a friend of Case's in South Dakota by a Nebraska lawyer, John Neff, a man who favored the bill to free natural gas producers from Federal controls. After this bill was passed, with Case voting against it, the committee was named to find out if there was anything improper in it all. The chairman, Senator George of Georgia, said beforehand it would be a narrow, limited investigation - and it is. At one point Senator Case charged a telegram he got, signed by a friend, urging him to vote for the gas bill was a fake. But the committee counsel, Charles Steadman, showed little interest. The matter of the telegram, he said, probably was not pertinent. What was pertinent to Steadman, what he spent most of the day asking about, was whether Case thought the money was offered to try to influence him and why Case delayed several days before making his speech about it last Friday. On the whole, it was a friendly proceeding, as such things usually are when one Senator is being investigated by other Senators, but at times Counsel Steadman pressed Case pretty hard on those two points. Bluntly, was it attempted bribery, and why did Case wait until just before a vote on the gas bill to talk? Case said he told the Senate about it as soon as he had all the facts, and Case insisted he didn't know if there was anything improper,

that's what the committee is supposed to find out, he said. Neff has denied any attempt to influence Case. The Senator said the committee should ask Neff where the money came from, in the first place. Twenty-five hundred dollars is a lot of money in South Dakota, said Case.

Well, the committee plans to ask Neff tomorrow or Monday about it, and after that Neff faces even more questions. When the hearing broke up for the day it was announced that Neff has been subpoenaed by a district grand jury also looking into the matter.

And, Ed, that's how it stands right now.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 13, 1956

This is the news:

Russia warned the United States and Britain today against taking independent military action to preserve peace in the Middle East. The Soviet warning was contained in a five-page statement, handed to foreign correspondents in Moscow... and it referred to the communique issued at the conclusion of the recent conference between Prime Minister Eden and President Eisenhower in Washington. Among other things, the communique called for talks between the United States, Britain and France on the Middle East situation, under the tripartite declaration of 1950. That declaration called for the western Big Three to take action... either within or outside the United Nations... to prevent border changes in the area by force or threat of force. The Russian statement... issued today... said the introduction of foreign troops without the sanction of the United Nations Security Council would be a "crude violation" of the U.N. Charter and the national sovereignty

of the nations involved. The Russian statement said such an act, moreover, "would be in obvious contradiction with the interests of strengthening peace." It also said: "Any action leading to a complication (in this area) cannot but be an object of legitimate concern of the Soviet government." The statement made no reference to the Anglo-American charge that Russia heightened tension in the Middle East by sanctioning the Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal.

Russia published a memorandum tonight... accepting an American proposal to discuss possible easing of restrictions on private travel between the United States and Russia. Russia urged the United States to drop fingerprinting as one of the requirements.

In London, Prime Minister Eden reported to the House of Commons today on his conference with the President. He said frankly "certain differences" persist... but there was "complete agreement" on Germany. And with regard to the Middle East, Eden said that Britain and the United States are ready to support any United Nations recommendations to ease tension between Israel and the Arab states.

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... told the House of Commons that "no credence" can be given to the week-end statements made by the former British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean. Burgess and Maclean disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in May, 1951. On Saturday, they "surfaced" in Moscow...and told reporters they had fled because a "small but powerful" group in the West opposed an understanding with Russia. They admitted they had been Communists while employed in the British Foreign Office.

~~Reports from Cairo say Egyptian Premier Nasser has refused to~~ join a meeting of Arab leaders, called to discuss the Israeli-Arab dispute. The meeting was proposed by Jordan... and representatives of Syria, Iraq and Lebanon already have agreed to attend. #

In Israel, the government of Premier Ben Gurion won a vote of confidence tonight on its handling of the week-long strike of professional workers. A motion of "no confidence" was defeated in the Israeli parliament by a vote of 58 to 29. The striking professional workers are all employed in government public service. They are demanding salary increases promised them last year. Ben Gurion argued defense necessities must come first.

In Washington tomorrow, a federal grand jury will start an investigation into a possible attempt to influence Republican Senator Case's vote on the natural gas bill. Today, a special Senate committee almost completed its investigation. It heard Attorney John M. Neff say that not since October of last year has he contributed to the "personal" campaign funds of any Senator. Neff has acknowledged offering a twenty-five-hundred-dollar contribution to Senator Case of South Dakota. CASE claims it was an attempt to influence his Senate vote. As the special committee completed most of its work, Charles Steadman, the committee counsel, said the committee knows of no other contribution by Neff, or anyone else, related to the Natural Gas Bill. This bill, since approved by the Senate and sent to the White House, would exempt producers of natural gas from direct federal price controls. The special committee has turned its transcript over to the Justice Department. The committee must now decide whether it should ask Senate approval to "broaden" its investigation. And another committee is interested in the same area. Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri, who is up for re-election this year, resigned as head of the Senate Elections Subcommittee to permit this group to make

a sweeping investigation "starting where the special committee left off today."

President Eisenhower will receive a report tomorrow on the condition of his heart. His physicians... including Boston heart specialist Dr. Paul Dudley White... will meet at the White House around noon to draw up their report, and then turn their findings over to the President. #

The medical report probably will be made public late tomorrow afternoon. #

White House Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower will leave Wednesday morning for a week's vacation at Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's Georgia plantation. He will be gone about a week, and Hagerty said he does not expect the President to make any announcement about a possible second term until after he returns to Washington. The regular White House news conference this week has been cancelled. #

The Democratic national chairman... Paul Butler... accused Vice President Nixon today of being "the leading practitioner of a cruel and malignant political weapon, the not quite libelous smear." Butler said that Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall was "splitting hairs", in offering a thousand dollars to anyone who could prove Mr. Nixon ever called former President Truman a traitor. He said Hall's offer WAS

a "gimmick", designed to obscure "the ugly innuendoes which Mr. Nixon uttered throughout the 1954 campaign."

Vice President Nixon came to New York today to speak at a Lincoln Day dinner, and again... on his arrival at the airport... denied that he had ever called Mr. Truman a traitor, or even inferred it. Mr. Nixon told reporters, "I have always said that there is only one party of treason in the United States, and that is the Communist Party." In His prepared speech tonight, Mr. Nixon will say that the Republican Party "has registered the greatest advance" in Negro rights since the Emancipation Proclamation. He will say, "Perhaps in no other field is there a greater contrast between Democratic campaign promises and Democratic congressional performance."

Edward R. Murrow: February 13, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Lincoln's birthday was not intentionally chosen by Adlai Stevenson and Averill Harriman as appropriate for statements on school segregation. The issue, and their statements about it, just happened to reach the calendar on this day. To be sure, it was in the news because Lincoln had been born and had lived to lead in the abolition of slavery. But Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Harriman were not appealing to the memory of Lincoln to bolster up their views on school integration.

The fact is that school integration has become a dominant theme, perhaps the most dominant theme, in the race for the democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Stevenson finds himself on the defensive, with Senator Kefauver somewhat less moderate and Mr. Harriman still less so. Mr. Harriman, in his statement yesterday, came out flatly for the Powell amendment, that calls for withholding federal school funds from states resisting school integration. Senator Kefauver has not gone so far. He has said that his vote on the Powell amendment would depend on whether its wording was consistent with the Supreme Court's desire for orderly transition, and whether it made allowances as recommended, for complex local conditions. He also said he would have to consider whether the amendment might result in defeating federal school aid.

Mr. Harriman yesterday recognized that the Supreme Court had kept jurisdiction over the issue for a period of adjustment. "It is up to the Court," he declared, "to deal with the adjustment period in their wisdom." But he rejected any idea that the executive branch of the government need do nothing more than enforce the laws. "I don't think it is up to the Federal Government" he said, "to talk about ten years, or that sort of thing." He said he was for the Powell amendment. "We should see to it" he said, "that the laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court should be enforced." "In other words" a questioner suggested, "you don't think we ought to wait till '65." To this Mr. Harriman replied: "No, not at all."

At Lincoln's tomb in Springfield yesterday, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that his race should resent and reject Adlai Stevenson's advice (as he put it), "to accomodate themselves to 'gradual' enjoyment of their citizenship rights."

But Mr. Stevenson yesterday stressed that he accepted the dictum of the Supreme Court that integration should be achieved "with all reasonable speed." And coercive federal action at this time, he thought, would "arm the extremists and disarm the men of good will in the South, who with

courage and patience, have already accomplished so much. "I suggest" he said, "no slowing down of the effort to bring reality to the American concept of full equality for all citizens.

He went on to propose that the issue be taken out of politics so, as he said, "that an orderly resolution of the problem would be possible without the emotional coloration of a presidential contest." It is the observation of this reporter that proposals to "take subjects out of politics," usually come from candidates who feel their position is being misrepresented. Mr. Stevenson has a good record on race discrimination. He helped integrate negroes into the Navy during the war, and he fought for an anti-discrimination law in Illinois when he was governor. But it probably is natural that negro leaders should try to make him now appear over-cautious. That is pressuring him not to grow more cautious if nominated or elected, and is pressuring southern politicians not to be more cautious than Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson is resisting the pressure, which also is natural. And one way to resist it is to propose that the integration question be taken out of politics.

The discussion of school integration is becoming unreasonably impassioned by the injection of quite different negro issues. One is the episode of Miss Lucy at the University of Alabama. This has become a scandal the world

over, because the University closed its doors to a negro girl as a result of rioting, after the Supreme Court had pried the door open by a special ruling. But this ruling has no direct connection with the previous ruling on school integration.

Another issue in the segregation debate is the Till case, also notorious the world over, in which a negro boy who gave a white woman a wolf-whistle was kidnapped and murdered in Mississippi, and the white men suspected of the crime were set free. Mr. Stevenson pointed out yesterday that federal intervention in this instance was constitutionally impossible simply because state boundaries were not crossed in committing the crime.

Mob rule in Tuscaloosa, and the default of justice in Mississippi, do not touch the integration issue directly. This, for the time being, at least, is being kept within the strong walls of the law, and can remain there while the federal courts still exercise jurisdiction over it. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Misrepresentations of this issue are to be expected so long as politicians hope to gain from such tactics. But there can be comfort in the fact that voters often do a pretty good job of sifting the truth in political campaigns and vote accordingly.

Word for Today

Segregation is a problem for which there wo~~uld seem to be~~ no simple, easy solution. It may be, as George Herbert said, that "the shortest answer is doing." In any case, those in whose hands the decisions lie, would do well to remember the words of Abraham Lincoln: "I shall do nothing in malice, for what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 14, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's doctors have told him that... medically... he should be able to serve another term. The doctors based their judgment on a report on Mr. Eisenhower's condition, issued today at the White House. /The report, in turn, was based on a series of tests which the President underwent last week at Walter Reed Hospital. In brief, it said Mr. Eisenhower has made "a good recovery" from his heart attack of last September. /There are no symptoms "indicating either weakness of the heart muscle or insufficient coronary reserve." There has been no enlargement of the heart. /And the general circulation is "excellent". /The formal report was read to the correspondents by Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician, Major General Snyder. Later... when the news conference was thrown open to questions... Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, made this statement: "After weighing very carefully all available

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evidence," he said, "and fully aware of the hazards and uncertainties that lie ahead, we believe that medically the President should be able to carry on an active life satisfactorily for another five to ten years." A reporter asked Dr. White if he meant that to include another five to ten years in the presidency. Dr. White said he did. But he emphasized: "The choice is his, not ours." White House News Secretary Hagerty also made a statement. He reminded the correspondents that President Eisenhower himself had said that... in deciding whether to seek another term... he would rely more on his own feelings, than on the doctors' reports.

Nevertheless, the favorable report caused a burst of buying on the stock exchanges in San Francisco and Los Angeles. (The market here in New York had already closed). [redacted] And Republican Senator Aiken, one of the original Eisenhower boosters, said, "It looks to me as though they've given him the green light." Democratic Senator Sparkman expressed gratification at the President's recovery, but said: "There's a difference between carrying on the full load of the presidency and just staying at the White House."

In Moscow today, Soviet leader Khrushchev addressed the 20th congress of the Communist Party...(the first party congress since the death of Stalin.) It was a major speech, lasting more than five hours. Khrushchev said, "There is no fatal inevitability of war." But he also said, "As long as imperialism exists, the economic basis for the outbreak of war persists." And Russia, he warned, "has the means of delivering "a powerful rebuff", should war come. Russia, he said, desires improved relations with the West---that is why it has offered the United States a treaty of friendship. It also "welcomes the desire of the peoples of the Arabian countries to uphold their national independence." Khrushchev said that in strengthening ties with other countries, "trade plays a big part." And Communism, he said, is bound to expand. He said it is now possible to take over some countries "by winning stable parliamentary majorities," instead of by violent revolution and civil war. Meantime, Khrushchev declared, the Soviet Union must maintain vigilance, accompanied by the "necessary steps" to strengthen its defense.

The United States has reacted to Russia's warning... yesterday... against taking independent military action to preserve peace in the Middle East. Russia said it would consider the sending of foreign troops into the area, without United Nations sanction or permission of the countries involved, "a flagrant violation" of the U.N. Charter. A State Department spokesman said today, "Of course, we want to work through the United Nations as far as we possibly can. But should the United Nations become paralyzed (as it might because of Russia's veto power) then there is no alternative to working outside the United Nations." In London, the British Foreign Office said there has been "no question" of sending troops to the Middle East countries without their consent.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 14, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

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Whether or not this is the best way at this moment to win friends in Asia is open to debate. Many observers agree that the uncommitted Asian countries do not like any harping on the danger of war. The Kremlin bases much of its propaganda on the West being warlike, while Soviet activity is kept ostensibly on the economic level.

But the accent on power does not mean that this country counts on meeting Soviet rivalry with power alone. The State Department has announced it will give Ceylon $5,000,000 worth of assistance, and this is an important move on the economic front. The Ceylon decision, however, was not planned to coincide with the military exercises, or to offset them. They just happen to supplement each other. The Pentagon organized the Iwo Jima maneuvers, not the State Department. And the decision about Ceylon has been brewing for some time. It actually was reached before the Eden visit, the State Department now says.

A word more as to why Ceylon is being aided. This is a decision not to penalize Ceylon because it is selling rubber to Red China, as provided in the Battle Act. About the time the act was passed, Ceylon signed a contract with Red China to deliver 250,000 tons of rubber over five years. Rubber is Ceylon's chief export, and Ceylon had to choose whether to break the contract and hope for adequate economic compensation, or carry it out. It decided to live up to the contract. Since then, trade restrictions on the Soviet Union have been relaxed and rubber can go to that country. It then can be forwarded to Red China. So the punishment of Ceylon for selling rubber to Red China has lost its logic. And the fact that Ceylon is perhaps the most vigorously anti-Communist country in Asia, can now be belatedly recognized.

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When U Nu was in Washington last summer he asked for American technical aid. He said he much preferred it to Soviet aid. For political reasons

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The State Department consulted congressional leaders and they absolutely vetoed the proposal. This was because of the high feelings over agricultural surpluses. It was despite the fact that 10,000 tons of rice would not have mattered much to a rice surplus of 700,000 tons. And a million-and-a-quarter dollars was a trifling sum in so important a political transaction.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's doctors have told him that ..medically..he should be able to serve another term. The doctors based their judgment on a report on Mr. Eisenhower's condition, issued today at the White House. The report, in turn, was based on a series of tests which the President underwent last week at Walter Reed Hospital. In brief, it said Mr. Eisenhower has made "a good recovery" from his heart attack of last September. There are no symptoms "indicating either weakness of the heart muscle of insufficient coronary reserve." There has been no enlargement of the heart. And the general circulation is "excellent". The formal report was read to the correspondents by Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician, Major General Snyder. Later..when the news conference was thrown open to questions..Dr. Paul Dudley White, the Boston heart specialist, made this statement: "After weighing very carefully all available evidence," he said, "and fully aware of the hazards and uncertainties that lie ahead, we believe that medically the President should be able to carry on an active life satisfactorily for another five to ten years." A reporter asked Dr. White if he meant that to include another five to ten years in the presidency. Dr. White if he meant that to include another five to ten years in the presidency. Dr. White said he did. But he emphasized:"The choice is his, not ours." White House News Secretary Hagerty also made a statement. He reminded the correspondents that President Eisenhower himself had said that ..in deciding whether to seek another term..he would rely more on his own feelings, than on the doctors' reports.

Nevertheless, the favorable report caused a burst of buying on the stock exchanges in San Francisco and Los Angeles. (The market here in New York and already closed.) And Republican Senator Aiken, one of the original Eisenhower boosters, said, "It looks to me as though they've given him the green light." Democratic Senator Sparkman expressed gratification at the President's recovery, but said: "There's a difference between carrying the the full load of the presidency and just staying at the White House."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is a word from Bob Hite.

HITE : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: American influence has suffered in Southeast Asia, for want of buying 10-thousand tons of rice. To some, there may seem to have been good and sufficient reasons. Some would agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson, who said: "A man often pays dear for a small frugality." For as Dorothy Fosdick observed, "To make a fine choice, yet decline to pay for it, is folly."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 15, 1956

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other is identified as the minister of education. Both are pro-Monarchist.

In Helsinki, Premier Kekkonen today was elected president of Finland. Kekkonen, who is leader of the Agrarian Party, won on the third ballot in the electoral college. He succeeds Juho Paaskikivi, who has been president for six years.

(OO-HO)

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Truman accuses Eisenhower of "using this tragedy for political advantage"

~~"I felt," Mr. Truman writes, "that we had reached a situation that was politically and morally intolerable."~~

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It is notable that Khrushchev used the Stalin technique of being the bringer of good news, so as to add popularity to his prestige. He did it by announcing in some detail the seven-hour day with even shorter hours in some classes of work, to be introduced next year.

The speech was a soft one. It contained less imprecation and more cordial effusiveness than Communist Party faithfuls have heard before. Clearly the accepted Soviet line is to extend influence with a gush of sweet reasonableness. But it would be a mistake to report only this, simply because it is interesting. For that is what Khrushchev expects to have reported.

Actually the speech did not depart basically from the historic address Stalin made at the last Party conference in 1952. On that occasion he frankly outlined how Communism would win the world. He predicted that the Soviet Union would not have to fight for conquest, because wars would break out, or threaten, between capitalist countries.

Khrushchev did a mischievous job yesterday of trying to turn Britain against the United States, France against Germany, the Western coalition against Washington, egging them on, as it were, to behave the way Stalin had foretold. He said that the United States, under the banner of the Atlantic

commonwealth, is laying hands on the key economic and strategic positions of the British empire, is straddling that empire's communications, shattering its preferential tariff links, and subjugating its sterling bloc. Britain, he said, also was displeased with the United States for disorganizing the world market with unilateral trade, fencing off its home market, banning trade with the East, and dumping its agricultural surpluses. He added that Britain was displeased with West Germany and Japan, and West Germany and Japan were displeased with Britain. The revival of West Germany not only is making of France a third-rate power, he said, it is aggravating the problems of the world market. Two world wars, he declared, had proved that in the struggle for world markets the German monopolies would stop at nothing.

He called it sheer hypocrisy for the United States to say that its foreign military bases and its military blocs - NATO, Western European Union, SEATO and the Bagdad pact - are set up against the communist menace. "The new feature here" he explained, "is that the United States wants the dominating position in the capitalist world, and the reduction of its bloc partners to the status of docile executors of its will." And he came to the general conclusion that the economic struggle between the capitalist

countries "is flaring up with ever-growing force."

Though he did not go as far as Stalin, to speak outright of inter-capitalist wars, he sowed all the dissension he could. # In view of his coming visit to London in April, he revealed how excited he is over the possibility of turning Britain against the United States. And his conversion to parliamentary methods as approved substitutes for violent revolution, is clearly expected to take the British Labor Party by storm.

But for all the poison he strewed on Western relations, he made a great point of wanting friendship with all countries, including Britain, France and indeed the United States. # He made an eloquent plea for the so-called five-point treaty Premier Bulganin proposed to President Eisenhower.

So for once the Russians were not harangued about Western encirclement, and this time they were not expected to blame their low standard of life on this peril. # Khrushchev did not stand on the defensive. He did not clench his fists and snarl. He was smiling and artful. All the same he was the heir of Stalin. The strategy definitely has changed. But the objective remains the same.

Word for Today

The speech by Nikita Khrushchev was a major pronouncement of Soviet policy, and as revised doctrine, doubtless will be studied for years to come. William Graham Sumner had a great fear of doctrines, calling them "the most frightful tyrants" to which men are subject. "Doctrines," he said, "get inside of a man's reason and betray him against himself."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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The speech was a soft one. It contained less imprecation and more cordial effusiveness than Communist Party faithfuls have ever heard before. Clearly the accepted Soviet line is to extend influence with a gush of sweet reasonableness. But it would be a mistake to report only this, simply because it is interesting. For that is what Khrushchev expects to have reported.

Actually the speech did not depart basically from the historic address Stalin made at the last Party conference in 1952. On that occasion he frankly outlined how Communism would win the world. He predicted that the Soviet Union would not have to fight for conquest, because wars would break out or threaten between capitalist countries.

Khrushchev did a mischievous job yesterday of trying to turn Britain against the United States, France against Germany, the Western coalition against Washington, egging them on, as it were, to behave the way Stalin foretold. He said that the United States, under the banner of the Atlantic commonwealth, is laying hands on the key economic and strategic positions of the British empire, is straddling that empire's communications, shattering its preferential tariff

links, and subjugating its sterling bloc. Britain, he said, also was displeased with the United States for disorganizing the world market with unilateral trade, fencing off its home market, banning trade with the East, and dumping its agricultural surpluses. He added that Britain was displeased with West Germany and Japan, and West Germany and Japan were displeased with Britain. The revival of West Germany not only is making of France a third-rate power, he said, it is aggravating the problems of the world market. Two world wars, he declared, had proved that in the struggle for world markets, the German monopolies would stop at nothing.

He called is sheer hypocracy for the United States to say that its foreign military bases and its military blocs- NATO, Western European Union, SEATO and the Baghdad pact - are set up against the Communist menace. "The new feature here" he explained, "is that the United States wants the dominating position in the capitalist world, and the reduction of its bloc partners to the status of docile executors of its will." And he came to the general conclusion that the economic struggle between the capitalist countries "is flaring up with ever-growing force."

Though he did not go as far as Stalin, to speak outright of intercapitalist wars, he sowed all the dissension he could.

In view of his coming visit to London in April, he revealed how excited he is over the possibiliby ot turning Britain against the United States. And his conversion to parliamentary methods as approved substitutes for violent revolution, is clearly expected to take the British Labor Party by storm.

But for all the poison he strewed on Western relations, he made a great point of wanting friendship with all countries, including Britain, France and indeed the United States.

He made an eloucent plea for the so-called five- point treaty Premier Bulganin proposed to President Eisenhower.

So for once the Russians were not harangued about Western encirclement, and this time they were notexpected to blame their low standard of life in this peril.

Khrushchev did not stand on the defensive. He did not clench his fists and snarl. He was smiling and artful. All the same he was the heir to Stalin. The strategy definitely has changed. But the objective remains the same.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The speech by Nikita Khrushchev was a major pronouncement of Soviet policy, and as revised doctrine doubtless will be studied for years to come. William Graham Sumner had a great fear of doctrines, calling them "the most frightful tyrants" to which men are subject. "Doctrines," he said, "get inside of a man's reason and betray him against himself."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 16, 1956

This is the news:

The Senate elections subcommittee voted unanimously today, for a sweeping investigation of campaign contributions. Chairman Albert Gore said the subcommittee was "disturbed" by reports that certain interests may have sought by means of political contributions "to exercise an undue and improper influence on legislative proposals." The subcommittee, he said, "intends to explore this matter fully, to the end that the American people may be advised of the facts." The investigation... growing out of the campaign contribution offered to Senator Francis Case... must still be approved by the Senate.

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military production. Chairman McClellan said yesterday that his subcommittee was encountering resistance from certain Government quarters. At the start of today's hearing, he announced that the Defense Department had agreed to cooperate "to the limit".

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today... in a speech in San Francisco... that increased wages in food industries have contributed to the lower income of farmers. He said that in recent years (in those industries) less than half the rise in wages was justified by increased labor productivity. The acting Senate Democratic leader, Clements of Kentucky, immediately accused Benson of trying to get farmers to forget his own mistakes by attacking labor.

~~The director of the federal mediation service... Joseph Finnegan... today summoned both sides in the four-month-old Westinghouse strike to meet in Washington on Monday for an all-out effort to reach a settlement. Two labor experts... Dr. George W. Taylor and David L. Cole... will sit in on the Monday meeting.~~

The president of the University of Alabama... Dr. O.C. Carmichael... asked the student body today "to show to all the world" that the recent violence on the campus does not represent their true spirit. Dr. Carmichael defended the decision of the university trustees to exclude Autherine Lucy from classes until further notice. The action, he said, was taken "to insure safety on the campus." He said he was sure "the state" would protect the university against future mob violence, and that "with patience, wisdom and good will the problem will be solved." He said, "The ~~[illegible]~~ now before the university is not ~~segregation versus integration... but law~~ and order ~~[illegible]~~."

In Georgia today, President Eisenhower went quail hunting on the plantation owned by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. He bagged the limit of 12 birds. Before taking to the fields, Mr. Eisenhower signed an executive order. The order sets up a voluntary program...aimed at establishing a nationwide pool of trained executives, to be brought into Government service in the event of general mobilization. It is called "The National Defense Executive Reserve", and comes under

the administration of Dr. Arthur Fleming, director of defense mobilization.

In Washington, the White House announced another executive order... signed by Mr. Eisenhower yesterday... which means fewer fathers will be subject to the draft. Under the new plan, registrants without children, in the 19-through-25 age group, are placed at the top of the list of eligible draftees. The oldest in this group, however, will be called first.

The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... today said that Russia is building long-range jet bombers, which can reach "our people, our schools, and our cities." He said that, consequently, the Air Force must establish jet interceptor bases, close to densely populated areas. Twining addressed the third annual Conference of Mayors, in Washington.

French Premier Mollet today presented his Algerian proposals to the National Assembly. Mollet said he still intends to call free elections in Algeria, despite the opposition of French colonists. Algeria, he said, cannot be held by force alone. He also promised immediate and long-range economic reforms.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, cables from Paris that Spain has asked France to "go slow" in granting Morocco full independence. ~~The request, Schoenbrun says, was made by the Spanish ambassador... who was told France intends to carry out its pledge of November 6th, 1955.~~ ~~At that time~~, France has promised the Moroccans "independence in inter-dependence", linking a new independent Morocco to France as an equal, sovereign partner. Spain, Schoenbrun says, is obviously concerned over how this may affect Spanish Morocco.

Informed sources in Cyprus say that Great Britain and leaders of the union-with-Greece movement have agreed on a plan for home rule. British officials acknowledge such a plan has been offered. The report that it has been accepted is unconfirmed.

In London today, the Bank of England raised the interest rate on loans an additional one percent. The increase was ordered as an inflation curb. The official British interest rate is now the highest in 24 years.. and new austerity measures will be announced tomorrow in Parliament.

The House of Commons voted tonight to abolish the death penalty for murder. The vote was 293 to 262.

And Queen Elizabeth ~~ended her tour of Nigeria today. She is~~ returning to England by ~~plane, in company with her husband, the Duke~~ of ~~Edinburgh.~~

Reports from New Delhi tonight, say that India is ready to reject a Russian offer of some jet bombers, at half price, in favor of Canberra jet bombers from Britain. The only condition is reported to be, that the British bombers ~~which~~ be equipped with a new secret bombsight. Reportedly, this condition is likely to be met.

Edward R. Murrow: February 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

American, British and French representatives have been meeting in Washington trying to figure out a way of heading off a war in the Middle East. The tension was eased somewhat when Israel's Prime Minister Ben Gurion said he would wait awhile before starting on the project to divert the waters of the Jordan. The Syrians have threatened to start shooting if the Israeli's started digging. Eric Johnston, the President's special representative on the Jordan Valley project, had tried without success to work out an agreement on the division of the Jordan waters between Israel and her neighbors. Ben Gurion is willing for him to try again, but Mr. Johnston is leaving for the Far East next week on a business trip, in his capacity as President of the Motion Picture Association. Apparently the Jordan must wait.

From time to time Mr. Dulles and his associates deplore an arms race in the Middle East, and say we want to have nothing to do with it. This is a plausible attitude, except for one thing: an arms race is now in progress. One of the competitors is hog-tied. Israel wants to buy defensive weapons, particularly fighters and armor. We refuse to sell. There is a report today that an Israeli mission is in Tokyo, trying to buy thirty million dollars' worth of equipment.

No one can be sure exactly how much equipment Egypt has received from the Russian bloc; but there is sound reason to believe that Cairo has already acquired more planes and armor than she can man or maintain. A considerable number of modern bombers have been delivered, and as the Israelis point out, bombers are not normally considered defensive weapons. A pool of armaments is being built up in Egypt, which can either be used by that country or funneled off to other Arab states, thereby increasing the already considerable prestige and power of Egypt in the Arab world.

The American position in this matter can be compared to the even-handed, impartial justice of a law which prohibits both rich men and poor men from begging in the street.

It is only fair to point out that Egypt's Colonel Nasser, before he made the arms deal with the Communists, called in the British and American Ambassadors and told them that since he couldn't get arms from them he was going to deal with the Communists. They thought he was bluffing.

Israel is asking to buy arms, not in the same amount, but it wants qualitative equality of defensive weapons. If they cannot buy from this country, they will buy where they can. A moderate supply, especially of

modern fighter planes, would strengthen the hands of the moderates in Israel, but if that doesn't happen, then the extremists, watching the military balance go more and more against them, will demand action, and soon.

In the present climate there appears to be no possibility of fruitful negotiations between Israel and her neighbors. The violent history of this area, even during the last decade, provides blame enough for both sides. But the situation that confronts us, is not a study of recent history or the apportionment of blame. It is an arms race in the Middle East. It is an overt and increasing threat of war in the area. What our policy is, other than to deplore the situation, I do not know; nor do I pretend to know what the policy should be. But in this vacuum there is danger that both sides may miscalculate our intentions and objectives in the area.

One thing is certain: the Arab states cannot carry out any of their various objectives, whether it be a partition of Israel, or the expunging of it from the map, without a terrible war, which might well involve the entire planet. There will be no Munich in the Middle East. Everyone there, Jew and Arab alike, professes to be searching for security, and to find it only in terms of armor and aircraft. This may be deplorable, certainly it is dangerous, but it is a fact.

Apparently Saudi-Arabia is looking for some more security, too. That country is linked by treaty to Egypt. Tomorrow eighteen M-41 light tanks are due to leave Brooklyn aboard the James Monroe for a Saudi-Arabian port. We sold them the tanks. The State Department declined to say how much Saudi-Arabia paid for them. # The question that confronts this country is what, if anything, can be done by us, or in conjunction with our allies, to prevent a war in the Middle East. This reporter is mindful of something Jan Masaryk, then Czecho-slovakian Ambassador to London said, on the night the Munich agreement was signed. We were discussing the war that was bound to come, and Masaryk said: "In a world where there is no security for little nations, there ain't no security for big ones."

Hugh Holden.

Word for Today

To doubt the existence of an arms race in the Middle East is to ignore the realities. But Carl Becker said, "Realities are less dangerous than fancies." As for who will win, Hugh Keough (KEY-O) had a suggestion. He said, "The race is not always to the swift, but that is where to look."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: To doubt the existence of an arms race in the Middle East is to ignore the realities. But Carl Becker said, "Realities are less dangerous than fancies." As for who will win, Hugh Keough had a suggestion. He said,"The race is not always to the swift, but that is where to look."

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 17, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower vetoed the natural gas bill today. In his veto message, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated, indicating that private persons... apparently representating only a very small segment of a great and vital industry... have been seeking to further their own interests, by highly questionable activities. I believe," Mr. Eisenhower said, "I would not be discharging my own duty, were I to approve this legislation, before the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress, and the Department of Justice." The President emphasized that he is in accord with the basic objectives of the bill, which would have freed natural gas producers, from direct federal price regulation. Such regulation, he said, "will discourage individual initiative and incentive to explore for, and develop, new sources of supply. In the long run," he said, "this will limit supplies of gas, which is contrary not only to the national interest, but especially to the interest of consumers."

By the phrase "highly questionable activities", Mr. Eisenhower obviously referred to the 25-hundred-dollar campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Francis Case. The offer was made shortly before the Senate was to vote on the controversial gas measure. Case rejected the offer, and voted against the measure. The money later was traced to an executive of the Superior Oil Company of Los Angeles.

Democratic Senator Fulbright... co-author of the bill... calls President Eisenhower's veto message "very weak". / And Democratic Senator Kerr of Oklahoma said, "The message is 100 percent political buncombe". Both said they regard it as an indication Mr. Eisenhower will run for re-election. / Democratic Senator Gore said that in vetoing the gas bill, Mr. Eisenhower performed "a notable act in the public interest." / Gore is chairman of the elections subcommittee which has ordered a broad investigation of the contribution offer. Democratic Senator Douglas said the President had done the people [redacted] "a great public service."

Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the gas bill at his vacation retreat in Georgia. During the day, he went out on a golf course for the first time since his heart attack in September... and played nine holes, scoring an 11-over par 47.

Early today, President Eisenhower cancelled the shipment of 18 M-41 tanks to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia had applied for the tanks last April, along with other equipment. / They came to public view yesterday, as they were about to be loaded aboard a freighter, here in New York. / The shipment was immediately protested by Israel, which has been trying... unsuccessfully... to obtain American arms for months. And Democratic senators, in Congress, denounced the move as threatening to upset the balance of power in the Middle East. Although the shipment has been cancelled, Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says he will demand an explanation from Secretary of State Dulles, as soon as Mr. Dulles returns from vacation. / Saudi Arabia, in turn, has protested the cancellation at the State Department. // And a spokesman for the Arab League charged that the American action "violates treaty commitments of long standing."

~~The Arab League spokesman said the light tanks were "intended solely for training purposes," in connection with the work of an American training mission in Saudi Arabia. In Jerusalem, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said it viewed the cancellation "with satisfaction". But Israel's request for arms, it said, is as urgent as ever.~~

France announced today that it has suspended all light arms shipments to foreign buyers, in view of the tense situation in North Africa and the Middle East. In London, Great Britain announced it was continuing arms shipments to the Middle East "for the time being".

It was reported last night on this program that Israel was trying to order 30-million dollars worth of arms from Japan. [redacted] The Japanese foreign office says it has checked the reports... carried by several Japanese newspapers... and that they are unfounded. The Israeli diplomatic mission in Tokyo also denies the reports.

The British government issued a "white paper" today, outlining Britain's defense program for [redacted] the next fiscal year. The defense budget will be increased slightly.... by 32-million dollars... and work will be expanded on what the paper calls "a variety of nuclear weapons".

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Major priority is assigned to ballistic rockets of the "intercontinental type", as a deterrent to aggression. "Our forces," the White Paper said, "must be prepared against the outbreak of limited wars. There is no sign that the leaders of the Soviet Union have abandoned their aim of world domination."

New, drastic measures to control inflation in Britain were announced today in the House of Commons. Food subsidies were cut, public works construction slashed, and terms for installment buying tightened. A 50 percent down payment on radio and television sets is now required. Bread and milk prices will go up, because of lower food subsidies. The Labor Party immediately presented a motion of censure, and it will be debated next week.

In Moscow, the speech by Soviet Premier Bulganin... scheduled for today... did not come off. Instead, the Communist Party congress heard an address by former Premier Malenkov, who endorsed the continuing emphasis on the heavy industry program.

A Marine Corps transport plane, with 38 servicemen aboard, has crashed in rugged hill country in Alameda County, California. The aircraft was flying from the El Toro marine base, in Southern California, to Oakland international airport. Wreckage of the plane has been sighted from the air. There was no sign of life.

Edward R. Murrow: February 17, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

A few minutes' flying time from Communist China, is the main airport of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. It has been the scene this week, of a concourse of military men and equipment, mostly American, taking part in the first SEATO maneuvers. # The drift toward meutralism in Southeast Asia has been getting stronger. ~~Prince Norodom~~ The, Premier of Cambodia, is in Peiping ~~Pekin~~ this week, receiving red carpet treatment, and probably confirming Cambodia's determination to keep clear of SEATO. Public opinion in Thailand apparently had been headed the same way, which is why the Thai government asked for the SEATO exercises. It, and Washington, hoped the show of power would convince the Thais that SEATO really can defend them. Yesterday SEATO contingents paraded through Bangkok watched by 250,000 excited people. Now the State Department and the Pentagon can study the results. They have given the theory of keeping friends by showing power a thorough test.

But the proximity of Red China also has been a factor in these exercises. They are linked with the bigger maneuvers of the United States forces at Iwo Jima, still more impressive, because simulated atomic bombs are being used. The two demonstrations are announcing with emphasis, that we and our SEATO associates not only are pledged to act against aggression in this area, but are able to do so. Peiping resents the message, and the Peiping radio is

bitterly accusing the United States of following a "policy of strength, clamoring and blackmail."

But our accent on power in Asia is due to shift somewhat to economic aid. Secretary Dulles is to be in Karachi on March 6th, when Pakistan is host to the SEATO Foreign Ministers. Here he will propose that the economic clauses of SEATO, neglected up to now, be implemented. Washington wants to prove that SEATO is not exclusively a military alliance, as its critics allege, as well as to offset Communist economic penetration in Southeast Asia.

Pakistan has a lively interest in economic aid. It is finding its greatly enlarged military establishment a heavy burden. Its weapons and equipment from the United States come free, but the maintenance of a big military force takes so much of the nation's revenue that not enough is left for social and educational needs. As in Thailand, opposition has been growing against the military commitment to the West. Moscow knows the Pakistani are growing restive, and hopes to lure the country out of the Western alliance altogether.

When the question of economic aid in South Asia is raised at Karachi, the United States and Britain will be found at odds, not over giving the aid, but how to give it. The United States wants the aid program to be part of

SEATO. The British distrust any link with military power. They want the Colombo plan used instead. They argue that after being in existence for six years, the Colombo plan has the confidence of its members, is a co-operative Asian effort, has no big implications in the world power struggle, and for this reason is particularly well thought of by India and Indonesia. The United States is one of the donor powers, and the recipient members include not only the three Asian states belonging to SEATO, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines, but virtually all the non-communist countries in Asia. The Colombo plan has successes to its credit, but never has had vast sums to work with. Now if the United States is going to finance a bigger aid program in Asia, the British will urge that it be done through a non-military agency. They think it a far more effective way to stem the spread of communism.

Mr. Dulles is not expected to agree to soft-pedal the military approach. At Karachi he will press the recommendations for increased military activity made by SEATO's military experts at their last meeting in Melbourne. These include co-ordinated military planning, standardization of weapons and joint maneuvers. The British are expected to oppose joint maneuvers. They do not like this week's exercises in Thailand and are only taking a minor part

in them.

So Anglo-American differences, over this and the aid program, are anticipated at Karachi. They may not be dangerous, still they will bear out the lack of Anglo-American agreement loudly advertised by Khrushchev in his speech at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week. No doubt he knew that these differences loomed up in the recent Eisenhower-Eden talks, despite reports of full accord. Sir Anthony went home admitting that an understanding over Asian policy had not been reached.

In the meantime opinion in some American quarters is veering toward economic measures as the best way to serve our interests in Asia. Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, on leave in Washington, has made some impression on Republican congressmen over the importance of economic aid to India. Paul Hoffman, former head of the E.C.A. attracted wide attention with a proposal to check Soviet gains in Asia with a full-blown Marshall Plan for that area. It should be designed, he said, to help all ten Asian countries that have won their independence in the last decade, and be extended as well to include Japan, Thailand and Formosa. #

Word for Today

In Southeast Asia... this past week... we have been trying "to make friends and influence people" by a show of force. Horace said, "Force, unaccompanied by prudence, sinks under its own weight." So, with the British, we are also devising a program of economic aid. For as Albert Einstein observed, "An empty stomach is not a good political adviser."

Goodnight and good luck!

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower vetoed the natural gas bill today. In his veto message, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated, indicating that private persons..apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry..have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities."I believe," Mr. Eisenhower said, "I would not be discharging my own duty were I to approve this legislation before the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress and the Department of Justice." The President emphasized that he is in accord with the basic objectives of the bill, which would have freed natural gas producers from direct federal price regulation. Such regulation, he said, "will discourage individual initiative and incentive to explore for and develop new sources of supply. In the long run," he said, "this will limit supplies of gas which is contratry not only to the national interest, but especially to the interest of consumers."

By the phrase "highly questionable activities", Mr. Eisenhower obviously referred to the 25-hundred dollar campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Francis Case. The offer was made shortly before the Senate was to vote on the controversial gas measure. Case rejected the offer, and voted against the measure. The money laterwas traced to an executive of the Superior Oil Company of Los Angeles.

Democratic Senator Fulbright..co-author of the bill..calles President Eisenhower's veto message "very weak"; and Democraiic Senator Kerr of Oklahoma said, The message is 100 percent political buncombe." Both said they regard it as an indication Mr. Eisenhower will run for re-election. Democratic Senator

Gore said that in vetoing the gas bill, Mr. Eisenhower performed "a notable act in the public interest." Gore is chairman of the elections subcommittee which has ordered a broad investigation of the contribution offer. Democratic Senator Dougles aaid the Freisdnet has done the people "a great public service."

Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the gas bill at his vacation retreat in Georgia. During the day, he went out on a golf course for the first time since his heart attack in September.. and played nine holes, scoring an 11-over par 47.

Early today, President Eisenhower cancelled the shipment of 18 M-41 tanks to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia had applied for the tanks last Arpril, along with other equipment. They came to public view yesterday, as they were about to be loaded aboard a freighter, here in New York. Thi shipment was immediately protested b Israel, which has been trying,...unsuccessfully..to obtain American arms for months. And Democratic senators, in Congress denounced the move as threatening to upset the balance of power in the Middle East. Although the shipment has been cancelled, Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says he will demand an explanation from Secretary of State Dulles, as soon as Mr. Dulles returns from vacation. Saudi Arabia, in turn, has protested the cancellation at the State Department.

And a spokesman for the Arab League charged that the American action "violates treaty commitments of long standing."

France announced today that it has suspended all light arms shipments to foreign buyers, in view of the tense situation in North Africa and the Middle East. In London, Great Britain announced it was continuing arms shipments to the Middle East "for the time being."

It was reported last night on this program that Israel was trying to order 30-million dollars worth of arms from Japan. The Japanese foreign office says it has checked the reports..carried by several Japanese newspapers.. and that they are unfounded. The Israeli diplomatic mission in Tokyo also denies the reports.

The British government issued a "white paper" today, outlining Britain's defense program for the next fiscal year. The defense budget will be increased slightly..by 32 million dollars...and work will be expanded on what the paper calls " a variety of nuclear weapons." Major priority is assigned to ballistics rockets of the "intercontinental type", as a deterrent to aggression. "Our forces", the White Paper said, "must be prepared against the outbreak of limited wars. There is no sign that the leaders of the Soviet Union have abandoned their aim of world domination."

New, drastic measures to control inflation in Britain were announced today in the House of Commons. Food subsidies were cut, public works construction slashed, and terms for installment buying tightened. A 50 percent down payment on radio and television sets is now required. Bread and milk prices will go up, because of lower food subsidies. The Labor Party immediately presented a motion of censure, and it will be debated next week.

In Moscow, the speech by Soviet Premier Bulganin..scheduled for today... did not come off. Instead, the Communist Party congress heard an address by former Premier Malenkov, who endorsed the continuing emphasis on the heavy industry program.

A Marine Corps transport plane, with 38 servicemen aboard, has crashed in rugged hill country in Alameda County, California. The aircraft was flying from the El Toro Marine Base, in Southern California, to Oakland International Airport. Wreckage of the plane has been sighted from the air. There was no sign of life.

A few minutes' flying time from Communist China is the main airport of Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. It has been the scene this week of a concourse of military men and equipment, mostly American, taking part in the first SEATO Maneuvers.

The drift toward neautralism in Southeast Asia has been getting stronger. The Premier of Cambodia, is in Peiping this week, receiving rod carpet treatment, and probably confirming Cambodia's determination to keep clear of SEATO. Public opinion in Thailand apparently had been headed the same way, which is why the Thaigovernment asked for the SEATO exercises. It and Washington hoped the show of power would convince the Thais that SEATO really can defend them. Yesterday SEATO contingents paraded through Bangkok watched by 250,000 excited people. Now the State Department and the Pentagon can study the results. They have given the theory of keeping friends by showing power a thorough test.

But the proximity of Red China also has been a factor in these exercises. They are linked with the bigger maneuvers of the United States forces at Iwo Jima, still more impressive because simulated atomic bombs are being used. The two demonstrations are announcing with emphsais that we and our SEATO associates not only are pledged to act against aggression in this area, but are able to do so. Peiping resents the message and the Peiping radio is bitterly accusing the United States of following a "policy of strength, clamoring and blackmail."

But our accent on power in Aisa is due to shift somewhat to economic aid. Secretary Dulles is to be in Karachi in March 6th, when Pakistan is host to the SEATO Foreign Ministers. Here he will propose that the economic clauses of SEATO, neglected up to now, be implemented. Washington wants to prove that SEATO is not exclusively a military alliance, as its critics allege, as well as to offset Communist economic penetration in Southeast Asia.

Pakistan has a lively interest in economic aid. It is finding its greatly enlarged military establishment a heavy burden. Its weapons and equipment from the United States come free, but the maintenance of a big military force takes so much of the nation's revenue that not enough is left for social and

educational needs. As in Thailand, opposition has been growing against the military commitment to the West. Moscow knows the Pakistani are growing restive, and hopes to lure the country out of the Western alliance altogether.

When the question of economic aid in South Asia is raised at Kracchi, the United States and Britain will be found at odds not over giving the aid, but how to give it. The United States wants the aid program to be part of SEATO. The British distrust any ling with military power. They want the Colombo plan used instead . They argue that after being in existence for six years, the Colombo plan has the confidence of its members, is a co-operative Asian erfort ass no big implications in the world power struggle, and for this reason is particularly well thought of by India and Indonesia. The United States is one of the donor powers, and the recipient members include not only the three Asian states belonging to SEATO, Pakistan Thailand and the Philippines, but virtually all the non-communist cou tries in Asia. The Colombo plan has successes to its credit, but never has had vast sums to work with. Now if the United States is going to finance a bigger aid program in Asia, the British will urge that it be done through a non-military agency. They think it a far more effective way to stem the spread of Communism.

Mr. Dulls is not expected to agree to soft-pedal the military approach. At Karachi he will press the recommendations for increased military activity made by SEATO's military experts at their last meeting in Melbourne. These include co-ordinated military planning, standardization of weapons and joint maneuvers. The British are expected to oppose joint maneuvers. They do not like this week's exercises in Thailand and are only taking a minor part in them.

So Anglo-American difference, over this and the aid program, are anticipated at Karachi. They may not be dangerous, still they will bear out the lack of Anglo-American agreement loudly advertised by Khurshchev in his speech at the

Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week. No doubt he knew that these differences loomed up in the recent Eisenhower-Eden talks, despite reports of full accord. Sir Anthony went home admitting that an understanding over Asian policy had not been reached.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.. first, here is a word from our announcer.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In Southeast Asia ..this past week..we have been trying "to make friends and influence people" by a show of force. Horace said, "Force, unaccompanied by prudence, sinks under its own weight." So, with the British, we are also devising a program of economic aid. For as Albert Einstein observed, "An empty stomach is not a good political adviser."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 20, 1956

This is the news:

A former United States attorney testified today that... while he was still in office... oil lobbyist John Neff tried to make his family a gift of 500 dollars. The testimony was given by Donald R. Ross, before the special Senate committee investigating the campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Francis Case... at the time the Senate was about to vote on the natural gas bill. Case rejected the offer. Ross said that, at Neff's request, he arranged for Neff to meet Nebraska's two Republican senators, to discuss the gas measure. # Ross testified... in tears... that after he arranged those meetings, Neff tried to set up a bank account, in the amount of 100 dollars, for each of his five children. Ross said that, at soon as he received the bankbooks, he sent them back. Ross resigned as United States attorney for Nebraska, only last week. He denied any wrongdoing, but said he thought it best to resign... since he had become involved in the gas controversy. In further testimony today, Ross said that

Neff... a lobbyist, identified as serving the Superior Oil Company of Los Angeles... also donated 25-hundred dollars to the Nebraska State Republican Committee.

Another Senate group looking into the subject of lobbying... the elections subcommittee, headed by Senator Gore... decided today to ask for 300-thousand dollars, to finance a sweeping investigation.

Tonight, the Senate Democratic policy committee recommended unanimously, that a new special bipartisan committee be set up to make a broad inquiry into campaign gifts and lobbying in Congress. Senator Johnson, the Democratic leader, said a resolution to create the new group will be brought before the Senate "at the earliest possible date", probably tomorrow. Senator Knowland... the Republican minority leader.. previously had urged the establishment of such a committee. Membership of the new committee, Johnson said, will be equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill to make the military services do more of their buying through competitive bidding... and less through negotiated contracts. The vote was 372 to 2.

President Eisenhower did some more quail hunting today on Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's Georgia plantation. News Secretary Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower will return to Washington on Friday or Saturday... probably Saturday... and Hagerty said he "assumes" the President's next regular news conference will be held on February 29th.

President Eisenhower sent a message of greeting today to the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City. Mr. Eisenhower wished the educators "wisdom and courage" in their deliberation on school problems.

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Twenty-two persons... identified as pickets... were arrested today, in a strike of 12-thousand production workers, against the Republic Aviation Corporation at Farmingdale, New York. All were accused of disorderly conduct. The strike began yesterday, on the issue of wages.

The Ford Motor Company today reported net earnings totaling 437-million dollars in 1955... and production, in the 12-month period, of more than two and a half million cars and trucks. Production, sales and earnings were the highest in the company's history. Ford's last production record was set in 1923... in the day of the Model-T.

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shipment last Thursday, then revoked the embargo on Saturday. Chairman George, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says he wants to question Secretary of State Dulles about the arms deal, when Mr. Dulles returns from vacation later this week. An Israeli request for American arms, to off-set Communist arms shipments to Egypt, was made last November... and has not been granted.

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Fifty-two persons died when a French airliner crashed near Cairo early today and burst into flames. The aircraft was flying to Paris from Saigon... and had developed engine trouble.

West German Chancellor Adenauer has suffered a serious political defeat. His coalition has lost control of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany's largest state. The German Chancellor loses his two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat, Germany's Upper House. This may mean trouble in passing the necessary legislation for West German re-armament. Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that Adenauer's prestige has been painfully damaged, and the result could be unsettling on German foreign and domestic policy.

Adenauer was accused of neglecting German interests in the Saar - making too many concessions to France - accused also of tying Germany too rigidly to the Western Alliance - and of failing to negotiate directly with Russia for German re-unification. His critics contended that German membership in NATO and the Paris Treaties stand in the way of German re-unification, and they won.

Late, almost complete returns in the general election in Greece give the pro-Western coalition of Premier Karamanlis a margin of only 13 seats in the new parliament. ~~At the same time, it is apparent that the Communist-supported opposition has a majority of the popular votes.~~

No one in the West, certainly not the State Department or the British Foreign Office, can greet the narrow victory of the pro-Western party of Premier Karamanlis in the Greek election with much satisfaction. It was better than his being beaten outright. But to have won by so slim a margin is only a little better than defeat, because the opposition got a majority of the popular vote, and failed to gain control of the Greek chamber only because the Karamanlis regime altered the electoral laws to assure extra seats in districts where it was strongest.

Greece now stands on the brink of neutralism. It hasn't gone over to it, but to be so close is a startling transformation for a nation that was made a full-fledged member of NATO, and ranks as the country that has received more American aid than any other of its size in the world. It is hard to deny that the foundations of Western power in this region are shaking, and since this is happening in the heat of the arms crisis in the Middle East, the gravity of such events is obvious.

The near-defeat of the Pro-Western Karamanlis must be written down first of all to the trouble over Cyprus. It is the latest of the colonial issues to beset Western governments.

The United States ought to be the most influential foreign government in

Athens. The Truman doctrine saved Greece from Communist guerillas in the first place, and American military and economic aid lifted Greece to its exalted place in European affairs as a member of NATO. But American as well as British policy tripped on the Cyprus issue. We failed to vote for a debate of the question by the U.N. Assembly. And after the anti-Greek riots in Turkey, the State Department addressed identical notes to Greece and Turkey, which to the Greeks was unpardonable, since they were the victims and the Turks the perpetrators. It can be said that had we sided with the Greeks against Turkey, we would have lost influence in Turkey, which is even more important to Western defense. But that observation does not make the developments in Greece any happier to contemplate.

But the bad news in Greece must not be exaggerated. The popular vote against the government is not a pro-communist majority. The combined opposition was made up of seven parties, only two of them - two of the smallest - being pro-communist. (The communist party itself is outlawed.) Three of the other five parties are more or less anti-communist, and are led by former premiers. They did establish a united front with the pro-communists for campaign purposes. Mr. Papendreou, leader of the Liberal Party, largest in the popular front, told C.B.S. correspondent Bill Pepper that if

the opposition won, he would not set up any government with the help of pro-communists. Actually the united front coalition was a campaign device and was falling apart before election day. And even if it had won a small majority in the chamber, it is doubtful that it could have formed a government.

But the closeness of the result, and the anti-government majority of the popular vote, make an early election possible. As things now stand the reliability of Greece as a member of NATO is questionable.

What happens now depends somewhat on whether Premier Karamanlis can lure one or more of the opposition parties into his new government. If he does so with promises of important cabinet posts, he not only would muster a bigger majority in the chamber, but could claim to have the backing of a majority of the popular vote. That way he might be able to stave off an early election. If that can be put off, the popular front idea would not have so good a chance to take root. But if he fails to recruit any of the opposition parties, another election would seem inescapable, and the united front might well be used again for campaign purposes.

Needless to say the united front, with an accent on neutralism, is the pattern the Kremlin is eloquently recommending in its current propaganda. It is worth mentioning that an argument that impressed many Greeks in the

election campaign, was that nowadays neutralism pays just as well as affiliation with the West. American aid to Egypt and Yugoslavia were cited as proof of it.

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 21, 1956

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Bulganin asked the Communist Party Congress today to approve the new Russian five-year plan. / In a speech... lasting 3½ hours... Bulganin set forth the goals of the new plan, and expressed confidence they would be reached. / The emphasis will still be on heavy industry. / Steel output... by 1960... is to be increased by 70 percent. / But production of consumer goods, he said, must also be increased. Farm production is to be stepped up. (The plan calls for an increase of at least 85 percent in the basic crops). And in the next five years, four million technicians are to be graduated from Russia's schools and universities. / Bulganin claimed that Russia leads all other countries in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and this "major discovery of the 20th Century," he said, "must be made to serve the cause of Communism." / He noted that the plan calls for the construction of "several" new atomic

power stations. And industrial progress, he said, means the application of the most up-to-date technology, including automation. (There were also political overtones to Bulganin's speech, and I should like to discuss those in a few minutes).

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today, he "welcomes" the recent proposal... by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev... for banning further tests of the hydrogen bomb. But first, Eden said, "we must work out a reasonable system of control." He said if Russia has any concrete proposals to make along that line, it will have the opportunity, when the United Nations disarmament subcommittee meets again next month. Tonight, Eden's conservative government defeated a Labour motion of no confidence, by a vote of 325 to 259. The issue was the government's anti-inflation program.

The British war minister... Antony Head... announced plans today for a new streamlined, highly mobile army... to meet the new requirements of the atomic age. Combat groups, he said, will be smaller, and equipped with the most modern weapons. He said British troops will be trained, this year, in use of the American "Corporal" missile.

Austria decided today to join the pro-Western Council of Europe. The council is an advisory group, composed of representatives of 14

European countries and the Saar. Although formed along parliamentary lines, it does not have law-making powers.

In Paris today, top-level talks ended between France and West Germany on the future of the Saar. A joint communique said French Foreign Minister Pineau and West German Foreign Minister Von Brentano had had a "frank and cordial discussion" of the problem, and would meet again on March third, in Bonn. Meantime, discussions will continue on a lower level.

Czechoslovakia charged today that an American balloon... carrying propaganda leaflets... caused the crash of a Czech airliner on January 18th. Twenty-two persons were killed in the accident. A Czech spokesman said remnants of an American propaganda balloon were found less than two miles from the scene.

Europe remains gripped in its worst cold wave in memory, and today the United States took preliminary steps to help communities stricken on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The State Department instructed its representatives in 19 European countries to survey the relief needs in their areas and report urgently to Washington. President

Eisenhower offered last week-end to send surplus food.

In Malaya today, British bombers struck at a Communist camp in Central Johore. More than 100 tons of bombs were dropped in one of the heaviest raids of the eight-year-old guerrilla war.

France announced today that it has agreed to withdraw its last troops from Indochina. #

In Washington, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles told the Senate Armed Services Committee today that the United States Air Force is "the most powerful striking force ever assembled on earth." The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... also testified, and said the Russians "are narrowing our margin of superiority."

The Senate Republican Policy Committee voted unanimously today for establishment of a new special committee to investigate improper lobbying in Congress. Like the Democratic Policy Committee yesterday, the Republicans called for a "wide open" investigation. A resolution to this effect has been introduced in the Senate, and will be voted on tomorrow. The action grew out of the 25-hundred-dollar campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Case of South Dakota. at the time the Senate was debating the natural gas bill. Case rejected the offer.

Senator George said today that Secretary of State Dulles has tentatively agreed to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee on Friday, to explain the shipment of 18 light tanks to Saudi Arabia. ★ George is chairman of the group. A number of Democratic senators have protested the shipment of arms to an Arab country, when Israel's request for arms has not been granted.

The names of both Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver were entered today in Florida's Democratic primary, scheduled for May 29th. The contest was assured with the filing of slates of delegates favorable to both candidates.

And Millard Tydings, the former United States senator from Maryland, filed today for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Tydings made his last race in 1950, when he was defeated by the Republican candidate, John Butler, in a heated campaign. Senator Butler also is seeking re-election.

Edward R. Murrow: February 21, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Premier Bulganin, who spoke for ~~four~~ 3½ hours at the Communist Party Congress today, had to wait more than a week for the spotlight, and that fact surely tells something about his inferiority in power to Party Secretary Khrushchev. Little details like that are the only hints the outside world gets of the nature of the present Soviet leadership. Bulganin's address was the second most important of the Congress, because it dealt with the Five Year Plan. But if he were co-equal with Khrushchev he would have received his acclaim at the Congress long before today.

Like all the other speakers, he paid tribute to the principle of "collective leadership." Certainly a concerted effort has been made to convince the Soviet people and the world that the tyranny of the rigid authoritarian Soviet regime has undergone a remarkable transformation. The Congress heard this tyranny politely called "the cult of the individual". The less polite name for it is Stalin's twenty-year reign of terror.

One of the features of the Congress has been the candor with which Stalin and Stalinism have been condemned. It is noteworthy that most of this condemnation has come from men who were close to Stalin and served him gladly, like Mikoyan and Malenkov. Now it is admitted that Stalin made colossal

errors that had to be corrected. One was his attack on Tito. Another was the Berlin blockade, another the support of North Korea which brought about the massive re-armament of the West. Not all of this is being spelled out at the Congress, but it may be comforting to Westerners to hear belated censure of Stalin. Yet to have it come from his closest co-workers has a false ring to it. If Stalin was so wrong, then the West was right to stand up against him. That is not what these ex-Stalinists are saying or even implying. All they are doing is paying obeisance to the current slogan of "collective leadership."

What is meant by the words is not what they suggest, a democratic sharing of power, or agreement reached through reason. Foreign Minister Molotov's speech yesterday gave the game away. Here is the head of the Foreign Office, a veteran Communist leader, who was one of the triumvirate in power right after the death of Stalin. If true collective leadership existed, he would have a big part in it. But in his speech he did no leading. Instead he had to eat crow. He began by recanting once more the heresy of saying that only the foundations of the Soviet Socialist state had been laid. He had to confess that his own foreign office had been the prisoner of habits and conventions dating from before World War Two. He had to say it had been

over-ruled by the Central Committee, so that it now is going all out to unite the working classes of the world for peace - which means reconciliation with the hated social democrats. He had to say that the Central Committee had never in history paid more attention to foreign policy, and he reeled off the missions of Khrushchev and Bulganin to Yugoslavia, India, Burma and Afghanistan, and the talks with the two Germanys and with Norway and Finland. This was the speech of a cowed and submissive penitent. What is remarkable is that he keeps a job. Much the same can be said about Malenkov. But their still being about doesn't prove that this is collective leadership.

It should not need to be said that where there is true collective leadership there is an instrumentality for settling difference. Power normally does not yield to persuasion, it yields to greater power. In the United States the greater power is the people, from whom all other power is derived. In Great Britain it is the House of Commons, and then the people. If leaders fall out in a democracy they appeal to the greater power, which then decides who is to lead. But what is the greater power in the Soviet Union? In the days of Stalin there was only one greater power, it was his mortality. Finally he died. To whom will today's leaders appeal if they fall out? Nothing has been set up to fill the vacuum of power that lies

below the top in the Soviet system.

Collective leadership is a phrase that may describe how Soviet leaders work together for the time being. But not so long ago, one of them had ambitions and did not co-operate. His name was Beria. The other top men stood together and erased him. Now Khrushchev has more power than anyone else. He is not a Stalin, and he likes to talk about collective leadership. But the Soviet system of government has not changed. Personalities in it have changed.

Rivalries and ambitions are sure to develop in the Kremlin. Maybe they can be dealt with, as in the case of Molotov and Malenkov, without purges and executions. If so, the world will take note of the velvet gloves and the hands of iron. But if there should be another Beria, the velvet gloves are sure to come off, and blood will flow in Moscow again. No new principle of government has been grafted onto the old Soviet tyranny to make it acceptable to those who cherish freedom. Maybe Khrushchev is sharing some of his power, maybe he isn't. We really don't know yet. But we do know he isn't sharing it with the Soviet people, or even with the rank and file of the Communist Party.

Bob White

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Soviet Premier Bulganin asked the Communist Party Congress today to approve the new Russian five-year plan. In a speech..lasting 3½ hours..Bulganin set forth the goals of the new plan, and expressed confidence they would be reached. The emphasis will still be on heavy industry. Steel output..by 1960.. is to be increased by 70 percent. But the production of consumer goods, he said, must also be increased. Farm production is to be stepped up. (The plan calls for an increase of at least 85 percent in the basic crops. And in the next five years, four million technicians are to be graduated from Russia's schools and universities. Bulganin claimed that Russia leads all other countries in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and this, "major discovery of the 20th Century", he said, "must be made to serve the cause of Communism." He noted that the plan calls for the construction of "several" new atomic power stations. And industrial progress, he said, means the application of the most up-to-date technology, including automation. (There were also political overtones to Bulganin's speech, and I should like to discuss those in a few minutes.

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today he "welcomes" the recent proposal..by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev ..for banning further tests of the hydrogen bomb. But first, Eden said, "we must work out a reasonable system of control." He said if Russia has any concrete proposals to make along that line, it will have the opportunity when the United Nations disarmamane subcommittee meets again next month. Tonight, Eden's conservative government defeated a Labour motion of no confidence by a vote of 325 to 259. The issue was the government's anti-inflation program.

The British war minister..Antony Head..announced plans today for a new streamlined, highly mobile army..to meat the new requriements of the atomic age. Combat groups, he said, will be smaller and equipped with the most modern weapons. He said British troops will be trained this year in use of the American "Corporal" missile.

Austria decided today to join the pro-western Council of Europe. The council is an advisory group, composed of representatives of 14 European countries and the Saar. Although formed along parliamentary lines, it does not have law making powers.

In Paris today, top-level talks ended between France and West Germany on the future of the Saar. A joint communique said French Foreign Minister Pineau and West German Foreign Minister Von Brentano had had a "frank and cordial discussion" of the problem, and would meet again in March third, in Bonn. Meantime, discussions wil continue on a lower level.

Czechoslovakia charged today that an American balloon..carrying propaganda leaflets..caused the crash of a Czech airliner on January 18th. Twenty-two persons were killed in the accident. A Czech spokesman said remnants of an American propaganda balloon were found less than two miles from the scene.

Europe remains gripped in its worst cold wave in memory, and today the United States took preliminary steps to help communities stricken on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The State Department instructed its representatives in 19 European countries to survey the relief needs in their areas and report urgently to Washington. President Eisenhower offered last week-end to send surplus food.

In Malaya today, British bombers struck at a Communist camp in Central Johore. More than 100 tons of bombs were dropped in one of the heaviest raids of the eight-year-old guerilla war.

France announced today that it has agreed to withdraw its last troops from Indochina.

In Washington, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles told the Senate Armed Sevvices Committee today that the United States Air Force is "the most powerful striking force ever assembled on earth." The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining..also testified, that said the Russians "are narrowing our margin of superiority."

The Senate Republican Policy Committee voted unanimously today for establishment of a new special committee to investigate improper lobbying in Congress. While the Democratic Policy Committee yesterday, the Republicans called for a "wide open" investigation. A resolution to this effect has been introduced in the Senate, and will be voted on tomorrow. The action grew out of the 25-hundred - dollar campaign contribution offered to Republican Senator Case of South Dakota at the time the Senate was debating the natural gas bill Case rejected the offer.

Senator George said today that Secretary of State Dulles has tentatively agreed to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee. On Friday, to explain the shipment of 18 light tanks to Saudi Arabia. George is chairman of the group. A number of Democratic senators have protested the shipment of arms to an Arab country, when Israel's request for arms has not been granted.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Hite....(HITE: COMMERCIAL)

MURRO : The Russians would seem to be condemning Stalin and rewriting the doctrine of Lenin and Marx. Will Rogers once commented, " This guy Marx, why he was like one of those efficiency experts. He could explain to you how you could save a million dollars, and he couldn't save enough himeslf to eat on. He never did a tap of work."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 22, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has ordered the release of forty-four tons of Uranium 235...(worth a billion dollars).. for use in this country, and overseas, in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Mr. Eisenhower said the action "demonstrates the confidence of the United States in the possibilities of developing nuclear power for civilian uses. It is an earnest," he said, "of our faith that the atom can be made a powerful instrument for the promotion of world peace." About half the uranium will be available for foreign distribution. But none of it will go to those countries which are presently producing Uranium 235, or to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

President Eisenhower issued the statement at Thomasville, Georgia, where he has been vacationing for the past week. He got in some more golf today... played 18 holes.

There were various reports today that Mr. Eisenhower has told close associates he wants a second term. According to a story in the Detroit News, Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams had "passed the word" Mr. Eisenhower would run. This was denied by White House Secretary Hagerty, who said that to his knowledge no one had relayed a second-term decision of any nature by the President.

Secretary of State Dulles returned from his Caribbean vacation today. He said that while he had been gone, he had heard nothing of the controversy over the shipment of those 18 light tanks to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Dulles noted that he had an appointment to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Friday. In the meantime, he said, he would get "boned up" on what had happened.

George V. Allen, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, testified before a House foreign affairs subcommittee today behind closed doors. Afterwards, the subcommittee chairman... Representative Morgan of Pennsylvania... predicted that there will be no more arms shipments to the Middle East "until the problem can be worked out on an equality basis."

The Senate voted today for a broad investigation of improper or illegal attempts to influence anyone in the Federal Government. The vote was 79 to 1. The resolution... sponsored by the Democratic and Republican policy committees... originally called for an investigation restricted to campaign contributions and lobbying practices. The Senate, however, accepted an amendment by Democratic Senator Fulbright, broadening the inquiry to include improper attempts to influence anyone in Government. The lone vote against the resolution was cast by Republican Senator Langer, who pointed out that the new special committee... that will do the investigating... has almost a year in which to make its report. "By that time," he said, "the next presidential election may be bought and paid for." ~~Democratic Leader~~ Johnson said ~~the regular Senate committees would still have jurisdiction~~ to ~~look into any irregularities. Republican Leader Knowland~~ ~~concurred.~~

The offer of a 25-hundred-dollar campaign contribution to Republican Senator Case of South Dakota set off today's action... and already is under investigation by another special committee, headed by Senator George. The money, which Case refused to accept, reportedly came from the personal fund of a California oil man, Howard Keck. A source close to the George committee is quoted today (by the Associated Press) as saying that Keck also made a large contribution to the National Citizens for Eisenhower Committee. The group's headquarters, here in New York, says its list of major contributions... dating back to August, 1952... fails to show any donation in Keck's name. Keck himself has not been reached for comment.

The Senate began debating the omnibus farm bill today. The measure... as it is now worded... contains both the Administration's soil bank plan, and high, rigid price supports. The purpose of the soil bank is to reduce plantings, and so cut down on production. The Administration opposes high supports... because, it says, they will stimulate production and aggravate the situation arising from existing surpluses.

As Senate debate got underway late today, Democratic Senator Ellender argued that only by re-instating high, rigid supports, can the nation "put more dollars into the farmers' pockets, without delay."

A series of wholesale arrests were made today in Montgomery, Alabama, as an outgrowth of the Negro boycott of the city buses. One hundred and fifteen Negroes were indicted last night, under an Alabama law, relating to organized boycotts. Among the Negro leaders arrested today were 16 ministers.

~~Here in New York, the noted fashion designer...hattie Carnegie... died today after a long illness. She was 70 years of age.~~

In Algeria, rebel forces ambushed a military supply convoy. Nineteen French soldiers were killed, before the attackers were driven off by fighter aircraft. French casualties are believed to be the heaviest suffered in any single action, in more than a year.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 22, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles, on his return to Washington from a fishing vacation, found himself facing an unfamiliar kind of crisis. He has weathered storms before, over mistakes made by the State Department, over those he has made himself. But this time a feeling seems to be growing that his whole foreign policy needs overhauling. That is, all will not be well even if the Saudi Arabian tank deal can be clarified. What has shaken Washington is not only the tank deal, and the way it was handled, but the absence of a visible and determined policy to keep the peace in the Middle East.

It now is realized that we knew about the Soviet arms offer to Egypt before the Big Four meeting at Geneva. Yet we did nothing about it there. Presumably at the time the State Department had not properly measured the danger. Presumably it didn't know how to deal with the consequences of the Soviet arms deal if it went through. Presumably it still doesn't know, or it would do it.

But it is not the Middle East alone that is creating anxiety in Washington. The Middle East has produced only some of the setbacks suffered by the West. Here is a list of them as summarized by one newspaper this week: The Greek elections. Cambodia signing a pledge in Peiping not to accept protection and aid from SEATO, at the very moment that SEATO military

exercises were being carried out in Thailand to impress Asian opinion. Chancellor Adenauer's defeat in the largest of the West German states, which lost him the votes he needs in the upper house to assure passage of his re-armament legislation. Syria's success in obtaining a promise of arms from Communist sources. President Tito's letter to the Communist Congress at Moscow calling party members "comrades" and the Soviet Union a "socialist" state, the first time he has used these words since 1948.

To this list could be added the enthusiastic endorsement by the Communist congress in Moscow of the shift of Soviet policy to economic rivalry with the West.

It is the sum total of such news that is making the impact in Washington, not separate items. And what marks the state of mind of many congressmen is a confused kind of helplessness. They see things aren't going well, but don't see how they can be made to go better. That is why they insist on questioning Mr. Dulles. It is his business to make policy, not theirs.

But they are disturbed over lesser things as well as over the want of an effective major policy. They don't like the fumbling way in which foreign affairs are sometimes handled. The switch and then switch back on the Saudi-Arabian tank deal isn't the first instance of this kind, nor the first

time it has happened while Mr. Dulles was on vacation. In the tank episode, it is no excuse for the State Department that it was over-ruled by the White House, which then almost at once ~~had~~ decided to over-rule itself. A properly administered foreign policy, should not be conducted in the dark, with one hand not knowing what the other is doing. The State Department is vast and cumbersome, and Mr. Dulles spends so much time travelling and negotiating, that he hasn't ever mastered it. Nor has he lived down the brink-of-war interview in Life magazine. So he is personally on the defensive.

But still it isn't the details, it is the sum total of foreign failures, that has affected Washington. And it is just possible that the irritation and bewilderment might produce something notable. James Reston writes in the New York Times today, that the atmosphere in Washington was much the same before the organization of NATO, and the adoption of the Marshall Plan. At those times, Western policies were not working, and the West was losing ground. Officials differed in their estimates of the danger, and therefore in their recommendations of what should be done. Today, he says, Washington realizes that past emphasis on military alliances, is not ~~enough~~ enough to meet the Soviet economic and political offensive, in the Near and Far East. Washington also knows, that the Soviet objective is to destroy Western connections and

influence in these regions.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: American foreign policy would seem to be in need of extensive repair. It may even be that entirely new policy is required. George Pettie said, "No matter so hard but policy can prevail." Still, it must be consistent. Then nations will not say of us, with Erasmus, "He says one thing standing, another sitting.down."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Feb. 23, 1956

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Vice President Nixon tonight named the new special Senate committee that will investigate corrupt political practices. The bipartisan committee is made up of eight members... four Republicans and four Democrats. The Democratic members are Gore of Tennessee, McClellan of Arkansas, Anderson of New Mexico and Kennedy of Massachusetts. The Republican members are: Bridges of New Hampshire, Thye of Minnesota, Goldwater of Arizona and Purtell of Connecticut.

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Twelve of Great Britain's colonies in the Caribbean, agreed today to unite in a single, self-ruling federation within the British Commonwealth. Elections are to be held by April, 1958. The agreement was signed by the British colonial secretary, and representatives of the West Indian territories. Bermuda and the Bahamas are not members of the Federation, by their own choice.

~~In West Germany, sixteen members of Parliament bolted the~~ Free Democratic ~~Party today.. in~~ protest against the support the Free ~~Democratic Democrats recently~~ gave anti-Adenauer forces in a provincial ~~election. The sixteen said they would form a new pro-Adenauer party.~~

In Moscow, Russia's military leaders observed Red Army Day with boasts of Soviet military strength. The statement receiving the biggest play was an announcement by Marshal Sokolovsky, the Army

chief of staff, that Russia now has "reliable means" for delivering hydrogen bombs anywhere in the world. And the Russian army, he said, is equipped with "long distance" rockets.

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And Democratic Senator Russell... who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee... announced plans for an investigation of the Administration's guided missile program. Russell said he would set up a special subcommittee to conduct the inquiry.

~~Another Senate committee continued its hearings today on marketing practices in the auto industry. Milton Ratner, a former Ford dealer,~~

A Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train... bound from Washington to New York... was derailed this evening near Bern, Maryland. It was the "Embassy". Police say at least 5 persons are dead.

Edward R. Murrow: February 23, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet five year plan was adopted with confidence and enthusiasm by the Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week. This is despite the fact that it will fall far short of giving the Soviet people a living standard comparable with ours. It is interesting to look at what it promises Ivan Petrovich, the ordinary Soviet citizen, though that hardly is its main significance.

Ivan Petrovich is assured there will be an increase in manufactured consumer goods of sixty percent, and he is to have thirty percent more wages. But his way of living will not change much. He won't be like his American counterpart and own a car. Even though 100,000 to 150,000 passenger cars will be made in 1960, that is only one for every twenty-five persons. That needn't matter much for Ivan Petrovich, for even by 1960 there will be virtually no modern roads. #

Ivan Petrovich is told there will be four times as many refrigerators and six times as many washing machines as are now being made. However, Ivan's wife will get neither, for there will be one each for every thousand families.

Today the Petroviches live in slums. In 1960 they will still be living in slums. The Five Year Plan will somewhat increase the erection of housing,

but it will not begin to meet the shortage. Isaac Deutscher, who analyzes the Five Year Plan in the current issue of The Reporter, says that it would take ten years of slum clearance, and a home construction ten times the present rate, to bring Soviet housing to today's standards in the West.

But the Petroviches will eat better in 1960. They will get a pound-and-a-half of meat per person per week, where now they get a pound, and five years ago got half-a-pound. And they will find more clothing in the stores, particularly cotton clothing. In 1960 they will be able to buy as much cotton clothing as the British do today. They also will be able to buy shoes; two pairs each, per year, as against a pair-and-a-half last year. Two pairs are not much. But the parents and grandparents of the Petroviches probably went barefoot.

The Soviet Union is now the second greatest industrial nation in the world. Last year it produced more steel and electricity than Great Britain and Western Germany put together. The Soviet Union last year, about equalled the United States of 1939, in production of steel, coal and electricity. Yet its people must live in slums; it can't afford modern roads, or adequate railroads, and the best it can promise its people by 1960 is more food and clothing. That is, it is straining to supply the necessities, and can't

get more than started on the semi-luxuries that now are part of our standard of life.

Then why all the enthusiasm and confidence in Moscow this week? For one thing, Ivan Petrovich is going to be quite happy to have food and clothing, which have been inadequate for as long as he can remember. And as for cars, T.V. sets, refrigerators and washing machines, he can't miss things he never had.

But a further reason for gratification is because there will be five more years to build machines and expand the basic industries. Automation can be developed and perfected, and technicians and engineers can be educated for a more mechanized civilization. Once an automated industry is built and can be serviced, consumer goods can pour from the plants. By that time some of the steel that now has to be saved for basic industries can go into household equipment and building homes. What is more, basic industry can turn out machine tools, and machine tools can turn out consumer goods, both categories destined for the mass populations of Asia and Africa.

By 1960, per capita production in the Soviet Union will still be behind ours of 1955, not to mention ours of 1960. But if the rate of growth remains as it is, the Soviet Union may equal us in ten years, depending, of course,

on the plans being fulfilled, and on our not stepping up our own expansion. But we are heading for a time when the Soviet challenge for dominance in the under-developed countries will, to speak moderately, be harder to meet. It is getting harder already.

Perhaps the most meaningful figures in the Five Year Plan deal with education. The number of schools to be built by 1960 is to double the number built from 1950 to '55, and will be four times as great as in the previous five years, when schools already had a high priority. By 1960, secondary education will be compulsory and universal. Higher education is to be free. The fees introduced by Stalin are to be wiped out. He did it at a time when school houses, teachers and textbooks were short. But he was not forgiven for fostering an outright aristocracy. There will still be elite schools for the children of top-income families. But technical and scientific education will be open to all.

The focus is on technical education. Mr. Deutscher quotes Professor Frances Symon of Oxford University as saying that more technical students are entering Soviet schools than in the whole non-communist world.

In this country, at the present rate of technological progress and education, we hope to have enough technicians and engineers to service our

own economy. The Soviet planners expect to have enough to service their own and the under-developed mass populations as well.

Bob White.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with hhe Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Feb. 24, 1956

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(gh report to run approx 4 mins
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(returns on cue: "and now back to
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(Ed Murrow in NY."

The controversial farm bill was debated on the floor of the Senate for the third day. Republican Senator Aiken said that high rigid price supports... as contained in the bill... "never have brought prosperity to the American farmer, and never will." Aiken argued that since 1928, every time there has been a considerable increase in farm prices, it has been due to a wartime economy. And he predicted that, when the farm bill finally goes to a vote, it will call for the flexible supports recommended by the Administration. Democratic Senator O'Mahoney urged that large quantities of farm surpluses be bartered to foreign countries for strategic materials. And Democratic Senator Stennis expressed fear that land placed in the proposed soil bank might wash away, unless conservation measures also are written into the bill. This would apply particularly, he said, to cotton acreages in the South.

Also in the Senate today, the leaders of both parties announced plans for revising the election laws. Majority Leader Johnson said one aim of the legislation will be to put political contributions in "a goldfish bowl" for everyone to see. He said "realistic" limits would be placed on campaign spending. There would also be a provision to allow the radio and television networks to split free air time between "major" party candidates.

President Eisenhower suffered his heart attack, five months ago today. /And today his personal physician... Major General Snyder... said that as far as Mr. Eisenhower's health is concerned, he "might be safer" serving a second term, than before his illness. /General Snyder did not elaborate. /Reporters took his remark to mean that normally a man who has had a heart attack will take greater care to safeguard his health. He said he has "no impression" whether Mr. Eisenhower actually will seek another term.

Tomorrow, the President plans to fly back to Washington... ending a 10-day vacation at Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's Georgia estate.

The Labor Department announced today, that living costs declined one-tenth of one percent in January. /The cost of food was down three-tenths of one percent, as a result of lower farm prices. /Lower prices also were reported in home furnishings. /Because of the decline in the cost-of-living index, more than a million workers in the auto, farm equipment, and aircraft industries, will receive a wage cut of one cent an hour.

In Montgomery, Alabama, 90 Negro leaders were arraigned today on charges of violating a state law prohibiting boycotts, in their refusal to ride the buses. They pleaded not guilty. And the first trials were set for March 19th.

Governor Folsom of Alabama said he was appointing a bi-racial commission to help solve the segregation problem.

In Louisiana, state legislators... who are Catholics... were warned that they risk excommunication, if they persist in seeking new state laws, requiring racial segregation in parochial and private schools. The warning appeared in an editorial in the official archdiocesan newspaper. The governor-elect of Louisiana... Earl Long... said Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel "is undoubtedly right", in declaring segregation morally wrong. But, Long added, "maybe he is a little too advanced."

The Army announced today that Major General Caffey had been "injudicious", when he publicly praised a speech favoring segregation. But the officer, it said, violated no law or regulation "for which punitive action would be appropriate." Caffey... who is judge

advocate general of the Army... had praised an address made by Democratic Representative Flynt of Georgia, before the Georgia legislature. The Army found that Caffey's remarks were solely intended as "a complimentary reference to the speaking ability of a third party."

The British Navy today called off a search for the submarine Acheron, which had been feared lost off the coast of Greenland. The sub... with 65 men aboard... has been contacted by radio, and is proceeding to port. It had ~~not~~ been heard from for six hours.

In the coastal city of Oran... in Algeria... security forces used tear gas today to keep a French mob from storming police headquarters. The mob, aroused by recent rebel attacks, was demanding a stronger government policy. Meantime, rebel leaders began circulating leaflets, claiming that France will be forced into a defeat in Algeria, as bitter as the defeat at Dienbienphu.

In Jerusalem, the United Nations truce organization confirmed today that Syria has sent it a note, regarding the Jordan River irrigation project. The note concerned Israeli plans for resuming work on the project, if an American proposal for sharing the Jordan River water...

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between Arabs and Israelis... is not accepted. According to the Cairo radio, Syria said it would "oppose by force", any unilateral action by Israel to complete the project.

Syria said today that it fired on Israeli fishermen yesterday, on the Sea of Galilee, to keep them from beaching their boats alongside the Syrian frontier. Syria claimed it withheld its fire until some of the boats touched shore. Israel announced the incident yesterday. There were no casualties.

A Syrian Airways plane exploded in midair today, near Aleppo, killing all 17 persons on board. The airplane was on a flight from Aleppo to Damascus.

India announces it has reached "broad agreement" with British interests for building a steel plant in West Bengal. A British bank syndicate is giving India nearly 31-million dollars in credits. And the British government offered a loan of 42-million.

In West Germany tonight, Chancellor Adenauer expelled 37 members of the Free Democratic Party from his coalition government. They were expelled, after they challenged his leadership. At the same time, Adenauer [redacted] won Socialist support for the constitutional amendments [redacted] legalizing rearmament.

In Moscow, the Communist Party Congress went on formal record today against one-man rule. It unanimously adopted a resolution saying: "The Congress charges the central committee not to relax its struggle against a revival of the cult of the one man." (Referring presumably to Stalin). It also unanimously approved a resolution endorsing the general report made to the Congress by party boss Khrushchev, 10 days ago.

In Geneva, United States and Chinese Communist representatives met for the 38th time... to discuss the release of Americans held in Red China and the United States demand for renunciation of force against Formosa. Today's meeting lasted four and a half hours, with no announcement as to what progress, if any, was made.

Today... on the China coast... Communist artillery shelled the island of Quemoy. Chinese Nationalist guns returned the fire.

The Chinese Communist radio accused Japan today of preparing to train its armed forces in germ warfare. Peiping claimed the Japanese are setting up what it called "a school of chemical and bacteriological weapons."

Word for Today

For the future, there is no good chart. Sir Winston Churchill said: "The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent," he said, "to walk through life without this shield... because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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MURROW: ... My colleague George Herman covered the hearing. So let's go directly to Washington for his report.

HERMAN: The reason the Secretary of State and his top assistants showed up before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this afternoon for nearly four hours of questioning was ostensibly the on-again-off-again shipment of those tanks to Saudi Arabia. But before the Secretary got off the stand he testified about the Adenauer Government of Germany, the nature of the French Constitution and his whole philosophy of the card world struggle with Communism.

And where newsmen and other Senators had gotten wind of a story big enough to draw them into the Senate caucus room in almost unprecedented numbers, they got two or three stories instead. First, of course, the one they were after: Who ordered the suspension of all licenses to ship arms to the Middle East? Mr. Dulles tossed that one to Under Secretary Herbert Hoover, Jr. Mr. Hoover said he made the decision, adding that the President fully concurred. Senator Fulbright pointed out that it was reported that Hoover hadn't ever talked to the President, had instead talked to Presidential News Secretary James Hagerty, who drove to the President's side after midnite and came back with the suspension order. Hoover said he wouldn't discuss his relations with the President. Hoover was pressed on this score by various Senators and always insisted that he had decided to suspend arms exports and had decided two days later to permit them again. His face grew redder and redder as succeeding questions drew from him the fact that he had known of the contract to sell the tanks for months ahead of time, ever since September, that he knew what was in the sales contracts, that he knew all along that the sale was perfectly legal and entirely correct. Then why didn't he just announce that the sale was

perfectly legal and let it go as scheduled? Well, said Mr. Hoover, he'd considered that but he heard so many charges and accusations over the radio late Thursday evening that he decided that the best thing to do to reassure everybody was to suspend the shipments long enough to reassure themselves of what Mr. Hoover repeated he already knew - namely, that the sale was perfectly legal - and then to let the shipments go again.

Several Senators expressed considerable unhappiness that all of this was done without ever consulting Secretary of State Dulles. The Secretary informed them that when he took a vacation, he really took one; no midnite phone calls at sea. And Under Secretary Hoover admitted that he didn't want to disturb theSecretary while he was away. Senator Humphrey said it was all right to disturb the President, apparently, when he was on vacation but not the Secretary. Mr. Hoover admitted that the President was more accessible at that time.

As to arms for Israel to balance what the Arab world had recently gained, Mr. Dulles was sympathetic but doubtful. He said that in Israel's place he would be making the same urgent demand for arms, but he said, from a longer look, an arms race is impractical in many ways. For one thing, it cannot always achieve balance; the time approaches when more arms for Israel's few millions cannot possibly balance more arms for the Arab world's tens of millions of people.

But to the spectators at least -- and the room was filled with them -- the most interesting thing seemed to be Mr. Dulles on the subject of what is happening in Russia. The people in the seats allotted to the general public gave Mr. Dulles a hearty cheer and a big hand as he came in, and they sat silently as the Senators filed by. And they cheered again when Secretary Dulles said the speeches at the continuing congress of the Communist party in Moscow give proof that Russian policy has failed; that the Russians, far from doing well in the world, are worse off then they were a year ago. In reply to questions by several Senators, Mr. Dulles

put it this way: "The Russians are reversing their whole policy of thirty years. If we did that the whole world would call it an admission of failure. They are now following something a lot closer to our line," said Mr. Dulles, "and imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." He said the Russians are now trying to win friends by playing our game in the foreign aid field, and he said that if we can't beat them at our own game we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. But later on he shrugged aside parts of the question about just exactly what we're doing, specifically, to beat them at our own game.

And then theSecretary of State went a little further than anyone had expected. He said the changes now visible in Russia are so vast and drastic, the work of changing thirty years of doctrine and teaching so major an upheaval, that he even has doubts that Russia will always continue to be a nation seeking world domination for the Communist system. He said he could see a yeast of change at work in the Soviet Union and it might take years to see what its effect would be; but he thinks the Russians have now set in motion forces of change so vast that they may not be controllable by the Communist party. And he referred not to revolution but to the growth of thinking, feeling and demanding of their rights on the part of the people of Russia - in the far future, of course. It was a remarkable statement, Ed, and one which provoked not applause from the audience in the room but thought.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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But to the spectators at least - and the room was filled with them -- the most interesting thing seemed to be Mr. Dulles on the subject of what is happening in Russia. The people in the seats allotted to the general public gave Mr. Dulles a hearty cheer and a big hand as he came in, and they

sat silently as the Senators filed by. And they cheered again when Secretray Dulles said the speeches at the continuing congress of the Communist party in Moscow give proof that the Russian policy has failed; that the Russians, far from doing well in the world, are worse off then they were a year ago. In reply to questions by several Senators, Mr. Dulles put it this way: "The Russians are reversing their whole policy of thirty years. If we did that the whole world would clll it an admission of failure. They are now following something a lot closer to our line, " said Mr. Dulles, "and imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." He said the Russians are now trying to win friends by playing our game in the foreign aid field, and he said that if we can't beat them at our own game we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. But later on he shrugged aside parts of the question about just exactly what we're doing, specifically, to beat them at our own game.

And then the Secretary of State went a little further than anyone had expected. He said the changes now visible in Russia are so vast and drastic, the work of changing thirty years of doctrine and teaching so major an upheaval, that he even has doubts that Russia will always continue to be a nation seeking world domination for the Communist system. He said he could see a yeast of change at work in the Soviet Union and it might take years to see that its effect would be; but he thinks the Russians have now set in motion forces of changes so vast that they may not be controllable by the Communist party. And he referred not to revolution but to the growth of thinking, feeling and demanding of their rights on the parts of the people of Russia - in the far future, of course. It was a remarkable statement, Ed, and one which provoked not applause from the audience in the room but thought.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The controversial farm bill was debated on the floor of the Senate for the third day. Republican Senator Aiken said that high rigid price supports ..as contained in the bill.."never have brought prospertiy to the American farmer, and never will." Aiken argued that since 1928, everytime there has been a considerable increase in farm prices, it has been due to a wartime economy. And he predicted that, when the farm bill finally goes to vote, it will call for the flexible supports recommended by the Administration. Democratic Senator O'Mahoney urged that large quantities of farm surpluses be bartered to foreign countries for strategic materials. And Democratic Senator Stennis expressed fear that land placed in the proposed soil bank might wash away, unless conservation measures also are written into the bil. This would apply particularly, he said, to cotton acreages in the South.

Also in the Senate today, the leaders of both parties announced plans for revising the election laws. Majority Leader Johnson said one aim of the legislation will be to put political contributions in "a goldfish bowl" for everyone to see. He said "realistic" limits would be placed on campaign spending There would also be a provision to allow the radio and television networks to split free air time between "major" party candidates.

President Eisenhower suffered his heart attack five months ago today. And today his personal physician..Major General Snyder..said that as far as Mr. Eisenhower's health is concerned, he "might be safer" serving a second term than before his illness. General Snyder did not elaborate. Reporters took this remark to mean that normally a man who has had a heart attack will take greater care to safeguard his health. He said he has "no impression" whether Mr. Eisenhower actually will seek another term.

Tomorrow, the President plans to fly back to Washington..ending a 10-day vacation at Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's Georgia estate.

The Labor Department announced today that living costs declined one-tenth of one percent in January. The cost of food was down three-tenths of one percent, as a result of lower farm prices. Lower prices also were reported in home furnishings. Because of the decline in the cost-of-living index, more than a million workers in the auto, farm equipment and aircraft industries will receive a wage cut of one cent an hour.

In Montgomery, Alabama, 90 Negro leaders were arraigned today on charges of violating a state law prohibiting boycotts in their refusal to ride the busses. They pleaded not guilty. And the first trials were set for March 19th.

Governor Folsom of Alabama said he was appointing a bi-racial commission to help solve the segregation problem.

In Louisiana, state legislators..who are Catholics..were warned that they risk excommunication if they persist in seeking new state laws requiring racial segregation in paroc ial and private schools. The warning appeared in an editorial in the official archdiocesan newspaper. The governor-elect of Louisiana..Earl Long...said Archbishop Jospph Francis Rummel "is undoubtedly right" in declaring segregation morally wrong. But, Long added, "maybe he is a little too advanced."

The Army announced today that Major General Caffey had been "injudicious" when he publicly praised a speech favoring segregation. But the officer is said, violated no law or regulation "for which punitive action would be appropriate." Caffey..who is judge advocate general of the Army..had praised an address made by Democratic Representativ Flynt of Georgia, before the Georgai legislature. The Army found that Caffey's remarks were solely intended as "a complimentary reference to the speaking ability of a third part ."

The British Navy today called off a search for the submarine Acheron, which had been reared lost off the coast of Greenland. The sub..with 65 men aboard..has been contacted by radio, and is proceeding to port. It had not

been heard from for six hours.

In the coastal city of Oran..in Algeria..security forces used tear gas today to keep a French mob from storming police headquarters. The mob, aroused be recent rebel attacke, was demanding a stronger government policy. Meantime, rebel leaders began circulating leaflets, claiming that France will be forced into a defeat in Algeria, as bitter as the defeat at Dienbienphu.

In Jerusalem, the United Nations truce organization confirmed today that Syria has sent it a note regarding the Jordan River irrigation porject. The note concerned Israeli plans for resuming work on the project, if an American proposal for sharing the Jordan River water... between Arabs and Israelis .. is not accepted. According to the Cairo radio Syria said it would "oppose by force" any unilateral action by Israel to complete the project. Syria said today that it fired on Israeli fisherman yesterday, on the Sea of Galilee, to keep them from beaching their boats alongside the Syrian frontier. Syria claimed it withheld its fire unitl some of the boats touched shore. Israel announced the incident yesterday. There were no casualties. A Syrian Airways plane exploded in midair today, near Aleppo, killing all 17 persons on board. The Airplane was on a flight from Aleppo to Damascus.

India announces it has reached "broad agreement" with British interests for building a steel plant in West Bengal. A British bank syndicate is giving India nearly 11 million dollars in credits. And the British government offered a loan of 42-million.

In West Germany tonight, Chancellor Adenauer expelled 37 members of the Free Democratic Party from his coalition government. They were expelled, after they challenged his leadership. At the same time, Adenauer won Socialist support for the constitutional ammendments legalizing rearmament.

In Moscow, the Communist Party Congress went on formal record today against one-man rule. It unanimously adopted a resolution saying: "The Congress charges the central committee not to relax its struggle against a revival of the cult of the one man." (Referring presumably to Stalin.(It also unanimously approved a resulution endorsing the general report made to the Congress by party boss Khrushchev, 10 days ago.

In Geneva, United States and Chinese Communist representatives met for the 38th time..to discuss the release of Americans held in Red China. And the United States demand for renunciation of force against Formosa. Today's meeting lasted four and a half hours, with no announcement as to what progress, if any, was made.

Today..on the China Coast..Communist artillery shelled the island of Quemoy. Chinese Nationalist guns returned the fire.

The Chinese Communist radio accused Japan today of preparing to train its armed forces in germ warfare. Peiping claimed the Japanese are setting up what it called "a school of chemical and bacteriological weapons."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For the future, there is no good chart. Sir Winston Churchill said: The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent", he said, "to walk through life without this shield...because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Feb. 27, 1956

This is the news:

Moscow today announced the re-election of all eleven members of the presidium of the Central Committee. The presidium is the supreme ruling group in Russia. Its members include Premier Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev, who retained his position as first secretary of the Communist Party. Of the other nine members, the best known are former Premier Malenkov and Foreign Minister Molotov. They stayed on, despite the fact that they have been objects of official criticism. Six non-voting, or alternate members of the presidium were also elected. One of the six was Marshal Zhukov, the only one of the 17 leaders of the Soviet Union who is a professional soldier. Another alternate member of the presidium is a woman, who had served as first secretary of the municipal organization in Moscow. This is the first time a woman has been elected to the top

councils of the party. It was noted that when the election of presidium members was broadcast by the Moscow radio, the names of the voting members were listed alphabetically. When it came to the list of alternates, the name of Zhukov led all the rest.

In London, the House of Commons was the scene today of a debate on foreign policy. Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd rejected a Labour suggestion that Russia join in controling the supply of arms to the Middle East. Selwyn Lloyd said that, to his mind, "no other single action has done more to bring nearer the danger of war", than the shipment of Soviet arms to the Arab countries. He called the Communist motives "pure mischievous"... but said he was "not pessimistic" about a settlement between Israel and the Arab states. Prime Minister Eden said if there is a hydrogen war, both Communist and capitalist countries would be annihilated. He said Russian leaders are entertaining "a fantastic illusion", if they think that use of the H-bomb would mean the end of capitalism... but not of Communism.

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the United Nations... urged the representatives "to look beyond their own interests". He said, "The United States believes the world is impatient to get on with the peaceful development of nuclear power, even though some risk may be involved." The representatives from Russia and Czechoslovakia also expressed hope that agreement would be reached.

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President Gronchi of Italy arrived in Washington today on a state visit. Greeting him at the airport, Vice President Nixon said he was a symbol of the first ten years of democratic government in Italy. ~~President Gronchi said cooperation between his country and the United States was a natural thing. "We intend," he said, "not only to deepen and extend such cooperation to our mutual advantage... but to place it at the service of peace." He is the first Italian chief of state ever to visit this country.~~

The Supreme Court has upheld the right of workers to strike against unfair labor practices during the 60-day "cooling off" period prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act. The ruling applies only to unfair labor practices. It does not affect the 60-day ban on strikes for economic benefits... such as higher pay.

The ban against broadcasting court trials in Colorado was lifted today by the Colorado Supreme Court. The ruling also applies to taking pictures. The court specified, however, that in each case, permission of the trial judge will be required.

~~The convicted Communist leader... Gilbert Green... surrendered to federal authorities in New York today, after being a fugitive for~~

~~five years. Green had been convicted... along with ten other Communist~~ leaders in 1949... ~~on charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government.~~ He ~~had never been sentenced.~~

A B-50 bomber... with a crew of 11... crashed on a test flight today near Dayton, Ohio. (There were no survivors.)

Edward R. Murrow: February 27, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

South Africa's nationalist [redacted] government today reached the high-water mark of its apartheid or segregation program. A joint session of the two houses of parliament adopted amendments to the constitution which repealed the protection of the franchise granted under the original constitution of 1909. The action required a two-thirds vote which Prime Minister Strydom had already assured by nearly doubling the membership of the senate through adding partisans of his policy. The vote today was 174 to 68. This was eleven more than the required two-thirds. Alexander Kendrick, who is in South Africa, cables me that the government's victory was won in the face of an increasing and gradually unifying opposition. The opponents already have challenged the packing of the senate by appeal to the courts. They promise to fight today's vote as unconstitutional. But the Nationalists have anticipated this by packing the Supreme Court. Moreover, today's amendment to the constitution not only established complete apartheid in political registration, but denies the competence of the courts to pass judgment on this statute or any other passed by parliament. This makes parliament the supreme law of the land and gives it power to perpetuate itself.

The adoption of the amendments today was fore-ordained, as is the result in any court appeal. Nevertheless, observes Mr. Kendrick, several new

elements have been introduced in the South African picture by the joint session. It has precipitated a real showdown between the government and its opponents. Debate has been frank and even brutal, and it has been revealing. It has disclosed that Prime Minister Strydom rejects for all time the possibility of any African ever obtaining full citizenship rights in South Africa. He declared: "There is no middle road": and he declared: "One must be either on the side of those who want to preserve the future of the white race or not." Even Strydom had not said anything so final before. Since no compromise is possible, the opposition now must submit completely or turn the Nationalists out, while it is possible to do so UNDER the near-authoritarian conditions.

In fact, says Mr. Kendrick, the opposition appears to be uniting and shifting to direct action. Over this week end, at the time the Nationalists were preparing to celebrate their victory in Capetown, a significant meeting was held in Johannesburg of delegates from political and non-political organizations. They included at least five political parties which heretofore have diffused their strength in the opposition and which now may be amalgamated into a single body. Delegates also numbered some who were active in the celebrated Torch Commando which embarrassed the late Malan

government by carrying the fight against apartheid into government territory and resisting it by strong direct action. Among the delegates were women in black sashes representing the League for the Defense of the Constitution, and members of the so-called Covenanters who propose a new constitutional convention to re-confirm the rules which the government has successfully defied. In Malan's time the Torch Commando had been disbanded because it was embarrassing the Unionists, the official opposition party. Now the Unionists feel more embarrassed by what has happened in parliament. Mr. Kendrick admits it is too early to say that leadership of the opposition is passing to direct-actionists. But he says it would not be surprising.

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At United Nations headquarters today, Secretary General Hammarskjold said he thought the Middle Eastern situation had been "overdramatized". Hammarskjold recently returned from a tour of the Middle East. He conceded he found "very great tension"... and saw no easy way to a solution. But, he said, "I did not see any reason for a panicky reaction. I do not think we are on the brink of war."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Feb. 28, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the free world appears to have won the first round of the cold war. He told a news conference that Russia has been compelled by Western strength to abandon the precepts of Stalin, and modify its policy of naked force. Mr. Dulles did not think that regarding this as an achievement was being too optimistic. But he said complacency would be disastrous. Russian leaders, he said, have now turned to a policy of guile in which they may be equally predatory. And he warned that the free world must continue to be fully alert. He again expressed hope that Congress... at this session... will vote some form of long-range foreign aid. Mr. Dulles described as premature London reports that the United States, Britain and France have agreed on common action, in the event war breaks out in the Middle East. And he declined to say what would be done about

→

Israel's request for permission to buy American arms... to off-set Egypt's purchase of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia.

The Israeli ambassador... Abba Eban... conferred for an hour today with Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen. The United Press says Eban asked for a definite yes-or-no answer to Israel's request. Eban suggested to reporters that the answer might come "pretty soon".

In Paris, it was reported today that the United States has agreed... tentatively... to allow Israel to buy 12 jet fighter planes from France. American permission would be required because the jets priginally were earmarked for Nato, under the United States foreign aid program. The aircraft are identified as the Mystere IV, a plane ~~comparable in performance~~ Somewhat inferior to the Sabrejet. It was emphasized that no final decision on selling them to Israel had been reached.

Informed sources in Beirut say that a shipment of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia arrived last week at a Syrian port. According to these sources, the arms were sold to Syria in exchange for an unspecified number of dollars, cotton and wheat.

In Moscow, Communist Party boss Khrushchev became chairman today of a newly created bureau, to administer the affairs of the Russian Federated Republic. The so-called republic is the largest state in the Soviet Union, taking in most of European Russia and much of Russia's territory in Asia. Moscow Radio said the bureau was created for administrative purposes.

The coalition government of Austria collapsed today, and new general elections were scheduled for May 13th. The two parties making up the coalition government could not agree on domestic policies. Their chief disagreement was over nationalization of industries.

In Paris, Premier Mollet today appealed to the the rebel forces in Algeria to cease fire, or face all-out war. Mollet promised the Nationalist rebels that if they lay down their arms, free elections would be held within three months. At the same time, he promised Frenchmen living in Algeria that France would maintain an "indissoluble" link with the North African territory... and protect their lives and property. My colleague, Blair Clark, cables me from Paris that there is no "wild optimism" that Mollet's hopes will be realized.

He points out that... for years... France has been making promises to the Arab population, and failing to keep those promises. The best information in Paris tonight, he says, is that the cabinet so far has not considered anything like all-out mobilization.

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced today that the government will offer its surplus cotton for export, beginning August first. The surplus cotton will be offered on the world market at competitive prices. The action is being taken, Benson said, to regain what he called this country's share of world markets. He said the goal was an export market of five million bales.

President Eisenhower will hold a news conference at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time. White House News Secretary Hagerty says he "wouldn't know" whether Mr. Eisenhower will take the occasion to announce his intentions regarding a second term. At a news conference on February 8th, the President indicated he would make the announcement before such a gathering of correspondents, and that he would do so by the end of the month. Today, Mr. Eisenhower held his weekly conference with Republican congressional

leaders. The meeting was devoted mostly to discussion of the farm bill, pending in the Senate. Afterwards, Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the President "made it very clear" he has not changed his position against rigid price supports. The measure before the Senate calls for high, rigid supports.

Mr. Eisenhower also conferred today with President Gronchi of Italy, who is in this country on a state visit. The White House described the leaders of the two countries as participating in "a cordial and interesting exchange of views."

The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to postpone the scheduled reductions in corporation income taxes and excise levies. The corporate taxes were to be reduced in the amount of three billion dollars on April first. The bill approved by the House committee would put off the reduction for another year, as requested by the President.

Democratic Senator Kilgore, of West Virginia, died early today of a cerebral hemorrhage... after suffering a minor stroke on Saturday. Senator Kilgore was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The new chairman... under the seniority rule... will be Democratic

Senator Eastland of Mississippi.

The special Senate committee investigating campaign contributions... under the chairmanship of Senator George... resumed its hearings today. Joseph Wishart, treasurer of the Republican organization in Nebraska, testified regarding a 25-hundred-dollar contribution from oil lobbyist John Neff. Wishart said Neff gave him the money in a Washington hotel last October... and said it came from four of five people. Neff took the stand and denied making such a statement. Nebraska law limits individual political contributions to 1-thousand dollars.

At Swampscott, Massachusetts, thirteen persons died today when two Boston and Maine passenger trains collided. More than 50 persons were injured.

[An international trade fair has opened at Leipzig, in East Germany. And here is the recorded report by Dick Hottelet.

runs 5:15

ends on cue: "To Ed Murrow in NY."

Bob Hite

That was a [redacted] recorded report by Dick Hottelet on the Leipzig Fair, in East Germany... a very significant showcase for Communist goods.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But, first, here is Bob Hite.

Word for Today

The Russians are seeking to infiltrate... by means of trade. And should they succeed, Benjamin Franklin's axiom that no nation ever was ruined by trade might have to be revised. In meeting the Russian challenge, half-measures will not do. In the words of Ambrose Bierce, "The hardest tumble a man can make is to fall over his own bluff."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... An international trade fair has opened at Leipzig, in East Germany, the Communist section of Germany. And here is the recorded report by Richard C. Hottelet.

HOTTELET: I'm back in West Berlin after two days at the Leipzig Fair in Communist East Germany, a big industrial fair that's held there every spring, but this year it is clearly an important move in a major Soviet economic offensive. The fair is the first presentation of the new Five-Year Plan, which is of course a contradiction in terms. Normally, a fair is a free market place, ruled by the law of supply and demand. In Communist society supply and demand are instruments of policy. This Leipzig Fair has become a great political operation.

As you go thru the main gate to the fairgrounds and walk down the broad center street, passed the elaborate Soviet, Chinese andCZech pavillion, you see a huge white flag waving high over the far end. It is all white with a small blue field, and on the field a white Picasso dove. This Communist peace flag symbolizes the main theme of the fair: peaceful coexistence, trade and cooperation on Soviet terms. Broad official smiles, friendly words, generous promises/are all designed to suggest that you can do business with the Kremlin. Hand-in-hand with goodwill goes a more specific purpose. The fair is carefully planned demonstration of Communist industrial strength. The five-year plans and the trade programs of all members of the Soviet bloc are carefully coordinated. These nations appear in Leipzig as a single great economic area, as a huge world market and a reliable supplier.

I've been to a number of fairs in Leipzig since the end of war. I've seen none as elaborate or impressive as this one. Heavy machinery, giant cranes and grabs, locomotives, pumps, bulldozers, machine

tools take pride of place. Number and quality would probably not compare with the goods at a Westemn industrial fair and you can't find out what most things cost or how long the delivery time will be. These details must be negotiated with the local government's trade monopoly. But such considerations are secondary. The really important thing is that these machines are produced, probably in good quality, and that they can be had on good terms if Moscow thinks the deal is worthwhile. The fact that all these machines are based on the poverty of people, the poverty you see around you in the city of Leipzig, that they're built at the expense of the standards of living, is completely unimportant in a totalitarian state.

This year the red carpet is out for the underdeveloped countries, what the Communists now call the anti-imperialist nations. Great efforts were made to bring as many of them to Leipzig as possible. The Sudan and the Belgian Congo have come for the first time, and invitations were extended to Algeria, Morocco, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Indonesia. Egypt has sent a Cabinet minister and India has the largest pavillion of any non-Communist foreign country. The lines are out to South America as well. Argentina and Chile are on hand again; Uruguay and Paraguay are represented for the first time. For them especially there is a huge showing of primary machinery. Roumania has put up a complete oil drill and derrick and is exhibiting locomotives. The Czechs are showing heavy trucks and electric generators, automobiles and railroad rolling stock. The Russians are displaying part of their new Moscow-Peking Express, plus automatic machine tools and even atomic isotopes for research and medicine. Red China, too, has got into the act with some home-built generators and metal lathes, perhaps to show the effects of Russian help. In general, the Soviet bloc is exhibiting a wide variety of agricultural, woodworking and mining machinery, road-building, drainage and transport equipment, just the sort of thing an underdeveloped country can use.

But the Western, so-called capitalist, countries are also on hand at the Leipzig Fair. West Germany alone has 1600 exhibitors. Krupp of Essen is not beating around the bush. It has a sign in Russian inviting inspection by Soviet buyers. Demag, Ruhr Stahl, Daimler-Benz, really big names, great chemical firms like Bayer and Hoechst are all there with sharp pencils and open order books. So are the French, the Belgians and the British. Rolls Royce has publicity pamphlets in Chinese; Ferguson tractors and standard cars are on display. None of these Western companies expects to do much business at this fair. They are in Leipzig to present their visiting cards, to scramble for the Eastern market if and when it opens up.

This Leipzig Fair is only the first stop of the Soviet economic circus in this year. The next stop is the Milan Fair in April; then the Russians and most of their satellites will move on to fairs in Greece, Syria, Austria and Egypt. Mowcow obviously thinks that the effort and money involved in these exhibitions will be well repaid.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the free world appears to have won the first round of the cold war. He told a news conference that Russia has been compleled by Western strength to abandon the precepts of Stalin, and modify its policy of naked force. Mr. Dulles did not think that regarding this as an achievement was being too optimistic. But he said complacency would be disastrous. Russian leaders, he said, have nor turned to a policy of guile in which they may be equally predatory. And he warned that the free world must continue to be fully alert. He again expressed hope that Congress..at this session..will vote some form of long-range foreign aid. Mr. Dulles described as premature London reports that the United States, Britain and France have agreed on common action, in the event war breaks out in the Middle East. And he declined to say what would be done about Israel's request for permission to buy American arms..to off-set Egypt's purchase of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia.

The Israeli ambassador.. Abba Eban..conferred for a hour today with Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen. The United Press says Eban asked for a definite yes-or-no answer to Israel's request. Eban suggested to reporters that the answer might come "pretty soon".

In Paris, it was reported t day that the United States has agreed.... tentatively..to allow Israel to buy 12 jet fighter planes from France. American permission would be required because the jets originally were earmarked for Nato, under the United States foreign aid program. The aircraft are identified as the Mystery IV, a plane somewhat inferior to the Sabrejet. It was emphasized that no final decision on selling them to Israel had been reached.

Informed sources in Beirut say that a shipment of arms from Communist Czechoslovakia arrived last week at a Syrian port. According to thise sources, the arms wers sold to Syria in exchange for an unspecified number of dollars, cotton and wheat.

In Moscow, Communist Party boss Khrushchev became chairman today of a newly created bureau, to administer the affairs of the Russian Federated Republic. The so-called republic is the largest state in the Soviet Union, taking in most of European Russia and much of Russia's territory in Asia. Moscow said the bureau was created for administrative purposes.

The coalition government of Austria collapsed today, and new general elections were scheduled for May 13th. The two parties making up the coalition government could not agree on domestic policies. Their chief disagreement was over the nationalization of industries.

In Paris, Premier Mollet today appealed to the rebel forces in Algeria to cease fire, or face all-out war. Mollet promised the Nationalist rebels that if they lay down their arms, free elections will be held within three months. At the same time, he promised Frenchmen living in Algeria that France would maintain an "indissoluble" link with the North African territory.... and protect their lives and property. My colleague, Blair Clark, cables me from Paris that there is no "wild optimism" that Mollet's hopes will be realized. He points out that..for years..France has been making promises to the Arab population, and failing to keep these promises. The best information in Paris tonight, he says, is that the cabinet so far ans not considered anything like all-out mobilization.

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced today that the government will offer its surplus cotton for export, beginning August first. The surplus cotton will be offered on the world market at compteitive prices. The action is being taken, Benson said, to regain what he called

this country's share of world markets. He said the goal was an export market of five million bales.

President Eisenhower will hold a news conference at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time. White House News Secretary Hagerty says he "wouldn't know" whether Mr. Eisenhower will take the occasion to announce his intentions regarding a second term. At a news conference on February 8th, the President indicated he would make the announcement before such a gathering of correspondnnts, and that he would do so by the end of the month. Today, Mr. Eisenhowe held his weekly conference with Republican gongressional leaders. The meeting was devoted mostly to discussion of the farm bill, pending in the Senate. Afterwards, Senate Republican Leader Knowland said the President "made it very clear" he has not changed his poistion against rigid price supports. The measure before the Senate calls for high, rigid supports.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to postpone the scheduled reductions in corportaion income taxes and excise levies. The corporate taxes were to be reduced in the amount of three billion dollars on April first. The bill approved by the House committee would put off the reduction for another year, as requested by the President.

Democratic Senator Kilgore, of West Virginia, died early today of a cerebral hemorrhage..after suffering a minor stroke on Saturday. Senator Kilgore was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The new chairman... under the seniority rule...will be Democratic Senator Eastland of Mississippi.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Hite.

HITE:COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are seeking to infiltrate..by means of trade. And should they succeed, Benjamin Franklin's axiom that no nation ever was ruined by trade might have to be revised. In meeting the Russian challenge, half-measures will not do. In the words of Ambrose Bierce, "The hardest tumble a man can make is to fall over his own bluff."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Feb. 29, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower says he is willing. And here by recording is how he said it at his news conference this morning.

(tape runs 7:40
(ends on cue: "That's
(my campaign."

Mr. Eisenhower spoke of a talk he will make tonight on the radio and television networks. CBS Radio will carry that address at 10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Republican leaders are jubilant over the President's announcement. The Republican national chairman, Leonard Hall, said: "This is the best possible news for all Americans. It means a continuation of the peace, prosperity and progress of the Eisenhower Republican Administration." Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said Mr. Eisenhower had been "pressured" into his decision, and he... Butler ... doubted that the people would elect "a part-time president."

Adlai Stevenson said it was "fitting" Mr. Eisenhower should be the Republican candidate... since the main issue of the campaign would be the record of the Eisenhower Administration. Governor Harriman said the President "must now at last take full responsibility" for that record, which he called a record "of surrender to the domination of the Big Interests." Senator Kefauver commented, "The campaign can now be waged on its merits... without mudslinging... but with no punches pulled."

Reaction abroad is restrained, because of a reluctance to become involved in American politics.

The New York Stock Market reacted strongly. Initial gains averaged one to three dollars a share. Traders then cashed in their profits. And at the close, some high-priced shares, showed losses of two to four dollars. Trading was the heaviest in five months.

Secretary of State Dulles testified today before a Senate committee on disarmament. Mr. Dulles said the United States is determined to find a solution to the disarmament problem. It would be "reckless", he said, to assume that the atomic stalemate between this country

and Russia "is a permanently reliable preventive of war."

Mr. Dulles also had a long talk today with United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. The State Department said they conferred on Middle East and Asian problems. It did not elaborate.

In Jerusalem, the American ambassador... Edward Lawson... had a one-hour talk with Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion. The Israeli foreign minister sat in on the conference. They are reported to have discussed Israel's bid for arms from the United States.

Britain today announced a five-year program for building up its scientific and technical manpower, to meet the challenge of the nuclear age. The program calls for expenditure of 280-million dollars, for the expansion of training facilities.

In France, the government of Guy Mollet has asked the National Assembly for power to act by decree, in dealing with the Algerian question. General Paul Ély was named chief of staff of the French armed forces, succeeding General Guillaume... who advocated a "hard" policy toward the Arab nationalists.

In Birmingham, Alabama, a federal judge has ordered the University of Alabama to reinstate the Negro student... Autherine Lucy... by next Monday morning. / At the same time, university officials were acquitted of contempt charges.

And in Washington, Senator George said that conflicting testimony... given his committee investigating political contributions... will be turned over to the Justice Department. Robert Goodwin, Republican national committeeman for Iowa, testified today that lobbyist John Neff offered him 25-hundred dollars, as a campaign contribution for Senator Hickenlooper. Goodwin said he refused to take the money. Neff ~~testified~~ denied, under oath, that he had made the offer.

Word for Today

President Eisenhower... [redacted]... has bowed to what he holds to be his duty, to his party, and to his country. The road ahead will not be easy. But still he must feel a sense of relief. For as Cicero observed, "There is grief in indecision." Cicero also said, "No phase of life... whether public or private... can be free from duty."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD MURROW

Wednesday, February 29, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news! President Eisenhower says he's willing and here, by recording, is how he said it at hisnews conference thismorning.

EISENHOWER: Now, my next announcement involves something more personal, but I think it will be of interest to you because you've asked me so many questions aboutit. I've promised thisbody that when I reached a decision as tomy own attitude aboutmy own personal future, I would let you know as soon as I reached such adecision. Now, I have reached a decision,but I found as I did so that there were so many factors and considerations involved that I saw the answer could not be expressed just in the simple terms of "yes" and "no." Some full explanation to the American people is nownecessary, but I would never consent to go before them unless I was sure that they did understand these things, these influences, these possibilities. Moreover, I would not allow my same to go before the Republican Convention unless they under ... all the Republicans understood,so that they would not be nominating some individual other than they thought they were nominating, so, for both reasons, because I don't know certainly for certain that the RepublicanConvention, after hearing the entire story want me ... I don't know whether the people want me,but I am ... I will say this ... I am asking as quickly as this conference is over ...I am asking for time on television and radio ... I'm going directly to the American people and tell them the full facts and my answer, within the limits I have so sketchily observed, but which I will explain in detail tonight so as to get the story out in one continuous narrative myanswer willbe positive,that is, affirmative.

Now, because I do intend to give the details of this story tonight I do not intend to have it as a subject for further conversation this morning because I believe that is the only answer I promised this particu-

lar group, a "yes" or "no" as far as I could give it.

Now, I've done with my announcements and we'll go to questions.

SPEAKER: Mr. President, since your answer is affirmative, would you again want Vice President Nixon as your running mate?

EISENHOWER: As a matter of fact, I wouldn't mention the vice presidency in spite of my tremendous admiration for Mr. Nixon for this reason. I believeit is traditional that a Vice President is not nominated until after a President is, a presidential candidate is nominated, so I think we'll have to wait to see who the RepublicanConvention nominates and then it will be proper to give an expression on that point.

VON FREMD: Mr. President, Charles Von Fremd, of CBS News. I just wonderif you could clarify that further. Should you be nominated by the Convention, would you like to have the Vice President ..... (interruption)

EISENHOWER: I will say nothing more about it. I have said that my admiration and my respect for Vice President Nixon is unbounded. He has been, for me,a loyal and dedicated associate and a successful one. I am very fond of him, but I am going to say no more about it.

SMITH: Smith, of the United Press. Can you tell us when you arrived at a positive decision?

EISENHOWER: Well, I have tried to ... I'll say this one thing and it probably willbe in my message this evening, but I will say that I was arguing aboutit yesterday morning.

STEELE: John Steele, "Time" magazine. Mr. President, are you able to tell us within your embargo with whom you discussed this problem?

EISENHOWER: Everybody I thought was my friend and some that I wasn't so sure! (laughter)

ROBERTS: Sir, I wonder if you could tell ... Roberts, of "Newsweek," I wonderif you could tell us whether you're planning an active, cross-country-type of campaign or a more inactive .....

EISENHOWER: It's one of those things you'll be perfectly assuredof

this evening.

SPEAKER: Mr. President, (inaudible) ..... statement, you said "my answer will be positive," did you (inaudible) ..... affirmative .....

EISENHOWER: And affirmative. That's what I said. Now, I said ... by that I mean affirmative; I think that's what I said.

SPEAKER: (inaudible) ..... would you consent to the entry of your name in the primaries for (inaudible) if necessary. That would involve almost immediately (inaudible) in Wisconsin and California.

EISENHOWER: Well, Mr. Bailey, (?) I've been so busy with my own decisions that this is one I haven't yet made. Now, I would know of no reason for ... I did give aparticular reason in New Hampshire, but apparently is not now applicable to the case you speak of.

SPEAKER: No, that isn't the case.

EISENHOWER: I'll have to give an answer later.

SPEAKER: (inaudible) ..... your announcement will undoubtedly take many people out of the race. Do you want competitionin this ... asfar asthe nomination?

EISENHOWER: I have tried to make it just as clear as I can that (unintelligibld) Republicans would like to do thisjob I would like to see him put his case before the public just (unintelligible) knows how.

SPEAKER: Will you campaign actively for the nomination?

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McCLENDON: Mr. President, Sarah McClendon, of the El Paso "Times," will you tell us if you think that ... have you heard whether your veto of the gas bill has helped or hurt your chances in some sections?

EISENHOWER: I haven't the slightest idea, but I'll say this, as I said in my veto, there was a, what I believed to be, a minor sectionof a great and vital industry I thought was guilty of arrogant and indefensible action. Now, my great friends in the oil industry, and I am ... they still have sent me telegrams if not of complete satisfaction and applause, at least they've

accepted it as an honest act and they have been ... I am really proud of the way most of them, the great vast majority, have acted.

SPEAKER: (unintelligible) ..... of the "Washington Star." Would you care to say what Mrs. Eisenhower's reaction was to your decision?

EISENHOWER: Well, I wouldn't say that right now except this. Mrs. Eisenhower and other members of my family from the beginning have said "this is your decision; we'll conform."

SPEAKER: (unintelligible), American Broadcasting Company. Sir, no one has been franker than you (revealing-?) yourself in reviewing the state of your health, how would you expect this issue to be handled in the campaign?

EISENHOWER: Well, I hadn't given any thought, but for my part, I'm going to try to be just as truthful as I can be and I believe this. I think even people who classify themselves probably as my political enemies do believe I am honest. They may call me "stupid" but I think they feel I'm honest. (laughter)

KERR: Walter Kerr, of the "Herald Tribune," I wonder if you can tell us, Sir, what you regard as the most (inaudible) major issues in the campaign (inaudible)?

EISENHOWER: No, I don't think I want to sort them out and now define them as issues. What I am going to face is that I have a record established before the American people, that's my campaign.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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MURROW: Mr. Eisenhower spoke of a talk he will make tonight on the radio and television networks. CBS Radio will carry that address at 10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Republican leaders are jubilant over the President's announcement. The Republican national chairman, Leonard Hall, said: "This is the best possible news for all Americans. It means a continuation of the peace, prosperity and progress of the Eisenhower Republican Administration." Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said Mr. Eisenhowe had been "pressured" into his decision, and he.. Butler..doubted that the people would elect "a part - time president."

Adlai Stevenson said it as "fitting" Mr. Eisenhower should be the Republican candidate..since the main issue of the campaign would be the record of the Eisenohwer Administration. Governor Harriman said the President "must now at last take full responsibility" for that record, which he called a record "of surrender to the domination of Big Interests". Seantor Kefauver commented, "the campaign can now be waged on its merits..without mudslinging..but with no punches pulled."

Reaction abroad is restrained because of a reluctance to become involved in American politics.

The New York Stock Market reacted strongly. Initial gains averaged one to three dollars a share. Traders then cashed in their profits. And at the close, some high-priced shares showed losses of two to four dollars. Trading was the heaviest in five months.

In Jerusalem, the American ambassador..Edward Lawson..had a one-hour talk with Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion. The Israeli foreign minister sat in on the conference. They are reported to have discussed Israel's bid for arms from the United States.

Britain today announced a five-year program for building up its scientific and technical manpower, to meet the challenge of the nuclear age. The program calls for expenditure of 280-million dollars, for the expansion of training facilities.

In France, the government of Guy Mollet has asked the National Assembly for power to act by decree, in dealing with the Algerian question. General Paul Ely was named chief of staff of the French armed forces, succeeding General Guillaume..who advocated a "hard" policy toward the Arab nationalists.

In Birmingham, Alabama, a federal judge has ordered the University of Alabama to reinstate the Negro student..Autherine Lucy..by next Monday morning. At the same time, university officials were acquitted of contempt charges.

And in Washington, Senator George said that conflicting testimony..given his committee investigating political contributions..will be turned over to the Justice Department. Robert Goodwin, the Republican national committeeman for Iowa, testified today that lobbyist John Neff offered him 25- hundred dollars as a campaign contribution for Senator Hickenlooper. Goodwin said he refused to take the money. Neff denied, under oath, that he had made the offer.

This is Ed Murrow. I'llb be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower..has bowed to what he holds to be his duty to his party and to his country. The road ahead will not be easy. But still he must feel a sense of relief. For as Cicero observed, "there is grief in indecision." Cicero also said, "No phase of life..whether public or private..can be free of from duty".

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 1, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower's name was entered today in the Republican primaries, in California and Wisconsin. Mr. Eisenhower gave his written consent, as prescribed by the laws of both states. His name already is entered in six other states where consent is not required.

The White House announced that it has received "many hundreds of telegrams"... praising President Eisenhower's decision to seek another term. There were only "a few" telegrams of disapproval.

Republican National Chairman Hall predicted today, that if the Democrats try to use the health issue, against President Eisenhower, their strategy "will backfire and cost them votes." Hall said any "whispering campaign" would fail, "because the American people know the President has insisted, that every fact about his health be made known, as quickly as it is determined by the medical authorities." He said Mr. Eisenhower may make some "quick trips" in the campaign.

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But as the President said last night in his nationwide talk, coast-to-coast barnstorming is out. About 2-million dollars, he said, would be spent for radio and television appearances, on behalf of the President and other national candidates. Hall stuck to his prediction that Vice President Nixon will be renominated. He called Eisenhower and Nixon "the greatest team" in the country.

Republican Representative Hillings of California charged today that Nixon was being made the target for "left-wing propaganda". He said the "smear campaign" would fail.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell, both said today that they have no interest whatever in running for vice president.

Adlai Stevenson commented on President Eisenhower's nationwide address. "I was amazed," Stevenson said, "to hear him say that he has fully performed the duties of the presidency for the past few weeks. While I pray for his good health, I also respect the great office, which cannot be conducted on a part-time basis."

Senator Kefauver announced today that he is entering the Democratic presidential primary in New Jersey. He said President Eisenhower's decision to seek another term will not affect his own campaign plans.

President Eisenhower and the visiting President of Italy... Giovanni Gronchi... issued a joint communique today, warning against any relaxation of Western defense efforts. They agreed that Italy no longer needs economic aid, but would benefit from long-term investments by American business. ~~Earlier, Gronchi told a National Press Club luncheon that today the cold war involves more than a balance of military power. He said that with Russia's new emphasis on economic assistance, the democracies must realize they are in a struggle for men's minds.~~

Democratic Senator Russell today urged Congress to divert one and a half billion dollars from the Administration's foreign aid program, to the Air Force. Russell... who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee... said that unless more money is forthcoming, we will wind up with the second-best air force.

The House today approved a bill for construction of the Upper Colorado River project. The vote was 256 to 136. The bill calls for a 756-million-dollar program of water and power development in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. The measure now goes back to the Senate, which had voted an additional 240-million dollars. ~~The House version also discards plans for the controversial Echo Park Dam, which California contended would deprive it of water.~~

The University of Alabama expelled Autherine Lucy today, on grounds that she had made false charges against officials of the university. The Negro student had accused school officials of conspiring with outsiders, in the riot that drove her from the campus on February 8th, but the charge was dropped yesterday in Federal Court. The court then ordered Miss Lucy readmitted to classes no later than Monday. Today, she expressed shock at the new turn of events. She said, "I have done all I can."

The United States delivered a note to Russia today, charging that Russian weather balloons had been floated over Alaska... as well as over other countries, including Germany and Japan. The note was

in answer to the Soviet protest against American weather balloons over Russia. "It is illogical," the note said, "that the Soviet government should desire one rule for itself, and another for the rest of the world."

Secretary of State Dulles today asked Congress to approve United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (That is an agency... supported by 35 countries... for policing international trade and tariff agreements). Dulles said the economic relationships of the United States lie at the heart of present foreign policy. Membership in the trade organization, he said, would strengthen the unity of free nations.

Foreign policy was debated today in the Israeli parliament. Israel's foreign minister... Moshe Sharett... said that Secretary Dulles' attitude toward Israel has been "disappointing and alarming". Sharett said, "There is no doubting Mr. Dulles' sincerity in proclaiming that the preservation of Israel is an integral part of United States policy. But," he added, "the practical outcome of his approach defeat that purpose."

Regarding Israel's request for permission to purchase arms from the United States, Sharett said, "We have made it clear that we feel entitled to have a clear answer within the shortest time possible... and that the absence of a decision is also a decision."

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EDWARD R MURROW

CARE CBS WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER YESTERDAY ANSWERED THE BIGGEST QUESTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS... BUT HIS BIG "YES" OPENED UP FORMIDABLE QUESTIONS THAT HE DID NOT OR COULD NOT ANSWER. ONE HE COULD HAVE ANDSWERED AND DECLINED TO, WAS ABOUT THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. MR EISENHOWER IS CERTAIN OF THE NOMINATION AND HE IS JUST AS CERTAIN OF HAVING THE FINAL SAY-SO ON WHO WILL BE ON THE TICKET WITH HIM. INDEED HE ALREADY HAS SERVED NOTICE THAT THE NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT MUST BE GIVEN THIS RIGHT. BUT YESTERDAY MR EISENHOWER PUT OFF EXERCISING IT UNTIL AFTER HIS OWN NOMINATION. [redacted] THAT COULD MEAN THAT MR EISENHOWER IS NOT GOING TO INSIST ON MR NIXON,S NOMINATION, AND THE FIELD IS OPEN FOR SENTIMENT TO DEVELOP FOR SOMEONE ELSE. BUT IT ALSO COULD MEAN THAT MR EISENHOWER IS TAKING MR NIXON OUT OF THE LINE OF DEMOCRATIC FIRE FOR THE TIME BEING BUT WILL PLUMP FOR HIM AT SANFRANCISCO. [redacted] HE

MIGHT HAVE PLUMPED FOR HIM YESTERDAY, BUT HAD HE DONE SO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION WOULD HAVE BECOME ALMOST MEANINGLESS. ITS ONLY REMAINING JOB WOULD BE TO DRAFT A PLATFORM. MR EISENHOWER SAVED THE CONVENTION FROM THIS PATHETIC FATE. IT WAS GOOD POLITICS TO DO SO, EVEN IF NOTHING ELSE WAS INVOLVED. [redacted] AT SANFRANCISCO, MR EISENHOWER MAY REPEAT WHAT HE DID FOUR YEARS AGO IN CHICAGO, WRITE DOWN FOUR OR FIVE NAMES OF MEN WHO WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO HIM AS A RUNNING MATE. THAT WOULD SEEM TO GIVE THE CONVENTION A FREE CHOICE, AND IF NIXON LOST THAT WAY, THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE OFF THE HOOK, FOR HE DOES SEEM TO HAVE A HALF-WAY COMMITMENT TO HIM. THE PRESIDENT HAS ADVISERS WHO DO NOT WANT NIXON ON THE TICKET. ALREADY THE CAPITAL IS HUMMING WITH

RUMORS ABOUT MR NIXON GETTING A BIG CABINET POST TO MAKE ROOM FOR SOMEONE LESS CONTROVERSIAL AS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE./ GOVERNOR HERTER OF MASSACHUSETTS, SECRETARY HUMPHREY AND THOMAS E. DEWEY ARE MENTIONED AS POSSIBILITIES./ AND THE CABINET POSTS ARE SAID TO BE DEFENSE OR ATTORNEY GENERAL, ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT SECRETARY WILSON PLANS TO RETIRE, OR MR BROWNELL IS SLATED TO FILL THE NEXT VACANCY ON THE SUPREME COURT. BUT THIS MAYBE WILD SPECULATION./ WHAT IS SAFE TO SAY IS THAT MR EISENHOWER DID NOT ALLOW THE NIXON ISSUE TO LESSEN IN ANY WAY THE IMPACT OF YESTERDAYS ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS OWN CANDIDACY. ANOTHER UNANSWERED QUESTION, IS HOW MUCH OF AN ISSUE THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH WILL BE IN THE CAMPAIGN. IT HAS BEEN MADE A PROPER SUBJECT, BY THE PRESIDENT DISCUSSING IT HIMSELF. BUT THE DEMOCRATS MAY DECIDE THAT AS A WEAPON IT COULD BACK-FIRE. THE COUNTRY CAN BE DESCRIBED AS HAVING TWO BASIC FEELINGS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT, SYMPATHY AND DOUBT./ IT HAS ENORMOUS SYMPATHY FOR THE MAN WHO SURMOUNTED A CRITICAL ILLNESS, AND HAS RESPONDED TO THE CALL OF DUTY WITH OBVIOUS SINCERITY./ BUT MANY WILL CONTINUE TO FEEL DOUBTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH./ AND EVERY VACATION HE TAKES, EVERY TIME THERE IS DELAY IN MAKING A TOUGH DECISION, OR A DECISION DOES NOT SEEM TO BE WISE, PEOPLE ARE GOING TO WONDER WHAT PART THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH HAS PLAYED. THIS FEELING OF DOUBT WILL REGISTER ABROAD TOO./ THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN TODAY WRITES THAT THE PRESIDENTS DECISION MUST HAVE BEEN HEARD BY NONPARTISANS AT HOME AND STRONG FRIENDS OF AMERICA ABROAD, WITH DISMAY. IT WONDERS IF THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH CAN STAND UP FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS MORE, AND ASKS "MAY WE NOT BE FACED WITH ANOTHER LONG PERIOD OF ILLNESS, OR INCAPACITY, DURING WHICH THE LEADERSHIP OF DEMOCRACYS LAST HOPE GOES BY DEFAULT. THIS REPORTER BELIEVES THAT ANOTHER QUESTION CANNOT BE ANSWERED YET, AND THAT IS THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION. IT IS TRUE THAT PUBLIC OPINION POLLS SHOW MR EISENHOWER NEAR THE PEAK OF HIS POPULARITY. THEY ALSO SHOW HIM HANDILY BEATING HIS STRONGEST OPPONENT, ADLAI STEVENSON. IF THE ELECTION WERE HELD NOW, THAT PRESUMABLY WOULD BE TRUE. BUT IT WOULD BE BY A NARROWER MARGIN THAN

IN 1952. FOR ONE THING, HE IS NOT GOING TO CARRY ANY SOUTHERN STATES, SO FAR AS CAN BE FORESEEN. HE MAY LOSE BORDDER STATES, AND SOME OR ALL OF THE FARM STATES. IF HE LOST ALL OF ALL THREE GROUPS, HE WOULD LOSE THE ELECTION. SO THE ELECTION COULD BE CLOSE. THE ART OF CAMPAIGNING IS TO FIND THE MOST PLAUSIBLE SIMPLIFICATIONS POSSIBLE. THE EISENHOWER STRATEGY BOARD HAS CHOSEN TWO, PEACE AND PROSPERITY. BUT SUPPOSE THAT BY NOVEMBER A SMALL WAR HAS BROKEN OUT, OR SUPPOSE THAT A BUSINESS RECESSION BECOMES A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON, THESE SIMPLIFICATIONS WOULD LOSE SOME OF THEIR MAGIC. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT THE STOCKMARKET YESTERDAY ENDED AT A LOWER LEVEL, THAN BEFORE THE EISENHOWER ANNOUNCEMENT. OF COURSE, THAT WAS BECAUSE SPECULATORS QUICKLY SNATCHED THEIR PROFITS. BUT IT SHOWED THAT A GREAT GROUND SWELL OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE OVER THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK WAS NOT THERE.

AS THIS REPORTER SEES IT, NEITHER REPUBLICANS NOR DEMOCRATS ARE ENTITLED TO TOO MUCH CONFIDENCE. THE DEMOCRATS PLAN TO FIGHT ON THE PRESIDENTS RECORD, AND TO ACCUSE HIM OF FAVORITISM TO BIG BUSINESS. BUT AS FOR THE RECORD, THEY HAVE TO BE SURE JUST WHAT RECORD THEY ARE ATTACKING. MANY OF THE BEST THINGS IN THAT RECORD THEY HELPED PUT THERE. THE DEMOCRATS DO HAVE THE COMFORT THAT SINCE 1952 THEY HAVE GAINED STEADILY IN VIRTUALLY EVERY ELECTION. UNTIL YESTERDAY, THE TIDE WAS RUNNING THEIR WAY. BUT THERE IS NO PROOF YET THAT MR EISENHOWER, DESPITE HIS HEART ATTACK, OR EVEN BECAUSE OF IT, CANNOT TURN BACK THE TIDE.

Bob White

Word for Today

For the next eight months, candidates will be ~~declaring~~ proclaiming their qualifications for public office. General Marshall was once asked what he regarded as the 'indispensables' for public service. His answer was: "Courage, wisdom, an understanding of the democratic procedures. Tolerance. You can't operate the democratic system without tolerance."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1956
7:45; 8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Regarding Israel's request for permission to purchase arms from the United States, Sharett said, "We have made it clear that we feel entitled to have a clear answer within the shortest time possible..and that the absence of a decision is also a decision."

President Eisenhower yesterday answered the biggest question in American politics..but his big "yes" opened up formidable questions that he did not or could not answer. One he could have answered and declined to, was about the vice-presidency. Mr. Eisenhower is certain of the nomination and he is just as certain of the final say-so on who will be on the ticket with him. Indeed he already has served notice that the nominee for president must be given this right. But yesterday, Mr. Eisenhower put off exercising it until after his own nomination. That could mean that Mr. Eisenhower is not going to insist on Mr. Nixon's nomination, and the field is open for

sentiment to develop for someone else. But it also could mean that Mr. Eisenhower is taking Mr. Nixon out of the line of Democratic fire for the time being but will plump for him at San Francisco. He might have plumped for him yesterday, but had he doee so, the national convention would have become ammost meaningless. Its only remaining job would be to draft a platform. Mr. Fisenhower saved the convention from this pathetic fate. It was good politics to do so, even if nothing else was involved. At San Francisco, Mr. Eisenhower may repeat what he did four years ago in Chicago, write down four or five names of men who would be acceptable to him as a running mate. That would seem to give the convention a free choice, and if Nixon lost that way, the President would be off the hook, for he does seem to have a half-way commitment to him. The President has advisers who do not want Nixon on the ticket. Already the captial is humming with rumors about Mr. Nixon getting a big cabinet post to make room for someone less controversial as vice-presidential candidate. Governor Herter of Massachusetts , Secretary Humphrey and Thomas E. Dewey are mentioned as possibilities. And the cabinet posts are said to be defense or Attorney General, on the assumption that Secretary Wilson plans to retire or Mr. Brownell is slated to fill the next vacancy on the Supreme Courty. But this may be wild speculation. What is safe to say is that Mr. Eisenhower did not allow the Nixon issue to lessen in any way the impact of yesterday's announcement of his own candidacy.

Another unanswered question is how much of an issue the President's health will be in the campaign. It has beem made a proper subject by the President discussing it himself. But the Democrats may decide that as a weapon it could back-fire. The country can be described as having two basic feelings about the President, sympathy and doubt. I has enormous sympathy for the

man who surmounted a critical illness and has responded to the call of duty with obvious sincerity. But many will continue to feel doubts about the President's health. And every vacation he takes, every time there is delay in making a tough decision, or a decision does not seem to be wise, people are going to wonder what part the President's health has played. This feeling of doubt will register abroad too. The Manchester Guardian today writes that the President's decision must have been heard by non-partisans at home and strong friends of American abroad with dismay. It wonders of the President's health can stand up for nearly five years more , and asks "May we not be faced with another long period of illness or incapacity, during which the leadership of Democracy's last hope goes by default.

This reporter believes that another question cannot be answered yet, and that is the outcome of the election. It is true that public opinion polls show Mr. Eisenhower near the peak of his popularity. They also show him handily beating his strongest opponent Adlai Stevenson. If the election were held now, that presumably would be true. But it would be by a narrower margin that in 1952. For one thing, he is not going to carry any Southern states aso far as can be foreseen. He may lose border states, and some or all of the farm states. If he last all of all three groups, he would lose the election. So the election could be close. The art of campaigning is to find the most plausible simplifications possible. The Eisenhower strategy board has chosen two, peace and prosperity. But suppose that by November a small war has broken out, or suppose that a business recession becomes a cloud on the horizon; these simplifications would lose some of their magic. It is noteworthy that the stockmarket yesterday ended at a lower level than before the Eisenhower announcement. Of course that was because speculators quickly snatched their profits. But it showed that a great ground swell of public confidence over the business outlook was not there.

As this reporter sees it, neither Republicans nor Democrats are entitled to too much confidence. The Democrats plan to fight on the President's record and to accuse him of favoritism to big business. But as for the record, they have to be sure just what record they are attacking. Many of the things in that record they helped put there. The Democrats do have the comfort that since 1952 they have gained staadily in virtually every election. Until yesterday, the tide was running their way. But there is no proof yet that Mr. Eisenhower , despite his heart attack, or even because of it, cannot turn back the tide.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll ba back in a minute with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For the next eight months, candidates will be proclaiming qualifications for public office. General Marhhall was once asked what he regarded as "indespensables" for public service. His answer was: "Courage, wisdom, an understanding of the democratic prodecures. Tolerance. You can't operate the democratic system without tolerance."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 2, 1956

This is the news:

The king of Jordan has dismissed Glubb Pasha, the British officer who had commanded the Jordan army since 1939. In his sudden action, King Hussein bowed to nationalist pressure. And British influence in the Middle East has suffered another severe ~~pow~~ blow. (I should like to discuss this important matter further, in a few minutes).

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles met today with the Israeli ambassador. Mr. Dulles suggested the meeting, because he wanted to bring the ambassador "up to date" on the American attitude on Middle East problems. No reply was given to Israel's request for permission to buy arms in the United States.

After his conference with the Israeli ambassador, Mr. Dulles took off on his scheduled trip to the Far East... and the meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization in Karachi, on Monday.

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He said he hoped to get additional, first-hand information on "the seeming shift" in Soviet tactics in the area.

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... also is on his way to the Seato meeting. / Lloyd left Cairo today, after what he termed "full and frank talks" with Egyptian Premier Nasser. / The talks dealt largely with the Baghdad Pact, and the possibility of a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states. Lloyd said the United States and Britain would act jointly against any aggressor that renews the Palestine war.

Reports from Washington say that Saudi Arabia... and other Arab countries... have expressed interest in buying "a small number" of jet planes from the United States. / Saudi Arabia reportedly also wants to buy eighteen M-47 tanks. These are medium tanks. / Eighteen light tanks were shipped to Saudi Arabia last month. / A State Department spokesman would neither confirm nor deny these reports.

Pakistan became an Islamic republic today, and decided to stay inside the British Commonwealth. The first president of the republic (who must be a moslem) will be elected on Monday.

In Morocco today, Arab nationalists ambushed a French Foreign Legion convoy, passing through mountainous terrain. Eight legionnaires were killed in the action.

This happened while, in Paris, France was formally recognizing the independence of Morocco. Conditions of Moroccan "interdependence" with France, are still to be worked out.

French Premier Mollet announced today that he will go to Moscow on May 14th, at the invitation of the Soviet government. He will be accompanied by the French foreign minister, Christian Pineau.

Pineau addressed a luncheon of American and British correspondents in Paris today... and said it seems to him, the West is talking too much of military security, and not enough about peace. As an example of "mistaken propaganda", he cited the recent Seato maneuvers in Thailand. He said he thought it was a question of emphasis. "We have alliances," he said, "but we have no real common policy."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer's government today rejected another Soviet proposal, for direct negotiations between East and West Germany, to bring about reunification of the country. A government

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spokesman said simply, "The Soviet suggestion does not correspond with the view of the Federal Government."

President Eisenhower cabled his congratulations to Pope Pius today, on the occasion of the pontiff's 80th birthday. In his message, the President said: "I join men and women of all faiths in best wishes to you for many more years of devotion to the cause of freedom and peace among men."

It was announced that the special Senate committee the activities John Neff had ended its public hearings. said it would resume hearings into

The Senate today elected Senator Eastland of Mississippi to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The action was taken by a voice vote. Eastland succeeds Senator Kilgore of West Virginia, who died. The choice was strongly opposed by Democratic Senators Lehman and Morse, who cited Eastland's attacks on the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Here in New York today, Autherine Lucy said she will challenge her expulsion from the University of Alabama "by whatever legal steps are necessary." The university expelled the Negro student yesterday, for her charges (later withdrawn) that officials of the school had condoned the riot, which drove her from the campus on February 8th.

Autherine Lucy and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were sued for 4-million dollars today in suits filed in the state circuit court in Birmingham. The suits were filed by four men who charged Miss Lucy with accusing them falsely of participation in mob action.

Here in New York today, Autherine Lucy said she will challenge her expulsion from the University of Alabama "by whatever legal steps are necessary." The university expelled the Negro student yesterday for her charges (later withdrawn) that officials of the school had condoned the riot, which drove her from the campus on February 6th.

Representative Powell of New York called on Attorney General Brownell today to list as subversive the White Citizens Councils, which have been opposing desegration in the South. Powell renewed his proposal that President Eisenhower summon representatives of both races to a meeting, to work toward peaceful settlement of the problem.

Adlai Stevenson today said that civil rights are "a matter of grave national concern." But it is not a problem, he said, restricted to the South. He said, "Before we cast a stone at Alabama, it might be well for those of us who live in some of the great northern cities, to ask ourselves in candor how the Negro minority is faring in our own communities." On the subject of politics, Stemenson said that "the Democrats are on their way back to Washington."

Senator Kefauver said today that he will not make President Eisenhower's physical condition an issue, if he should win the Democratic presidential nomination. But Kefauver said that although he will not inject the health issue into the campaign, he feels sure the voters will think about it.

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted a six percent increase in freight rates today to most of the nation's railroads. The increase is effective next Wednesday, and was granted to meet higher operating costs.

Edward R. Murrow: March 2, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

British power and prestige in the Middle East, and that of the Western world in general, has suffered a serious shock. The British General, John Glubb, generally known as Glubb Pasha, had commanded Jordan's armed forces since 1939. Twenty-year-old King Hussein fired him; together with two other ranking British officers of the Arab Legion, he went to the airport of Amman today under guard of sixteen tanks - flew to Cyprus. Britain created Jordan, a wholly artificial state, after World War I. Glubb created the Arab Legion, and trained it. It consists of about twenty thousand men, the best equipped and disciplined Arab force in the Middle East, although not as good as advertised. It has fought well on occasion at company strength, but is not regarded as very effective in larger units.

Jordan is four-fifths desert, the remaining fifth poor, flinty soil. The country has been kept alive by subsidies from Britain - about thirty million dollars a year. Since the war with Israel in 1948, half of Jordan's population has consisted of refugees from Palestine. They are bitter, they are nationalistic, and they wanted to get rid of the British whom they regarded as a restraining influence.

In Jordan there has been much admiration for Colonel Nasser's revolution in Egypt. Last winter the British tried to pressure Jordan into joining the Bagdad Defense Alliance, inlcuding Turkey, Iraq, Britain, Pakistan and Iran. There were riots, and Glubb Pasha's Legion was used to restore order. This further diminished Glubb's stature as the man who had been the "uncrowned king of Jordan." There was also the feeling in Jordan that the Legion would operate more effectively and freely against Israel if it were not under the command of a Briton. There are still some sixty British officers serving with the Legion. No one knows what will happen to them, but if they too are dismissed the Legion's capability will be drastically reduced.

The Saudi-Arabians have also been stoking the fires of nationalism in Jordan. My colleague Howard K. Smith who was recently in Jordan, cables me that he was told on good authority that the Saudi-Arabians had directly bought twenty-one members of Jordan's forty-man parliament.

Britain still has a treaty with Jordan, under which she guarantees the frontiers of the Arab kingdom. It's supposed to last until 1969. No one knows what will happen to this. The British Cabinet had a long session today, and the Foreign Office said the abrupt dismissal of Glubb shocked

opinion in Britain and caused official concern for the consequences, both internal and external. The British have important air bases in Jordan, and these must now be considered in jeopardy.

Glubb's dismissal was no whim of the young King, resulted from no clash of personalities. It reflects the fires of Arab nationalism. It means that the symbol and substance of British power and influence is gone. Britain no longer is sure of Jordan, no longer controls the Arab Legion, and holds still more precariously its lessening power in the Middle East. If this had happened at an hour when the possibility of war involving Israel and its Arab neighbors did not hang like a cloud over the Middle East deserts, it would still be important news. But in this deepening crisis it must be called ominous. For now the Arab Legion - the best Arab force in existence - may line up with Egypt and Syria against Israel. This change in the military balance might cause Israel not to wait for these opposing forces to be knit together. This development will weaken the arguments of those who have counselled restraint, both in Israel and in Arab states.

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Bagdad pact, could agree on joint action against Israel. and would certainly discuss methods of replacing the subsidy which Britain has previously granted to Jordan. Egypt and Saudi-Arabia have already agreed to do this.

The tension in the Middle East has been mounting for months. Western policy, British and American, appears to be paralyzed. Today the tension mounts a little more, just how much more it is too early to tell.

Word for Today

The dismissal of Glubb Pasha, is the product of nationalism. Albert Einstein once called nationalism "an infantile disease, the measles of mankind." And Veblen said, "Born in iniquity and conceived in sin, the spirit of nationalism has never ceased to bend human institutions to the service of dissension and distress."

Goodnight and good luck!

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the mews:

The king of Jordan has dismissed Blubb Pasha, the British officer who had commanded the Jordan army since 1939. In his sudden action, King Hussein bowed to nationalist pressure. And British influence in the Middle East has suffered another severe blow. (I should like to discuss this important matter further, in a few minutes.)

In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles met today with the Israeli ambassador. Mr. Dulles suggested the meeting, because he wanted to bring the ambassador "up to date" on the American attitude on Middle East problems. No reply was given to Israel's request for permission to buy arms in the United States.

After his conference wtih the Israeli ambassador, Mr. Dulles took off on his scheduled trip to the Far East..and the meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization on Karachi, on Monday. He said he hoped to get additional, first-hand information on "the seeming shift" in Soviet tactics in the area.

The British foreign secretary..Selwyn Lloyd..also is on his way to the Seato meeting. Lloyd left Cairo today, after what he termed "full and frank talks" with Egyptian Premier Nasser. The talks dealt largely with the Baghdad Pact, and the possivility of a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states. Lloyd said the United States and Britain would act jointly against any aggressor that renews the Palestine war.

Reports from Washington say that Saudi Arabia..and other Arab countries ..have expressed interest in buying " a small number" of jet planes from the United States. Saudi Arabia reportedly also wants to buy eighteen M-47tanks. These are medium tanks. Eighteen light2 tanks were shipped to Saudi Arabia last month. A State Department spokesman would neither confirm nor deny these reports.

Pakistan became an Islamic republic today, and decided to stay inside the British Commonwealth. The first president of the republic (who must be a moslem) will be elected on Monday.

In Morocco today, Arab nationalists ambushed a French Foreign Legion convoy, passing through the mountainous terrain. Eight legionnaires were killed in the action.

This happened while, in Paris, France was formally recognizing the independence of Morocco. Conditions on Moroccan "interdependence" with France are still to be worked out.

French Premier Mollet announced today that he will go to Moscow on May 14th, at the invitation of the Soviet government. He will be accompanied by the French foreign minister, Christian Pineau.

Pineau addressed a luncheon of American and British correspondents in Paris today..and said it seems to him the West is talking too much of the military security, and not enough about peace. As an example of "mistaken propaganda", he cited the recent Seato maneuvers in Thailand. He said he thought is was a question of emphasis. "We have alliances", he said, "but we have no real common policy."

In West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer's government today rejected another Soviet proposal for direct negotiations between East and West. Germany, to bring about reunification of the country. A government spokesman said simply, "The Soviet suggestion does not coresspond with the view of the Federal Government."

President Eisenhower cabled his congratulations to Pope Pius today, on the ocaasion of the pontiff's 80th birthday. In his message, the President said: "I join men and women of all faiths in best wishes to you for many more years of devotion to the cause of freedom and peace among men."

The Senate today elected Senator Eastaland of Mississippi to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The action was taken by a voice vote. Eastalan succeeds Senator Kilgore of West Virginia, who died. The choice was strongly opposed by Democratic Senators Lehman and Morse, who cited Eastland's attacks on the Supreme Court decision outlawing segragation in the public schools.

Here in New York today, Autherine Lucy said she will challenge her expulsion from the University of Alabama "by whatever legal steps are necessary." The University expelled the Negro student yesterday for her charges (later withdrawn) that officials of the school had condoned the riot, which drove her from the campus on February 8th.

Autherine Lucy and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were sued for 4-million dollars today in suits filed in the state circuit court in Birmingham. The suits were filed by four men who charged Miss Lucy with accusing them falsely of participation in mob action.

Representative Powell of New York called on Attorney General Brownell today to list as subversive the White Citizens Councils which have been opposing desegregation in the South. Powell renewed his proposal that President Eisenhower summon representatives of both races to a meeting, to work toward peaceful settlement of the problem.

Adlai Stevenson today said that civil rights are "a matter of grave national concern." But it is not a problem, he said, restricted to the South. He said "Before we cast a stone at Alabama, it might be well for those of us who live in some of the great nothern cities , to ask ourselves in candor how the Negro minority is faring in our own communities." On the subject of politics, Stevenson said that "the Democrats are on their way back to Washington."

The Interstate Commerce Committion granted a six percent increase in freight rates today to most of the nation's railroads. The increase is effective next Wednesday and was granted to meet higher operating costs.

British power and prestige in the Middle East, and that of the Western world in general, has suffered a serious shock. The British General, John Glubb, generally known as Glubb Pasha, had commanded Jordan's armed forces since 1939. Twenty-year-old King Hussein fired him; together with two other ranking British officers of the Arab Legion. He went to the airport of Amman today under guard of sixteen tanks - flew to Cyrrus. Britain created Jordan, a wholly artificial state, after World War I. Glubb created the Arab Legion, and trained it. It consists of about twenty thousand men, the best equipped and disciplined Arab force in the Middle East, although not as good as advertised. It has fought well on occasion at company strength, but it not regarded as very effective in larger units.

Jordan is four-fifths desert, the ramaining fifth poor, flinty soil. The country has been kept alive by subsidies from Britain - about thirty million dollars a year. Since the war with Israel in 1948, half of Jordan's populaionn has consisted of refugees from Palestine. They are bitter, they are nationalistic, and they wanted to get rid of the British whom they regarded as a restraining influence.

In Jordan there has been much admiration for Colonel Nasser's revolution in Egypt. Last winter the British tried to pressure Jordan into joining the Baghdad Defense Alliance, including Turkey, Iraq, Britain, Pakistan and Iran. There were riots, and Glubb Pasha's Legion was used to restore order. This further diminished Glubb's stature as the ham who had been the "uncrowned king of Jordan." There was also the feeling in Jordan that the Legion would operate more effectively and freely against Israel if it were not under the command of a Briton. There are still some sixty British officers serving with the Legion. No one knows what will happen to them, but if they too are dismissed the Legion's capability will be drastically reduced.

The Saudi- Arabians have also been stoking the fires of nationalism in Jordan. My colleague Howard K Smith who was recently in Jordan, cables me that he was told on good authority that the Saudi-Arabians had directly bought twenty-one members of Jordan's forty-man parliament.

Britain still has a treaty with Jordan, under which she guarantees the frontiers of the Arab kingdom. It's supposed to last until 1969. No one knows what will happen to this. The British Cabinet had a long session today, and the foreign Office said the abrupt dismissal of Glubb shocked opinion in Britain and caused concern for the consequences, both internal and external. The British have important bases in Jordan, and these must now be considered in jeopardy.

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of replacing the subsidy which Britain has previously granted to Jordan. Egypt and Saudi-Arabia have already agreed to do this.

The tesnion in the Middle East has been mounting for months. Western policy British and American, appears to be paralyzed. Today the tension mounts a little more, just how much more it is too early to tell.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON : COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The dismissal of Glubb Pasha is the product of nationalism. Albert Einstein once called nationalism "an infantile disease, the measles of mankind." And Veblen said, "Born in iniquity and conceived in sin, the spirit of nationalism has never ceased to bend human institutions to the service of dissension and distress."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 6, 1956

This is the news:

The text of President Eisenhower's latest note to Soviet Premier Bulganin was released today in Washington. Mr. Eisenhower again rejected Bulganin's proposal for a Soviet-American friendship treaty. ~~But~~ The note was polite, and the President urged Bulganin to join him in making a start on a world disarmament program. Mr. Eisenhower ~~reiterated~~ Repeated his proposal for tying in aerial inspection with the ground inspection plan suggested by the Soviet Union. Under proper safeguards, he said, it should be possible to limit all "major" types of armaments. And he envisioned the day when "all production of fissionable materials, anywhere in the world, will be devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes." Meantime, in the transitional period, the United States would maintain "very extensive" military strength.

My colleague, Dan Schorr, cables from Moscow that he saw Premier Bulganin tonight at a Kremlin reception. Schorr says Bulganin described the

President's message as "very interesting... a good letter." Bulganin said he planned to reply soon, and that he hoped the correspondence between him and President Eisenhower "would continue for a long time." He also said he would welcome any opportunity to come to Washington for a talk with the President.

It was announced today that former Premier Malenkov will go to London next month, as head of a delegation of electric power experts. He will also make arrangements for the visit to Britain of Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khrushchev.

Britain imposed new security measures today on the island of Cyprus. Rebel forces retaliated with stepped-up bombing and machine-gun attacks. And the Greek government halted the relaying of British broadcasts by the Athens radio. Last night, the British "jammed" the Athens radio, for broadcasting what they considered to be inflammatory reports.

In Jerusalem, Premier Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament that Israel will not start a war. "But," he said, "if a war should break out, we will meet it with confidence and strength." Ben Gurion

→

warned that moral responsibility for war, should it come, would rest with Russia and the United States---with Russia, he said, for supplying arms to Egypt, and with the United States for denying arms to Israel. He expressed hope that war could still be prevented. But he felt the chances for prevention are now "somewhat smaller".

A motion of "no confidence" in Ben Gurion was defeated by a vote of 66 to 13. The motion was presented by an extremist group, favoring an immediate preventive war.

In Damascus today, Syria accused Israel of maintaining an "unusual" concentration of troops around the Sea of Galilee, and of violating the demilitarized zone between Israel and Syria. And the Israeli foreign office accused Egypt of massing troops inside the Gaza Strip, and the Sinai Peninsula. The foreign office noted "the increasing belligerency" of recent statements by Egyptian Premier Nasser, and what it termed "the growing volume of Egyptian acts of aggression."

In Cairo, the leaders of three Arab countries... Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia... began a series of secret talks. And there was speculation they might try to integrate Jordan's Arab Legion into

their mutual military program. (Last week, the king of Jordan dismissed the British commander of the legion).

In Washington today, representatives of the United States, Britain and France resumed their talks on how to prevent an Arab-Israeli war. And Canada announced, it was delaying approval of any further arms shipments to the Middle East, until there has been an easing of tension in the area.

The meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization opened today in Karachi, with speeches by the foreign ministers of the eight member countries. Secretary of State Dulles reaffirmed American support for the independence of Asian and African countries. ~~In contrast,~~ he ~~said, stands the policy of the Reds... "who, whenever they could, have swallowed up their neighbors or subjugated them."~~ Later in a closed session, Dulles warned that the danger of war in Asia has receded, but still exists. The Russians ~~he said,~~ are now employing tactics of economic penetration, and stirring up historic grievances. HE SAID, But there is no evidence that Moscow is actually abandoning force. ~~Dulles said there is still "a need for forces in being, in countries which are subject to the possibility of attack."~~

The rearmament of West Germany was approved today by the lower house of the West German parliament. Fourteen constitutional amendments were passed, enabling the creation of an ~~powerful~~ army, navy and air force, and sent to the Bundesrat... or upper house... for final parliamentary approval. Dick Hottelet cables ~~me that the~~ legislation represents a major departure from German tradition, ~~with~~ the military placed ~~under firm civilian control.~~

Secretary of Defense Wilson told reporters today that the importance of the guided missile has been overemphasized, as a result of the controversy over the missiles program. It is only one weapon, he said, in the over-all defense picture. Wilson revealed that he is thinking of stepping up production of the B-52 intercontinental bomber... and that he has abandoned the idea of cutting the service period of some draftees down to 18 months. Tomorrow, Wilson will fly to Puerto Rico, to join the planning session of the joint chiefs of staff. He plans to return to Washington on Friday.

Edward R. Murrow: March 6, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Cyprus, whose negotiations with Britain have broken down, might be called the hardest international knot to untie in the world today. It is not remarkable that the negotiations failed; it would have been more remarkable if they had succeeded. They failed for reasons that are not apparent in the account of what the Cypriots wanted, and Britain would not give.

The British are left in a bad light because now they have to proclaim a determination to stamp out terrorism on the island, which means stern police rule. And they have made matters far worse by jamming the Athens radio, so as to stop its propaganda to Cyprus inciting to further struggles to attain union with Greece. But jamming radio stations because of their propaganda is something done by communist dictatorships, and supposedly scorned by democracies. In this country we think it a confession of weakness that the Kremlin jams the Voice of America.

The British have every right to dislike the Athens radio, and they must feel grim over having to substitute police rule in Cyprus for co-operation. But they cannot win sympathy by suppressing ideas while they proceed with the suppression of lawlessness.

~~Actually~~ the British went a long way to meet the immediate desire for self-government in Cyprus. They did it much too late, and they did it after

saying that they wouldn't. But the differences over which the negotiations finally failed were minor. Probably the biggest of the three points, was the range of the proposed amnesty. The British refused to pardon anyone who had possessed arms or explosives or committed violence against any person. Archbishop Makarios insisted on the amnesty being general.

Another difference was over reserving the direction of public security to the British governor, "for as long as was thought necessary." And the third was over a pledge the Archbishop wanted ~~XXXXXXXX~~ for defining what would constitute a Greek majority in the proposed assembly, even before a constitution was drafted.

If only a few inches separate negotiators, why doesn't one side or the other move over? The British were promising ultimate self-determination, then why boggle at these three points? The Archbishop had won so much, why couldn't he be content for the time being?

The big reason is that ~~XXX~~ much more was at stake than self-government for Cyprus. The British could not give in on public security, nor could they condone terrorism, so long as Cyprus is the chief base of British power in the Middle East. The Archbishop could not stop now, without endangering his real objective, which is union with Greece. The British cannot

relinquish their base on Cyprus or endanger it. And they cannot keep the base there if the island becomes a part of Greece.

But they also cannot give in because of the effect of such a union with Greece on Turkey. Not unless the West is ready to pull out of the Middle East altogether, can it afford to lose both the base in Cyprus, and the friendship of Turkey.

As to the base, it should be recalled that Britain recently gave up its base at Suez and moved it to Cyprus. It did so to mollify Egypt and the Arab world. We did our best to encourage the removal. The Egyptian revolutionaries under Prime Minister Nasser had ordered Britain out. After long negotiations, Foreign Secretary Eden complied. The base was moved to territory that belonged to Britain. Formerly Cyprus had belonged to Turkey, and after taking over its administration in 1878, Britain annexed it in 1914. It hadn't belonged to Greece for centuries. If the British had to get out of Cyprus, they would have no other base available short of Kenya in Africa.

The factor of Turkey is even more important than the British base. A look at the map shows that Cyprus lies a long way from Greece and only sixty miles from Turkey's southern coast. As part of Greece the island

would become a Greek dagger held at the heart of Turkey, and Turkey would fight before it would let that come to pass. And if Britain and the United States yielded on giving Cyprus to Greece for ethnic reasons, Turkey would pull out of NATO. Its twenty-two well-trained and well-equipped divisions are the largest single force in the North Atlantic Organization. They outnumber all the divisions of all the other European members. If Turkey were lost to NATO, the Middle East could hardly be kept from falling to Soviet domination.

It is true that the ethnic Greeks on Cyprus number 400,000 as against 100,000 ethnic Turks. But in a power world the ethnic rights of populations cannot always be paramount. In an armed world, political freedom may have to be protected. Archbishop Makarios knows this too, but he is more interested in union with Greece, than in safe self-government. It is hard to believe that he is happy over the risks he now invites. Certainly the British are not happy over the situation. And this country cannot be. The only happiness conceivable over the Cyprus crisis is in the Kremlin. It stands to lose nothing from it, and can imagine more gains in that part of the world than it has dreamed of for centuries.

OLIN JICE

Word for Today

What is happening on the island of Cyprus, is tragedy. No one imagines the solution is force. And representing, as it does, the failure of reason and persuasion, it CONCERNS us. For as John Dewey said, "The measure of civilization is the degree in which the method of cooperative intelligence replaces the method of brute conflict."

Goodnight and good luck!

Wednesday, March 7, 1956

This is the News—

The Defense Department announced today that a reinforced Marine battalion... about 18-hundred men... will be sent to the Mediterranean "in a few days". The announcement said the Marines were being transferred as part of a training program, and would replace a similar battalion withdrawn from the area last May.

In the United Nations, an American spokesman said the United States has consulted its allies on the Middle East crisis... but has no plan for any immediate move in the Security Council.

Israel formally accused Syria today of "wanton acts of aggression." In a letter to the Security Council, Israel charged Syria with committing aggression in firing on Israeli police boats on the Sea of Galilee, and in shooting down an Israeli aircraft flying over its own territory. No request was made for action on the complaint. The Israeli ambassador... Abba Eban... also conferred today with the United Nations secretary general, Dag Hammarskjold.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli spokesman said Egyptian troops opened fire today on an Israeli outpost near the Gaza strip. And Israeli forces returned the fire.

The leaders of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia met for more than four hours today in Cairo, and in the course of their talks, called in their defense ministers and chiefs of staff. The United Press says they decided that diversion of the Jordan River, by Israel, would constitute an act of aggression and bring retaliation by the Arab countries.

The foreign minister of Jordan said today, that his government hopes to maintain friendly relations with Britain. "And the Jordan government," he said, "wishes to retain the services of British officers in the Arab army of Jordan."

King Paul of Greece predicted today, that Cyprus ultimately will win freedom from British rule. The Greek prime minister said Britain failed "to grasp the significance" of the Cyprus question. The free world cannot deal effectively with Communist totalitarianism, he said, if it tries to suppress the ideals of democracy by force."

Vice President Nixon said today: "I have no political comments to make, as far as my own personal situation is concerned." Nixon made the statement to reporters, at the fourth annual Republican Woman's Conference. He told the conference that "things look even better for the Republicans in 1956, than in 1952. In 1956," he said, "we have a record of performance to talk about."

Democratic Senator Sparkman will reply tonight to the nationwide talk President Eisenhower made a week ago, explaining his decision to seek another term. Sparkman will say that the President cannot, for reasons of health, perform all of his duties. The people, he will predict, will not vote for "a part-time President to deal with full-time problems."

In Paris today, the French cabinet authorized Premier Mollet to stake the life of his government on his Algerian policy. The National Assembly will start debating that policy tomorrow. The specific issue will be Mollet's bid for special powers to cope with the worsening situation in Algeria.

Russia has sent a note to Iran, protesting the expulsion of the deputy military attache in Tehran. Iran ordered the Soviet attache expelled on grounds of espionage.

Sweden asked the United States and Norway today, to take steps to prevent unmanned balloons from passing over Swedish territory. Sweden said American balloons... released in Norway... had violated its air space, and that the equipment carried by the balloons had been confiscated.

Today... in Karachi... Pakistan asked the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization for support, in its dispute with India over the future of Kashmir. The Seato meeting was held behind closed doors, and there are conflicting reports whether Pakistan received unqualified backing for its demand for a plebiscite in Kashmir. (India favors direct negotiations). However, it is definite that Pakistan won strong support today in its border dispute with Afghanistan. In that controversy, Afghanistan has Soviet backing. And Secretary of State Dulles denounced what he termed Russia's "evil tactics" in Southeast Asia.

Edward R. Murrow: March 7, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

World and domestic problems of major rank made Washington and London the main news centers today. In Washington, President Eisenhower, in his news conference, discussed the future of Vice President Nixon; promised to get out of the White House if he ~~XX~~ no longer felt able to carry his burdens, called on the United Nations for intensified efforts to assure peace in the Middle East, voiced pleasure in Premier Bulganin's commendation of his disarmament letter, but had no plans to invite him here; expressed the belief that the world now knows that another global war (is unthinkable but that the cold war) would go on a long time and take several different directions, and admitted that at the Summit meeting, Premier Bulganin had said something about approaching moves in the Middle East, giving the impression they were only commercial.

Absent from Mr. Eisenhower's remarks was any promise that would meet the main desire in today's debate in the House of Commons on the Middle East. The British want more effective co-operation with the United States. Mr. Eisenhower was not critical of the British, but he also was of no immediate help to Prime Minister Eden. And the State Department said today that this country would not at present join the Bagdad Pact. Had it said the opposite, it would have been like a lifeline to the Eden government.

Attempts to extract from Mr. Eisenhower an unqualified endorsement of Vice President Nixon for re-nomination failed. The President showed that he was stirred up by a suggestion that he was being urged to dump Nixon. "If anyone" he said after a pause, "ever had the effrontery to come in and urge me to dump somebody, that I respect as I do Vice President Nixon, there will be more commotion around my office than you have noticed yet." He said he had not presumed to tell Mr. Nixon what he should do with his future. "I have told him this" he said, "he should be one of the "comers" in the Republican Party. He is young, vigorous, healthy and certainly deeply informed on the processes of government. And so far as I know he is deeply dedicated to the same principles of government that I am." He said that he had asked Mr. Nixon to chart his own course, and then tell him what he wanted to do. Asked if he would say now that he would favor Mr. Nixon as running mate if the Vice President decided he would like the nomination, Mr. Eisenhower said he "was not going to be pushed into corners, and answer right now at this moment. I do say this," he went on, "I have no criticism of Vice President Nixon to make, either as a man, an associate, or as my running mate on the ticket."

On the health question, Mr. Eisenhower made a promise, after declining to defend himself from the Democratic charge that if elected he would be a

"part-time President." He carefully differentiated, he said, between the proper, necessary and constitutional duties of the President, and many other less important aspects of the job. He said there would be no neglect of his duties, but he probably would be less of a host than he had been in the past. But if he felt that he could not carry on his proper, necessary and constitutional duties, he would be out of the White House and not be available. And this, he declared, was a promise. The public has a right to know all about his health. If at any time he feels that he does not have the general organic fitness to perform his duties he will "instantly go to the people with it."

Usually it is Washington that thunders loudly against Soviet maneuvers, and London that prefers to say little. Today thunder came from the Eden government, which was defending itself from Labor demands for a new policy in the Middle East. Anthony Nutting, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, did not hesitate to hold Soviet policy to blame for the "difficult and troublesome phase" through which he admitted Britain is passing. "A Third Party" he said, "is pouring poison into the wound and doing its best to increase hostility against all we stand for."

He rejected the demand for a new policy. "I hope it will not go out from this House" he said, "that the British Government has neither policy nor position in the Middle East. That would be a completely false picture. Our policy is based on the Bagdad Pact and the tri-partite declaration. We stand by our obligations." As for the Bagdad pact, he said: "We have no intention whatever of abandoning our friends, who have joined in it with us. I want to make it perfectly clear" he repeated, "that we stand firm and four-square by the Bagdad pact." He also wanted to make it clear that the British will stand firm in the Persian Gulf, where it is in an oil dispute with Saudi-Arabia over the Buraimi Oasis. "Let there be no doubt" he said, "that we shall take any steps that are necessary to sustain our position and our

friends, the rulers of the Persian Gulf states."

Hugh Gaitskell, for the Labor opposition, ~~urged as a new policy that limited arms sales to Israel while the Arab states - those in the Bagdad Pact included - get no more the[illegible]omic aid.~~ It was the Baghdad pact, ~~he said~~, that had led to the major British set-back. "It is disastrous" he declared, "to try to bring in other Arab states while the United States stays out." He argued that the subsidy to Jordan should stop now that Glubb Pasha has been dismissed. "Otherwise," he said, "it is a very real danger that we find ourselves subsidizing the maintenance of a force - the Arab Legion - which may well go into action against Israel in circumstances in which we have to go to the defense and assistance of Israel. That" he said, "is a wholly contradictory situation."

Mr. Nutting denied that the sales of arms to Egypt had so far upset the balance of arms with Israel. And he rejected the Labor demand for a treaty guaranteeing Israel's frontiers. Such a treaty, he said, would commit Britain to permanent recognition of a frontier which is not an agreed one which has resulted from an armistice and not a peace treaty, and which is bitterly opposed by all the Arab nations. "It would in effect" he said, "be the biggest step we could take away from a peace settlement. We stand ready

to guarantee an agreed settlement" he said, "and the United States has taken the same line."

Eden won his vote of confidence with a majority of 60. The vote was along straight Party lines.

Word for Today

We are beset by grave problems. Theodore Roosevelt said, "Though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us are different from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 8, 1956

This is the news:

The Senate is still in session... driving for a final vote on the farm bill. This afternoon, a Democratic attempt to restore high, rigid price supports on peanuts, corn, cotton and rice, was defeated. The vote was 54 to 41. The Administration favors lower, flexible supports. And the White House says, President Eisenhower is "delighted", that the provision for high supports has been knocked out of the bill. Shortly before the voting started, the Administration offered to support cotton prices "at about 86 or 87 percent of parity." The amendment... to knock out rigid supports... was introduced by Democratic Senator Anderson. Anderson said they would "wreck" the soil-bank program. Whatever legislation the Senate MAY pass tonight, it will have to go back to the House... which voted last year for a return to 90 percent of parity.

Senate action on the farm bill was delayed by a debate over organization of the special committee to investigate improper lobbying practices. Democratic Senator Gore... who would be chairman of the committee... charged that the Republicans were insisting on unworkable rules of procedure. He said the prospective vice chairman... Republican Senator Bridges... wanted a rule that would bar hearings, except by unanimity of both the chairman and vice chairman. And Gore said if it would help to get on with the investigation, he was willing to resign the chairmanship. Bridges replied that his unanimity rule was entirely reasonable.

The Navy insisted today that its decision to send a reinforced battalion of Marines to the Mediterranean had nothing to do with the tense Middle East situation. It repeated it was a routine training operation. B ritain, however, was gratified by the action. And London newspapers gave the story banner headlines.

~~The B ritish Foreign Office confirmed today that Jordan has asked Britain to reconsider its action, recalling 15 British officers now serving in the Jordan army. B ritain ordered the recall when Jordan~~

→

~~fired Glubb Pasha, the British commander of the Arab Legion.~~

The leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt continued their secret talks today in Cairo. An official spokesman said they considered "all aspects" of Arab defense strategy.

Syria charged tonight that Israel touched off the incident last Sunday on the Sea of Galilee... in which four Israeli policemen were killed. Syria made its charge in a letter to the United Nations Security Council. It said an Israeli detachment [redacted] landed on the northeast coast, and [redacted] opened fire on "armed Syrian villagers". Israel already has accused Syria of aggression in the incident. Neither country requested formal United Nations action on their complaints.

The Seato foreign ministers ended their talks today in Karachi. They issued a communique deploring Soviet moves "calculated to increase tension and division in the Asian communities." The communique noted a shift in Soviet tactics, but no "convincing evidence" that Russia has abandoned its efforts to subvert and overthrow other social systems. It ~~supported Pakistan in its border disputes with India~~ and Afghanistan... ~~and proposed setting up a permanent secretariat~~ in Bangkok. ~~An officer will be appointed to "facilitate important work in the economic field."~~ The foreign ministers ~~also~~ recognized the necessity of "creating and maintaining powerful deterrents against aggression." (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes).

~~In Geneva, representatives of the United States and Red China met again today... in a continuation of their talks on the Formosa question. It was their 40th meeting. The United States wants Communist China to renounce the use of force in dealing with the Formosa problem. It also demands the repatriation of Americans still held by the Chinese Reds.~~

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Edward R. Murrow: March 8, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The big immediate question of foreign policy - how best to shift emphasis in the cold war from military preparedness to economic and political action - has been stressed but not answered in the past two days. President Eisenhower faced up to it frankly in his news conference yesterday, saying that we had to have as good a campaign as our rivals, and must improve the one we have. And the SEATO ministers, in Karachi, closed their meeting by issuing a long communique that pointed to the need of Southeast Asia for economic aid and a higher standard of living. But they did not outline a new program.

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It is not easy to change SEATO over into an agency with an economic priority. Most of the states in Asia that need economic support don't belong to it, like Japan, India, Burma, South Korea and the new states of former Indochina. But all of these, and the three Asian states in SEATO - Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines - belong to the Colombo plan, which would be the

natural agency to develop, if a new answer is to be given the new Soviet offensive in Asia.

The SEATO ministers were not for playing down the organization's military functions. French Foreign Minister Pineau did say flatly, that the era of Communist aggression was over, and the job now was to devise a policy of co-existence, with the West confronting the Communists through trade and cultural exchanges. But even he, agreed to the communique which recognized, in these words, "the necessity of creating and maintaining powerful deterrents against aggression, lest potential aggressors come to believe that aggression would not be effectively and immediately resisted."

This was in line with President Eisenhower's statement, that no American would want this country to be weaker on the military side. "There always is a threat of a new breakout" he said, "which can be very dangerous, and can be the powder-keg variety.

When SEATO was founded, less than two years ago, Communist China was the potential aggressor most feared. But at Karachi attention turned to the Soviet Union. In their only newsworthy action, the ministers served notice on the Kremlin, that SEATO stands behind Pakistan in defense of its present frontier with Afghanistan. The Kremlin is backing the Afghan campaign for

setting up a new state incorporating the Pushtoon tribesmen on both sides of the Pakistan border.

It may strike many that times indeed have changed that we should now be committed to the defense of a frontier from tribesmen in the heart of Asia, whom not one American out of a thousand could even name. However, American action against a Pushtooni aggression, would not have to be military. We have a reservation in the SEATO treaty that limits our own military action to resist aggression by communists. If communists are not the aggressors, all we are bound to do is to consult immediately on measures of common defense.

Secretary Dulles is authoritatively reported to have resisted at first giving the guarantee to the Pakistan-Afghan frontier. That is, he was not the leader in pressing to have public notice served on the Soviet Union. A high American source explained that his reluctance was due to a promise he had made to the Senate, not to increase the area of the 1954 treaty without prior Senate approval. He finally acceded, it is explained, because the Pakistan-Afghan border was the Durand line, which the United States had long ago officially recognized.

But he did this in exchange for another act of moderation, according to this same high source, which was to water down the support SEATO gave Pakistan

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President Eisenhower and the Seato ministers agree that Russia has changed tactics but not intent. In urging military preparedness, they would agree with William Penn, who said, "Realities govern wise men." But the realities are also economic. As John Steinbeck once wrote, "The line between hunger and anger is thin."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate is still in session..driving for a final vote on the farm bill. This afternoon, a Democratic attempt to restore high, rigid price supports on peanuts, corn, cotton and rice was defeated. The vote was 54 to 41. The Administration favors lower, flexible supports. And the White House says President Eisenhower is "delighted" that the provision for high supports has been knocked out of the bill. Shortly before the voting started, the Administration offered to support cotton prices "at about 86 or 87 percent of parity." The amendment..to knock out rigid supports..was introduced by Democratic Senator Anderson. Anderson said they would "wreck" the soil-bank program. Whatever legislation the Senate may pass tonight, it will have to go back to the House..which voted last year for a return to 90 percent of parity.

Senate action on the farm bill was delayed by a debate over organization of the special committee to investigate improper lobbying practices. Democratic Senator Gore..who would be chairman of the committee..charged that the Republicans were insisting on unworkable rules of procedure. He said the prospective vice chairman..Republican Senator Brigess...wanted a rule that would bar hearings, except by unanimity of both the chairman and vice chairman. And Gore said if it would help to get on with the investigation, he was willing to resign the chaimmanship. Bridges replied that his unanimity rule was entirely reasonable.

The Navy insisted today that its decision to send a reinforced battalion of Marines to the Mediterranean had nothing to do with the tense Middle East situation. It reported it was a routine training operation. Britain, however, was gratified b the action. And London newspapers gave the story banner headlines.

The leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt continued their secret talks today in Cairo. An official spokesman said they considered "all aspects" of Arab defense strategy.

Syria charged tonight that Israel touched off the incident last Sunday on the Sea of Galilee..in which four Israeli policemen were killed. Syria made its charge in a letter to the United Nations Security Council. It said an Israeli detachment landed on the northeast coast, and opened fire on "armed Syrian villagers." Israel already has accused Syria of aggression in the incident. Neither country requested formal United Nations action on their complaints.

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This is Ed. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Preisent Eisenhower and the Seato ministers agree that Russia has changed tactics butnot intent. In urging military preparedness, they would agree with William Penn, who said, "Realities govern wise men." But the realities are also economic. As John Steinbeck once wrote, "The line between hunger and anger is thin."

Good Night ant Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 9, 1956

This is the news:

The British have banished Archbishop Makários from the island of Cyprus. /Makários is leader of the "union-with-Greece" movement./ The British governor.. . Sir John Harding... said the action had been taken under emergency conditions, "in the interest of promoting peace, order and good government." /The governor said Makários was "so far committed to the use of violence, that he either cannot, or will not, abandon it." /The archbishop was taken into custody as he was preparing to board an airplane for Athens, and transferred to an R.A.F. Hastings bomber, which immediately took off for an undisclosed destination. /A bishop and two priests also were deported.

In Athens, thousands of students paraded through the streets, shouting anti-British slogans... and the government sent riot squads to guard the British embassy. Other demonstrations were staged in front of the American and British consulates in Salonika./ Windows of the American consulate were smashed. But a delegation of

students later called at the consulate, and apologized. In London, Labour members of Parliament, said they would demand an explanation of the deportation order, when the House of Commons meets ~~again~~ on Monday. And at the United Nations, the Greek ambassador said the British action showed "how right Greece was" last year, in asking the U.N. to take up the Cyprus question. He called the banishing of Makários "a blow to the free world."

In Paris today, a mob of Algerian workers marched on the National Assembly, as it was debating French policy toward Algeria. / As the mob advanced, it smashed store windows and shouted, "On to the Assembly!" One Algerian woman carried the red and green rebel flag, ~~attached to the handle of a broom.~~ Most of the demonstrators were stopped by riot police, short of the Assembly. / At least 700 were arrested. Two hundred knives were confiscated.

From Algeria, word came of a new series of farm massacres. / A hundred persons were reported killed in the guerrilla war, in the last 48 hours. Seventy-five Algerian riflemen deserted. In Tunis, a mob of French settlers broke into the American consulate... and into the office of

the United States Information Service... but no one in the buildings was harmed. (Many Frenchmen in North Africa feel that the United States favors the Arab nationalist cause).

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Harold Stassen told a Senate committee today that the 1954 agreement... relaxing controls on trade with Communist countries... was "to the net advantage of the United States." Senator McClellan challenged the accuracy of this statement. And Secretary of Commerce Weeks explained that it was a question of relaxing the controls, or having no controls at all. Both cabinet members again refused to give the committee a list of items on which export controls were relaxed.

The special Senate committee... named to look into lobbying practices... remained deadlocked today over rules of procedure. Because of this, Democratic Senator Neuberger suggested that the Senate stop trying to investigate itself and turn the job over to a special commission, made up of people who are not members of Congress.

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released a statement by President Eisemhower... praising McKay's decision. At the same time, the President said he had been "a tremendous asset in the cabinet", and would be missed.

Edward R. Murrow: March 9, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Washington these days is in the thrall of the Nixon mystery. It is feverishly debating what President Eisenhower really meant by his statements about Mr. Nixon as candidate for a second term. In his news conference a week ago Wednesday, the President ~~omitted any reference whatever to~~ volunteered no comment about Mr. Nixon. But the Vice President was promptly put into a good and clear light, by a "high source" telling Bill Lawrence of the New York Times that Nixon could count on the President's support, if he wanted the nomination. That still seems to be the case.

But the situation has radically changed. The light for Nixon is no longer good and clear. There is a confusing, and perhaps fateful, play of shadows. On Wednesday Mr. Eisenhower declined to commit himself to support Mr. Nixon, even if he decided he wanted re-nomination. That threw one shadow. Another fell when the President disclosed that he had told Mr. Nixon to "chart his own course." Once more a high source spoke ~~originally~~ Like an oracle to Bill Lawrence. He said: "Dick probably would be ~~[illegible]~~ re-nominated if he insists on it." But Mr. Nixon's friends, at any rate were not reassured. Mr. Lawrence reports that they are complaining that the Vice President has been put in the position where he, rather than the President,

must take the initiative about seeking re-nomination. Mr. Nixon has been advised - though not by the President himself - that it would promote his chances to become President, if he accepted a cabinet post, instead of another term as Vice President. He has been told that no man ever had two terms as Vice President and then had been elected President. That really doesn't mean much. For no man since Buchanan has been elected President after serving only one term as Vice President.

But now if Mr. Nixon wants to be President, he must choose whether to insist on the Vice Presidency as his best road to the White House, or wait till 1960 or later. If he insists - which he is in a position to do - he probably would find himself in an awkward position. Many would think that he was gambling on the President's health, even though he quite honestly disclaimed any such motive. So he has to decide if it would help him, and the ticket, if he could be represented as having doubts about the President's ability to survive a second term.

Roscoe Drummond, after analyzing what the President said Wednesday, writes in the New York Herald Tribune today that right now Mr. Nixon is farther from re-nomination than he has been since 1952. And he bases this on two reasons he ascribes to the President for not accepting Mr. Nixon

right away. The President, he says, wants the question left open "so that he and the convention can have more knowledge of Mr. Nixon's popularity with voters - or lack of it - before a final decision is made." The other reason is that the President recognizes that he would have to retire from the race if his health failed, and does not want to be committed to Mr. Nixon for president, simply because he was committed to him for vice president.

If Nixon is not on the ticket, the consequences will be serious for Mr. Eisenhower, warns David Lawrence, also in today's Herald Tribune. "As of today" he writes, "the chances of re-election for Mr. Eisenhower are probably only fifty-fifty, which is not too comfortable an outlook, especially with the many adverse breaks in politics that can come in the field of economic and international affairs between now and November." He rates this week's news conference as even more important than last week's because, he says, it raised the distinct possibility that the President might be beaten by a split in the Republican Party. He believes the abandonment of Mr. Nixon would be interpreted as a move hostile to the Taft wing of the Republican Party. He is sure the President's friends have over-estimated his strength. In 1952, he says, Eisenhower carried some states by close margins, due to the efforts of the Taft wing led by Taft himself. "There will be no such force

of harmony to pull the party together, if it splits over the Nixon issue" he predicts.

When President Eisenhower, in his news conference, said that he had told Mr. Nixon he was "a comer" and emphasized his youth, he seemed to imply that Mr. Nixon, though a comer, had not yet arrived. / And when he told him he was to "chart his own course," he served notice on him not to expect to be pressed by the President to run again. / The two statements may add up to the quite simple conclusion that Mr. Eisenhower, being aware that he himself is an older man in this election year, judges that the Vice Presidential candidate should have more maturity than Mr. Nixon.

It still is true that Mr. Nixon is in a position to insist on a place on the ticket, and if he does, his strength with the party organization and the Taft wing presumably would deter President Eisenhower from making an open issue of it. But if Mr. Nixon succeeded, he would be very much less of an asset to the ticket than if this week's discussion had never taken place. And if it doesn't happen, and the Republicans nominate someone else, they will be saying that they know, and know the public knows, that Mr. Eisenhower is more of a risk now than in 1952. Mr. Nixon has a problem and so does his Party.

Word for Today

A few days before President Eisenhower made his decision, Mr. Nixon quoted Benjamin Franklin as saying: "I shall never ask, never refuse, or never resign an office." But in politics, phrases are deceptive. Ovid recognized this. "There is nothing in words," he said. "Believe what is before your eyes."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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he, rather than the President, must take the initiative about seeking re-nomination. Mr. Nixon has been advised - though not by the President himself - that it would promote his chances to become President, if he accepted a cabinet post, instead of another term as Vice President. He has been told that no man ever had two terms as Vice Presedent and then had been elected President. That really doesn't mean much. For no man since Buchanan has been elected President after serving only one term as Vice President.

But now if Mr. Nixon wants to be President, he must choose whether to insist on the Vice Presidency as his best road to the White House, or wait till 1960 or later. If he insists - which he is in a position to do - he probably would find himself in an awkward position. Many would think that he was gambling of the President's health, even though he quite honestly disclaimed any such motive. So he has to decide if it would help him, and the ticket, if he could be represented as having doubts about the President's ability to survive a second term.

Roscoe Drummond, after analyzing what the President said Wednesday, writes in the New York Herald Tribune today that right now Mr. Nixon is farther from re-nomination that he has been since 1952. And he bases this on two reasons he ascribes to the President, for not accepting Mr. Nixonright away. The President, he says, wants the question left open "so that he and the convention can have more knowledge of Mr. Nixon's popularity with voters - or lack of it - before a final decision is made." The other reason is that the President recognizes that he would have to retire from the race is his health failed, and does not want to be committed to Mr. Nixon for president, simply because he was committed to him for vice president.

If Nixon is not on the ticket, the consequesces will be serious for Mr. Eisenhower, warns David Lawrence, also in today's Herald Tribune. As of today", he writes, "the chances of re-election for Mr. Eisenhower are probably only

fifty-fifty, which is not too comfortable an outlook, especially with the many adverse breaks in politics that can come in the field of economic and international affairs between now and November." He rates this week's news conference as even more important than last week's because, he says, it raised the distinct possibility that the President might be beaten by a split in the Republican Party. He believes the abandonment of Mr. Nixon would be interpreted as a move hostile to the Taft wing of the Republican Party. He is sure the President's friends have over-estimated his strength. In 1952, he says, Eisenhower carried some states by close margins, due to the efforts of the Taft wing led by Taft himself. "There will be no such force of harmony to pull the party together, if it splits over the Nixon issue" he predicts.

When President Eisenhower, in his news conference, said that he had told Mr. Nixon he was "a comer" and emphasized his youth, he seemed to imply that Mr..Nixon, though a comer, had not yet arrived. And when he told him he was to "chart his own course", he served notice on him not to expect to be pressed by the President to run again. The two statements may add up to the quite simple conclusion that Mr. Eisenhower, being aware that he himself is an older man in this election year, judges that the Vice Presidential candidate should have more maturity than Mr. Nixon.

It still is sure that Mr. Nixon is in a position to insist on a placeo on the ticket, and if he does, his strength with the party organization and the Taft wing presumably would deter President Eisenhower from making an open issue of it. But if Mr. Nixon succeeded, he would be very much less of an asset to the ticket than if this week's discussion had never taken place. And if it doesn't happen, and the Republicans nominate someone else, they will be saying that they know, and know the public knows, that Mr. Eisenhower is more of a risk now than in 1952. Mr. Nixon has a problem and so does his Party.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A few days before President Eisenhower made his decision, Mr. Nixon quoted Benjamin Franklin as saying: "I shall never ask, never refuse, or never resign an office." But in politics, phrases are deceptive. Ovid recognized this. "There is nothing in words," he said. "Believe ihat is before your eyes."

Goodnight and Goodluck."

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 12, 1956

This is the news:

Greece will ask the United States... formally... to intervene in the Cyprus dispute. The Greek government announced tonight that it has instructed its ambassador in Washington, to draw the attention of the State Department "to the serious dangers that have been created."

Earlier, a State Department spokesman said the United States expects to make "certain recommendations" in the dispute between Britain and Greece, after studying all aspects of the question. The Greek charge d'affairs called at the State Department and said any further negotiation between the Cypriots and Britain is unthinkable, as long as Archbishop Makarios remains in exile.

In London, the colonial secretary... Alan Lennox-Boyd... underwent questioning today in the British House of Commons. He said the decision of the governor of Cyprus... to remove Makarios... had the entire approval of the government. Full debate on [redacted]

Wed[redacted]

Life on Cyprus was paralyzed today by a general strike. And there were more bombings.

The leaders of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, ended their secret talks today in Cairo. They issued a communique, proclaiming agreement on joint strategy for meeting any possible [redacted] Israeli aggression. They also attacked the Baghdad Pact, and declared themselves strictly neutral in the Cold War. The three Arab leaders also denounced French policy in North Africa, calling it a menace to peace.

In Paris, the National Assembly today gave four votes of confidence to the government of Guy Mollet. [redacted] The four parts of Mollet's program for Algeria were approved [redacted] separately... by wide margins... and then approved as a whole. The final vote was 455 to 76. The program calls for military, [redacted] economic [redacted] and administrative reforms. But Algeria would remain a part of France.

Premier Mollet says that Britain and France will present a new joint plan for world disarmament, "within a few days". He expressed hope it would have "the complete support of the United States Government."

The Supreme Court ruled today that state universities may not delay admitting qualified graduate students who are negroes. The court ruled in the case of Virgil Hawkins, a Negro who... for seven years... has been seeking admission to the University of Florida law school. The state offered to send him to a Negro law school in Florida, or pay his tuition at a school outside the state. The Supreme Court said Hawkins was "entitled to prompt admission under the rules and regulations applicable to other qualified candidates." It said its 1954 decision, banning segregation in the public schools, did not mean to imply there could be delay in admitting students to graduate schools.

A manifesto against the Supreme Court decision of 1954 was presented to Congress today... and set off a heated debate. The statement is signed by 19 senators and 77 representatives from eleven Southern states, and calls for reversal of the decision "by all lawful means." It accuses the court of abusing its judicial power. Senator Morse of Oregon attacked the manifesto, saying those who favor the doctrine of interposition want to put themselves "above the Constitution". A historic debate will have to take place, he said, "because this

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Congress is going to have to determine whether it will back up the Supreme Court." Senator George of Georgia said the manifesto represented a carefully considered action, taken because of the "increasing gravity of the situation." Senator Thurmond of South Carolina said: "We are free morally and legally to oppose the decision; we must fight it to the end."

The University of Alabama took disciplinary action today against students it said were involved in the rioting against Autherine Lucy, its first Negro student. The university expelled Leonard Wilson, a sophomore who was leader of a White Citizens Council, suspended four students, and meted out lesser punishment against 20 others. ~~The university said it not only considered Wilson's in connection with the campus disturbances, but also his "public attacks" on the integrity of university officials. Wilson had charged the faculty investigation of the riot "a witch hunt".~~

actions

Henry Ford the Second today said he personally approved the solicitation of Ford dealers for the Eisenhower campaign in 1952. Ford testified before a Senate committee. He said no pressure had been applied and that, as far as he knew, there had been no "reprisals or recriminations" against dealers who refused to contribute.

Democratic Senator Kefauver campaigned ~~in New Hampshire today~~, in preparation for tomorrow's presidential primary. Kefauver will be opposed by Adlai Stevenson, ~~making it the first test of strength~~ between the two candidates. On the Republican side, President Eisenhower is virtually unopposed. ~~Seven delegate candidates are running as~~ favorable to Senator Knowland. ~~But they entered before Mr. Eisenhower~~ announced his decision ~~to seek another term~~.

Former President and Mrs. Truman today announced that Margaret Truman will be married in April to Clifton Daniel of the New York Times. Miss Truman said the wedding will take place in the Episcopal church in Independence, where she once sang in the choir.

The Senate continued voting on amendments to the farm bill. Tonight, it approved an amendment that would place an annual ceiling of 100-thousand dollars on the payments [redacted] any one person could receive under the price support program. The amendment would also limit to 25-thousand dollars, the payments a farmer could receive for [redacted] setting aside land in reserve, under the soil bank program.

Murrow: I have in the studio with me tonight a notable figure in the conflict over race segregation. His being here, [redacted], is a reminder that segregation is a world question. He is the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, now on his way to England after having been the most prominent churchman and educator in South Africa opposed to the segregation policies of the Nationalist government under Prime Minister Strydom. He closed his mission school for negroes in the overcrowded slum city of Sophiatown rather than carry through the limiting rules set by the government.

Tell me, Father Huddleston, ~~have they bulldozed evacuated the negroes from Sophiatown, to build the white men's city there, and what has happened to the negroes?~~ and started to

what is the Status of Education for Natives in S.A.

Huddleston answers

Murrow: What is happening to the other schools for negroes in South Africa?

Father Huddleston

Murrow: Alex Kendrick, who was in South Africa for CBS-- I think he attended your final church service in Sophiatown--~~xxxxxxxxx~~ reported on the legislature approving the Strydom program depriving the Supreme Court of equal power. And he thought it quite possible that the opposition now will go into

~~direct action in the fight against the government. He even foresaw the~~ Possibility

revival of the Torch-commandos that organized ~~the~~ violent resistance to the nationalists a few years ago. Do you think this is ~~possible~~ coming?

Father Huddleston.

Murrow: Do the Strydom people follow the resistance to ~~segregation~~ integration in this country and take comfort or inspiration from it?

Father H.

Murrow: Would you care to comment on your recall to England? We know that ~~after~~ when the Archbishop of Canterbury visited South Africa a year ago he warned against too great haste in pressing de-segregation. You then criticized this statement, I believe, as lulling Christians to apathy. Do you think this public criticism is linked up with your recall?

Father H.

~~How important~~

Murrow: How important is it, in your opinion, for the British Commonwealth to keep South Africa as member? How important do you think it is to the present British government? How much of a price for it would ~~be~~ you be ready to see paid in silence on, or indifference to, the Nationalist's Apartheid policy?

How much resistance is there among the whites to the policies of the present government....

What of the future...is collision and violence inevitable....

Role -
Rest of the world -

Word for Today

In talking with Father Huddleston, I was reminded of Bernard Shaw's line, "We are fighting our sins, as practiced by the enemy." And none of us lives in isolation. What we do, and say, affects democracy everywhere. Socrates said, "I am a citizen, not of Athens or Greece, but of the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, March 12, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... I have in the studio with me tonight a notable figure in the conflict over race segregation. His being here is a reminder that segregation is a world question. He is the Reverend Trevor Huddleston, now on his way to England after having been the most prominent churchman and educator in South Africa, opposed to the segregation policies of the nationalist government. He closed his mission school for Negroes in the over-crowded slum city of Sofiatown (?) rather than carry through the limiting rules set by the government.

Tell me, Father Huddleston, what is the status of education for natives in South Africa now?

HUDDLESTON Well, since the passing of an act, known as the Bantu Education Act, a few months ago the Bureau of Mission Schools, that is, church schools, in South Africa has come to an end, a very historic period, really, because the whole burden of native education, Negro education you call it here, fell on the shoulders of the church until the passing of this Act. Now, there are, virtually speaking, no mission schools or church schools left. The Roman Catholic Church, to its great honor, has raised a million pounds to try and retain its some seven hundred schools as private schools, but a million pounds doesn't go very far, of course. The effect of the Act, is, I think, the most far-reaching thing that has happened in South Africa because it means that in future there are two kinds of education in that country, that is, education as we understand it, western, Christian education for the white population, and there is what we know as Bantu, or native education, for the Africans, something which will gear them into an existing society which has as its aim, as I'm sure you realize, the preservation of racial superiority on the part of the white group and that's why we, the Church in the diocese of Jphannesburg, from which I came, opposed it so strongly that we felt the only way to show our active-(?) opposition to this thing was to close our schools sooner

than to accept a form of education which we believed, and I personally believe with all my heart, to be basically unchristian and a denial of the fundamental rights of man.

MURROW: This means that the Bantu receives some education, but strictly limited, is that it?

HUDDLESTON: That is the point. The Bantu, the native, will receive education in these schools, but the limitation is the limitation which is imposed upon the Bantu Race for being Bantu.

MURROW: Well, Father Huddleston, what about the possibility of a revival of the "torch commando," the people who organized active resistance to the nationalist government?

HUDDLESTON: I'm afraid I'm not awfully optimistic about that. I was in on the begining of the "torch commando," in fact I was asked to bless the first "torch commando" that left Johannesburg and I saw it from the beginning to the end. My own honest feeling is that opposition to government policies in South Africa today is at a low ebb and I saw no indication of any sort of major revival of that kind. As you may know, it's the women, the Black Sashes, they are called, who've done most to voice disapproval, but, of course, things may conceivably change. I wouldn't like to prophesy, but I'm not awfully hopeful.

MURROW: Is there much interest in South Africa in our discussions over segregation?

HUDDLESTON: Certainly! They began to hit the headlines just before I left the country and, naturally, what is happening in the south here is something of intense interest both to the Government and to the African people. It was a little ... a little depressing, of course, in some ways to me to hear some of the comments of my own school children, although they weren't awfully well informed.

MURROW: Well, Father Huddleston, how much opposition is there amongst the whites in South Africa to the present policy?

HUDDLESTON: Well, there is a great deal of opposition on the part of

the whites to this constitutional crisis, which has arisen in South Africa. It's a very complicated business which I don't want to go into.

MURROW: Yes.

HUDDLESTON: But I'm afraid, quite frankly, that the whites in South Africa are basically united with regard to the racial issues confronting the country and that as soon as those come to a head there is ... there is union, and that's why the opposition is so ineffective on other matters.

MURROW: Well, Sir, what of the future? Is violence and collision inevitable?

HUDDLESTON: Well, I wouldn't like to say it's inevitable. As a Christian one has to hope rather above the human level but the way things are going violence could most easily happen and the gulf between the white and the Black Races is widening so rapidly, it is so incredibly difficult today in South Africa to keep contact with African leadership, that one must fear, I'm afraid that that is the logical consequence of events.

MURROW: Well, South Africa is a large but far-away country of which most of us know little. How do you see the role of the rest of the world in relation to this conflict that is going on in South Africa?

HUDDLESTON: Well, I think that I've seen increasingly that the Christian conscience of the world simply must wake up to the situation in South Africa, that it isn't a local issue and the churches in South Africa are not capable, in my view, and I've been criticized for this in dealing with the thing on the whole; we need the Christian conscience of the world behind us to awake to the seriousness and to the implications of what's going on in that country and that's my greatest hope. Whether, of course, even the Christian conscience of the world can bring to bear in time upon the authorities in South Africa sufficient pressure to create an alteration in their ... in their attitudes is another matter, but my ... my feeling as a Christian Priest is that it is my duty to try and bring home to the rest of the Christian world what is going on there and to hope anyhow that something may ... may happen

under God.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Father Trevor Huddleston.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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MURROW: Thank you very much, Father Trevor Huddleston.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Now, here is Bob Dixon

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In talking with Father Huddlesoon, I was reminded of Bernard Shaw's line, "We are fighting our sins, as practiced by the enemy." And none of us lives in isolation. What we do, and say, affects democracy everywhere. Socrates said, "I am a citizen, not of Athens or Greece, but of the world." Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., March 13, 1956

This is the news:

The first presidential primary of the election year was held today in New Hampshire. The main contest is between Senator Kefauver and supporters of Adlai Stevenson... the first test of strength between the two Democratic candidates. ~~On the Republican side, President Eisenhower is virtually unopposed. Seven delegate-candidates are running as favorable to Senator Knowland. But they entered before Mr. Eisenhower announced his decision to seek another term.~~ Most of the polling places will close in about 15 minutes, ~~and~~ No significant trend is to be found in the early, scattered returns. CBS Radio will broadcast a special report on the primary at 10:05 tonight, Eastern time.

Mr. Eisenhower had a private talk today with Vice President Nixon. The nature of their talk was not divulged. There has been a lot of speculation over whether Nixon will run again for vice president. Last week, the President said he had told Nixon "to chart his own course."

Mr. Eisenhower had his regular weekly meeting today with Republican congressional leaders. Afterwards, Senator Knowland said he believed the President's mind was "open" on the question of the Bricker Amendment, relating to the chief executive's treaty-making powers. The wording of the amendment has been revised, and Knowland said Mr. Eisenhower had agreed to talk it over with his top advisers. The President was also quoted as being pleased with the progress the farm bill is making in the Senate... where, so far, efforts to junk flexible price supports have failed.

It now appears that the Senate will not complete action on the farm bill until Friday, and possibly not until sometime next week. Today, the Senate set up a two-price plan for wheat. It tacked on an amendment whereby farmers would be guaranteed full 100 percent parity

for wheat used for domestic human consumption. For wheat that would be exported, or fed to livestock, farmers would have to be satisfied with the going market price. This amendment was sponsored by Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas. It was passed by a vote of 54 to 39.

The House passed measures today... canceling the scheduled cuts in excise taxes, and taxes on corporation profits. Under existing law, the taxes would be reduced automatically on April first, and cost the government 3-billion dollars in revenue. The legislation, continuing the higher rates, now goes to the Senate.

Florida will challenge yesterday's Supreme Court ruling, that Virgil Hawkins... a Negro... must be admitted to the University of Florida law school. The Florida cabinet, composed of Governor Collins and six other state officials, decided to ask the court to reconsider its ruling. The cabinet also proposed a conference of school and state officials next week, to discuss means for circumventing the court order.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that congressional investigations into military matters should be "carefully handled", so the Pentagon will not be forced to make public information of value to an enemy. Wilson told the National Press Club that the United States now... and for the foreseeable future... has the capability to inflict "vast destruction" on any aggressor. And this capability, he said, "cannot be thwarted." Wilson said that, if properly spent, the money prescribed in President Eisenhower's budget will be sufficient to carry out the military program.

The Army issued a call today for 12-thousand draftees in May. That's double the quota for recent months... and will permit the early release from service of about 8-thousand draftees in June.

Greece took the Cyprus question to the United Nations today, in a formal request that the matter be taken up by the General Assembly. The assembly does not meet until next fall. But the Greek delegate said the case might be taken before then to the Security Council. Greece charged that Britain... in its negotiations..."never had the intention of restoring freedom to Cyprus." Britain said the Greek action

"was calculated to inflame the situation", and that Cyprus is not a matter for U.N. debate.

In Washington, eighteen senators prepared a resolution, saying that the legitimate security interests of Britain should not be used "for the frustration of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Cyprus." The resolution asks the State Department to express this view to the British government.

In Athens, American Ambassador Cannon called on the Greek foreign minister today, to express the "sympathetic concern" of the United States over recent developments in Cyprus. This action surprised British officials in London. And the British ambassador in Washington has been instructed to seek an explanation from the State Department.

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... arrived in Tel Aviv today, to confer with Israeli leaders and the chief United Nations truce supervisor, General Burns. And the British ambassador to Jordan conferred with the Jordinian prime minister in Amman.

Jordan said today that an Israeli fighter plane burst into flames over Jordinian territory, and crashed into the demilitarized zone. It did not say whether the airplane had been fired upon.

In Algeria... in the last 24 hours... clashes with Arab nationalist forces have cost the French at least 15 dead.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Thailand today, and signed an agreement ~~whereby the United States will help Thailand in the~~ to help Thailand in the peaceful uses of atomic energy... including the cpnstruction of a small nuclear reactor. Dulles also conferred with the Thai prime minister, who said afterward that it was impossible for Thailand to follow a neutralist policy.

~~Moscow today announced the death of Boleslaw Bierut, leader of the Polish Communist Party. The announcement said Bierut... who once headed the Communist government of Poland... had died of heart disease in Moscow on Monday.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 13, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The "manifesto of the 96" against school integration, which was laid before Congress yesterday, has now become the manifesto of 100, and presumably more names will be added. This is an impressive number to join in denouncing the Supreme Court, for what is called "an unwarranted exercise of power, contrary to the constitution", and accusing it of creating chaos and confusion.

But this number of 100 is fewer than one-fifth of the total membership of the two houses of Congress. That is, it is a minority view. In the segregation crisis, the nation is facing two minorities. The negroes are a minority fighting for equal rights under the law. And the Southern opposition to the Supreme Court's ruling is a minority. It is inherent in a true democracy that minorities are free to state their case. The manifesto took full advantage of that right.

Some satisfaction has been expressed because the manifesto did not, as in its original draft, call the court's action "illegal and unconstitutional", though it went nearly that far. The final draft also omitted endorsement of the interposition policy, by which some states would interpose their sovereign rights between the Supreme Court and their citizens.

But the manifesto also did not ask for congressional action. The floor

of Congress was being used to generate political power, rather than to exercise it. The only action Congress could take, would be to amend the constitution, or to impeach the court, and a demand for either step would get nowhere now. What the Southern members were doing, was to marshall their forces. For one thing, they were giving citizens in the South who dislike integration, but like to be lawful, a respectable formula for denouncing the Supreme Court. The manifesto showed how a southerner can oppose the highest expression of law under the constitution, and yet feel that he is the one supporting the highest expression of law, while the Supreme Court is against it. This must be designed to help organize the full weight of latent opposition in the South.

What seems to be shaping up is not congressional action - amendment of the constitution or impeachment - but an appeal to voters. The possibility now looms up of a third party movement. It would be much more formidable than the states' right revolt against President Truman in his last election. It is too early to say this is going to happen, or is even likely to happen. In the end, the decision about it, should depend on what result the Southern opposition expects to get out of it. As things look now, the only sure result would be to make a Democratic defeat in November absolutely sure. Mr.

Truman managed to be elected despite the loss of votes to two splinter parties, the States Righters and the Progressives. The Democratic candidate this year could not hope to do so well.

A third party could have a sensational effect on the election. It might well prevent either major candidate from receiving an absolute majority of the electoral votes. Then, by our obsolescent system, the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. The House would have to meet at once - that is, concurrently with the electoral college in December. It would be the present House, not the one chosen in November. And it would have to vote for the President by states, each state casting a single vote.

An overwhelming Republican victory at the polls, or in the House, would not further the South's fight on integration. It would not open the door to legislation to nullify the Court's ruling. The Court's personnel would not be changed, nor would its judgment be affected so far as can be foreseen. The only result would be to break up the long and not always happy marriage between Northern and Southern democrats, and that would assure the Republicans easy victories until the marriage was mended.

This being the outlook, a third party seems improbable unless the South consults its passions rather than the dictates of political prudence.

Perhaps that is the way things are going. But two distinguished Southern names were absent from the manifesto - Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson. They have worked zealously to prevent a party split over civil liberties. Senator Johnson now is being mentioned as possible leader of a third party, even though he didn't sign the manifesto, and States' Rights spokesmen say they much prefer him to ~~XXXXX~~ Adlai Stevenson.

If it should develop that the only way to save the Democratic Party from a suicidal split would be to nominate Senator Johnson, the country would be in the odd position in November, of having to choose between two men, both of whom have recovered from coronary thrombosis.

Bob Hite

Word for Today

A major issue... segregation... is being decided by the democratic process. Plato said, "Democracy is a charming form of government, full of variety and disorder." Some conflict is inherent in democracy. For as Justice Robert Jackson observed, "Thoughtful, bold and independent minds are essential to wise and considered self-government."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 14, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower held a news conference today, and again the question of the political future of Vice President Nixon was raised. A reporter asked President Eisenhower if he would comment on the big write-in vote Nixon received yesterday in the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Eisenhower said it indicated many people in New Hampshire agreed with him about Nixon. Then the President made a strong personal endorsement of Nixon. Here, by recording, is what he said:

(tape runs 1:15
(ends on cue: "Exactly, sir. I said
(that last week."

There has been much speculation whether Mr. Nixon will be President Eisenhower's running mate in November. The President's statement today was his strongest endorsement of Mr. Nixon so far. ~~It was apparent, however, that in his own mind, Mr. Eisenhower felt he was saying only what he had said before.~~

Much of the President's news conference today had to do with foreign affairs. Mr. Eisenhower revealed he had an exchange of letters with Soviet Premier Bulganin last fall, on the subject of Russian economic penetration of the Middle East. / He did not report the contents of the letters. / The Associated Press says it has learned that President Eisenhower's message to Bulganin was brief, and expressed concern over the prospective shipment of Communist arms to Egypt. ☆ Mr. Eisenhower said (at his news conference) that he has never ruled out the possibility of furnishing arms to Israel. / He said it was just that he hoped for a better solution. There is no question, he said, that American interests in the area are "very gravely jeopardized." / He spoke of the possibility of war in the Middle East. "Therefore," he said, "we have got to explore every possible means. We have foreclosed on nothing."

The President said the United States is prepared to do anything "reasonable and practical", to help solve the dispute between Great Britain and Greece, over the island of Cyprus. He called it "a very tough and complicated problem", and referred to Britain and Greece as "two of our very best friends".

In London, the Eden government received a vote of confidence tonight. The issue was its handling of the Cyprus question. The vote was 317 to 251, and followed straight party lines. In a few minutes, we will have a first-hand report from London on this development, together with an analysis of the situation... as seen through British eyes.

There was more violence today on Cyprus. In the capital city of Nicosia, a British police officer was ambushed and killed by Cypriot machine-gunners. In another town, a group of children shouted for union with Greece, then began stoning a military vehicle. One shot was fired, and a 7-year-old boy dropped dead.

In Palestine, the kings of Jordan and Iraq met at a desert oil station, near their mutual frontier. A communique... issued after their meeting... said merely that they discussed questions of mutual interest, and that "complete understanding prevailed over the discussions." Reports from Baghdad say that, presumably, the two kings set their policy for the forthcoming meeting of Arab chiefs of state... which Jordan wants to be held in its capital city of Amman.

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Saigon today, in a continuation of his Asian tour. He conferred with President Diem, of South Vietnam, and praised him for the "striking progress" his government had made in the past year "toward consolidation of a strong and free country." Dulles said there was no "early probability" that [redacted] South Vietnam would be invited to join the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Reportedly, he said Seato would come to the defense of South Vietnam, if attacked.

In Washington, the Army today announced that it is forming the first battalion to fire the new 300-mile "Redstone" missile. The outfit was identified as [redacted] the 217th Field Artillery Missile Battalion. The Redstone missile is now being test fired in Florida. The Army hopes to expand its range to 15-hundred miles.

At his news conference today, President Eisenhower appealed for moderation on the school segregation issue. He noted that the "manifesto" signed by [redacted] more than a hundred members of Congress from Southern states, calls for [redacted] reversing the Supreme Court desegration decision by "legal means". The President said that if ever there was a time for patience and understanding, this is it.

The situation, he said, will not be helped by extremists on either side. And he called again for creation of a commission, with subpoena powers, to study the situation.

Mr. Eisenhower urged Congress to hurry up action on a farm bill. "The planting season is rushing up on us," he said, "and we need the farm bill now." Today the Senate... in its continuing series of votes on amendments to the farm measure... rejected a proposal for raising price supports for dairy products to 90 percent of parity. It approved a parity formula for cotton, which would cause a reduction of about two cents a pound in the support price of that commodity.

Now, for a report on the crisis which faces Britain over Cyprus, we switch by recording to London and Howard K. Smith.

(tape runs 4:18
(ends on cue: "Back now to Ed Murrow
(in New York."

That was a first-hand report from London on the Cyprus question by my colleague, Howard K. Smith. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment for the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here's Bob Dixon.

A bulletin has come in from Washington, reporting the vote on another amendment to the farm bill. The Senate just approved an additional 60-million dollars for the school milk program. Republican charged that the Democrats, in writing this into the omnibus farm measure, had been guilty of "low-grade politics."

Word for Today

The misunderstanding between the United States and Britain has been a misunderstanding among friends. And though a mistake was made, nothing is to be gained by laying blame. Henry Ward Beecher said, "Every man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wed., March 14, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower held a news conference today - and again the question of the political future of Vice President Nixon was raised. A reporter asked President Eisenhower if he would comment on the big write-in vote Nixon received yesterday in the New Hampshire primary. Mr. Eisenhower said it indicated many people in New Hampshire agreed with him about Nixon. Then the President made a strong personal endorsement of Mr. Nixon. Here, by recording is what he said:

PRES. EISENHOWER: Anyone who attempts to drive a wedge of any kind between Dick Nixon and me is ... has just as much chance if he tried to drive it between my brother and me. We are very close, as I told you before. I want to say again what I repeated or what I said last week or the week before -- I'll say it in exactly the terms I mean: I'm very happy that Dick Nixon is my friend; I'm very happy to have him as an associate in Government; I would be happy to be on any political ticket in which I was a candidate with him. Now, if those words aren't plain, then it's merely because people can't understand the plain, unvarnished truth. I have nothing further to add.

ARROWSMITH: Marvin Arrowsmith of the AP. Strictly in the interests of clarification and not to trespass on grounds you've barred, but did we understand you correctly to say that you would be happy to have Mr. Nixon "on any political ticket on which I am a candidate"?

PRES. EISENHOWER: Exactly so! I said that last week.

MURROW: There has been much speculation whether Mr. Nixon will be President Eisenhower's running-mate in November ...

(MORE)

EDWARD R. MURROW - 3/14/56

MURROW: ... Now, for a report on the crisis which faces Britain over Cyprus, we switch by recording to London and Howard K. Smith

SMITH: One unforgettable evening six years ago, a mistaken report reached London from Washington. It was that President Truman was prepared to use the atomic bomb in the Korean war, which was then racing towards its climax. That report caused a storm in press and Parliament in Britain, as a result of which the then Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, had to fly over to Washington to readjust relations between Britain and the United States. Not since that day, over half a decade ago, have Anglo-American relations been so rudely shaken as they were last nite and this morning. I hasten to report that the situation is nearly back to normal tonite. But still, this evening in a debate in the House of Lords a noble peer was moved to say that misunderstandings like that between the State Department and the British Government in the past twenty-four hours, in regard to Cyprus, give grounds for the Russian belief that the Western Alliance may collapse from within.

The incident that prompted so dramatic an assertion as that was a statement attributed to an American diplomat last nite. Mr. CavendishCannon, the United States Ambassador to Greece, was quoted here as having expressed America's "sympathetic concern" to the Greeks for recent events in Cyprus and having praised (I quote) "the dignity and the restraint shown by the Greeks in the present situation." As no Greeks have been killed, but a large number of Britons have, in the crisis over Cyprus, as Greek radio broadcasts to Cyprus have been considered here to be direct incitement to murder, as the British Consulate was burned down the other day on the island of Crete by Greeks described as "dignified and restrained", The British got hopping mad at this statement. Britain's most popular newspaper, the tabloid Daily Mirror, said: "America has struck a deadly blow at Britain's handling of the Cyprus crisis." The Conservative newspaper

The Daily Mail called the remark "a kick in the seat". The Labor Daily Herald spoke of (Quote) "the worst Anglo-American clash in years." The Foreign Office announced it was asking the State Department for explanations of Mr. Cannon's remarks. The phrase "to ask for explanations" is, we were informed, very sharp language for one ally to direct to another.

Following today's statement by the State Department and by President Eisenhower, establishing the United States in what appears to be a neutral position, one spokesman here in London pronounced himself today reasonably satisfied. Mr. Cannon's remarks, it was assumed, was an excess of zeal on his own part - not specifically authorized by the State Department. This aceeptance of U.S. .....? was, however, begrudging and conditional - and British sensitivities, following blows to prestige in Jordan and Cyprus, are and probably will remain very tender indeed. Among other things, the official view here is that Cyprus is the last important Western base from which to prevent war or control Communist infiltration in the Middle East and that it is at least as much of a Western interest as, for example, Formosa in the Pacific.

The whole topic of Cyprus was the subject of a full-dress debate in Parliament today, particularly the question of the deportation ofArchbishop Makarios. Labor's attack on the Eden Government was led by Left-winger Aneurin Bevan, who said that deportations of local patriots never produce anything but poisoned relations with other allies. Prime Minister Eden answered, repeating charges that Makarios had fomented violence and saying that the British either had to arrest him or abdicate all authority. At the end of the debate the Labor Opposition's motion of censure on Eden for Cyprus was defeated by 65 votes. There was no indication in the debate of what the British Government plans to do now that it has eliminated its challenger on Cyprus, or with whom it intends to negotiate, or if it intends to negotiate at all. The impression was left that Cyprus

is a continued story, the shape of whose next instalment no one here has any conception.

Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was a first-hand report from London on the Cyprus question by my colleague Howard K. Smith.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 15, 1956

This is the news:

The Senate is still in session, voting on amendments to the farm bill. Administration forces suffered a setback, during the day, when the Senate voted... 45 to 44... to continue the "dual parity" formula for figuring price supports. Under this formula, farmers may use either of two methods... whichever is higher... in computing the level of supports for the basic crops---corn, cotton, peanuts and wheat. It's estimated that, under the dual system, farmers this year would receive about 400-million dollars more in benefits.

The White House said today that President Eisenhower plans to send Congress a special message on foreign aid, early next week. It's expected to call for nearly 5-billion dollars in new appropriations.

~~Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that he "has" plans for atomic disarmament in the near prospect. Wilson testified before a Senate subcommittee on disarmament.~~

Representative Powell of New York... who is a Negro... .. said today that a new political party is a "distinct possibility", as a result of the fight over segregation. Powell said unless Democrats return to the civil rights policies of former President Truman, "many Negroes will desert the party." He said if both parties "stand still" on the issue, a third party may be the answer.

Prime Minister Costello of Eire spoke before the National Press Club today, in Washington, and said Eire cannot join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as long as it is "partitioned". Costello referred to the fact that part of Northern Ireland belongs to Britain. He called it a situation which "contradicts the facts of history and geography, and spuriously denies the democratic principle." But the paramount issue today, he said, is world peace.

A State Department spokesman said today he had no confirmation for the report that the United States is drawing up a proposal for a U.N. watchdog commission to operate in Israel and the Arab states. The spokesman said he could find no one in the department who had ever heard of the proposal, reported today by the New York Times. The Times said a function of the commission would be to alert the Security Council to any threat of war, and recommend action for preserving peace. The State Department spokesman said American policy provides for "utmost support" for the United Nations truce supervisor, General Burns. "We and a lot of other people," he added, "are thinking seriously of what, as a practical matter, can be done by the United Nations in this situation." Other reports say the country's whole Middle East policy is under intensive review, as a result of the worsening situation.

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... said today he thought "certain actions" will have to be taken to keep peace in the Middle East. Lloyd made the statement on returning to London, after a series of talks with Arab and Israeli leaders. He called the Arab-Israeli problem "one of the most intractable with which

we have ever had to deal." But he does not believe war is inevitable.

In the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Eden was asked what decisions have been reached in the three-power discussions in Washington. (These talks, between the United States, Britain and France, have been in progress for several weeks). Eden said he could not make public, any military decisions. And he did not say what political decisions, if any, had been reached.

In the House of Lords, former Prime Minister Attlee criticized the American attitude, toward the Middle East problem. He said: "I sometimes feel, with all friendliness to our American friends, that they are a little apt to stand on the sidelines." He cited the fact that America does not belong to the Baghdad Pact.

In Jerusalem, the United Nations mixed armistice commission has condemned both Jordan and Israel for a border incident on Monday, in which one woman was killed. Today, Israel and Egypt accused each other of new attacks in the Gaza area. Four incidents were reported, all on a small scale.

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At the Hague, Russia and Czechoslovakia have refused to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the shooting down of two American aircraft. The United States claimed damages of a million, 600-thousand dollars in the loss of a B-29 bomber and its crew off the coast of Japan. The incident took place in October, 1952. In March, 1953, an F-84 Thunderjet was shot down by two Czech fighters over West German territory. The pilot survived the crash. For the loss of the airplane, the United States demanded 270-thousand dollars. Both cases have now been removed from the docket of the International Court.

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A few pieces have been set in place this week, of what may become the mosaic of a new foreign policy for the United States. / One is the invitation to Prime Minister Nehru to visit President Eisenhower in Washington. / Another is the Administration's intention to ask an increase of 40 to 50 percent in the economic aid scheduled for India. / Still another is the invitation to President Soekarno of Indonesia to visit the White House. / And another - and perhaps the most significant so far - is a statement made by Secretary Dulles to Indonesian newsmen in Djakarta on Tuesday. / He stressed that a country getting economic aid from the United States is under no obligation to enter a mutual defense pact with us. Membership in SEATO - the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization - he declared, is not a test of friendship. "Our friendship for other countries" he stated, "is just as great as it is with members of SEATO."

One feature of these items is, that the red carpet is to be prepared for heads of the two largest neutralist countries in the East. / One could quibble technically and say this is not a change in policy. But it certainly is a change in emphasis. / Not very long ago Washington frowned on neutralism, as though neutrals at heart must be against us, since they were not for us. When the neutrals made trade deals with Communist countries, excitedly

accepted the Kremlin's flattery, and took to using Communist propaganda phrases about American military intentions, such suspicions seemed to be confirmed.

But that was before the nuclear stalemate was reached, which now dominates Soviet-American relations. Up to that time, the Communists not only based their foreign policy on their military power, they used that power as in Korea. The Western answer had been to build all the deterrent military strength possible. It was in this period that the reluctance of neutrals to join in collective defense against Communist aggression looked to many to be, at best, ~~moral~~ indifference. Now we are in the era of the nuclear stalemate, and world war is officially judged to be unthinkable. So the nature of the conflict between East and West has changed. The danger of local wars remains, but it seems that local wars will not be risked unless it seems certain they can be kept local. So it no longer is necessary for the West to go on expanding its defensive military coalitions with world-wide commitments. Those in existence are enough to maintain the stalemate.

This being so, we should have changed our attitude toward neutrals even if the Kremlin had not taken the lead in adjusting its foreign policy to the new conditions. But the Russians did it first, and derived a lot of benefit

from their play on peace, friendship and economic aid. They went in extensively for the red-carpet treatment of neutrals, and sent their top men to visit many neutral capitals.

We, too, have had distinguished foreign guests, and Mr. Dulles travels even more than Bulganin and Khrushchev. But now our play is focusing on neutrals. We are not aiming to line them up as military allies, but to improve their economies, and so strengthen them against Communist penetration.

Of all the neutrals in Asia, India and Indonesia are by far the most important. And Mr. Dulles, to make headway in India, had to buck up against a set of nation-wide prejudices. One of them he created himself, with his quite unnecessary joint statement with Portugal about Goa, its tiny dependency in India. A much deeper resentment was over our arming Pakistan, and another over our seeming to take Pakistan's side in everything, and so to be against India on the Kashmir issue.

With his objectives in India in mind, Mr. Dulles walked the tightrope at the SEATO council meeting in Karachi. He helped to commit SEATO to endorse the Pakistan claim to its present frontier with Afghanistan. But he did it only in return for keeping the SEATO council from writing an anti-Indian resolution on Kashmir. And when he reached India he went to pains to

explain that our arms for Pakistan are purely defensive, and if used for aggression against India, the United States would be on the side of India in the United Nations. All he could say about the Goa dispute was to disclaim that he was taking sides - which seems to be the State Department's handiest escape clause these days.

But the invitation to Nehru, which the Prime Minister is expected to accept, and the increased aid now proposed, and a better understanding of our intentions, may head us for a status of favor in India not enjoyed since the days of Ambassador Bowles. Mr. Bowles' successor, former Republican Senator Cooper, has been working effectively to bring this about.

These bits and pieces of change in foreign policy are promising, but they are fragmentary. Asia so far is the only continent where the new economic emphasis is so clearly recognizable. And even in Asia, the new policy cannot succeed unless the Administration can promise and deliver better things on better terms than the Kremlin and its satellites.

Bob White -

Word for Today

There are signs that American policy is being revised to meet Russia's economic challenge. Disraeli said, "Change is inevitable." It can also be the best strategy. For as the Chinese philosopher Lao-tsze counseled, more than two thousand years ago, "Whosoever adapteth himself shall be preserved to the end."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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With his objectives in India in mind, Mr. Dulles walked the tightrope at the SEATO council meeting an Karachi. He helped to commit SEATO to endorse the Pakistan claim to its present frontier with Afghanistan. But he did it only in reutrn for keeping the SEATO council from writing an anti-Indian resolution on Kashmir. And when he reached India he went to pains to

explain that our arms for Pakistan are purely defensive, and if used for aggression against India, the United States would be on the side of India in the United Nations. All he could say about the Goa dispute was to disclaim that he was taking sides - which seems to be the State Department's handiest excape clause these days.

But the invitation to Nehru, which the Prime Minister is expected to accept, and the increased aid now proposed, and a better understanding of our intentions, may head us for a status of favor in India not enjoyed since the days of Ambassador Bowles. Mr. Bowles successor, former Republican Senator Cooper, has been working effectively to bring this about.

These bits and peices of change in foreign policy are promising, but they are fragmentary. Asia so far is the only continent where the new economic empahsis is so clearly recognizable. And even in Asia, the new policy cannot succeed unless the Administration can promise and deliver better things on better terms than the Kremlin and its satellites.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are signs that American policy is being revised to meet Russia's economic challenge". Disraeli said, "Change is inevitable." It can also be the best strategy. For as the Chinese philosopher Lao-Tsze counseled, more than two thousand years ago, "Whosoever adapteth himself shall be preserved to the end."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Friday, March 16, 1956

This is the news:

An action was fought in Algeria today, between French troops and rebel Arab forces. French parachutists, and mechanized units, trapped a rebel detachment, 150 miles east of Algiers. The French say that in a running battle... that went into the night... they killed at least 107 rebels, at the cost of one French soldier.

A curfew has been clamped on Algiers, as the result of a raid this morning in the heart of the city. Masked machine-gunners set fire to a seven-story apartment building. The fire was confined to the basement. No one was injured. But a hundred cars parked in the basement were destroyed.

Other saboteurs cut telephone and telegraph communications between Algeria and French Morocco. And near the Moroccan border, Arab nationalists blocked a main highway.., by digging trenches across it at three points.

Algeria is bordered on the east by Libya, an Arab country which has achieved independence, but may be the next target for Soviet economic infiltration. My colleague, Blair Clark, has just returned to Paris from Libya. Here is his recorded report.

(tape runs 2:43, ends on
(cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow
(in New York."

In Washington, the Greek ambassador called at the State Department today, and formally requested "friendly" mediation by the United States in the Cyprus dispute. The Greek ambassador gave no details. The situation, he said was too delicate for open discussion. At his last news conference, President Eisenhower offered all "reasonable and practicable" aid to Britain and Greece toward solving the dispute. (I should like to discuss the Cyprus question further in a few minutes).

Canada announced today that it has approved shipment to Israel of 136-thousand dollars' worth of spare tank parts, plus some ammunition. Prime Minister St. Laurent said early this month that permits for arms shipments to the Middle East would be held up, pending an easing of the situation. He said today "some easing of apprehensions" had occurred.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli chief of staff... General Moshe Dayan... warned today that Israel faces bombing attacks, unless the country gets arms from the West. But bombing, he said, will not defeat Israel.

New incidents were reported today along the Gaza Strip. Israel said Egyptian troops opened fire four times on Israeli outposts. Egypt said the Israelis fired first. Both sides agreed there were no casualties.

Syria accused Turkey today of violating Syrian territory. The interior ministry said a Syrian was killed by a Turkish border patrol yesterday on Syrian soil.

Former ~~Premier~~ Malenkov went ~~sightseeing today in London.~~ He ~~visited Hyde Park and Traralgar Square. But in his role of Soviet~~ minister of power stations, he ~~also conferred at the offices of~~ Britain's ~~central electrical authority.~~

The West German parliament completed action today on provisions for creating an army within the Atlantic Alliance. In voting final approval, the Bundesrat... or upper house... met for the first time in West Berlin. It met in Berlin, instead of Bonn, to symbolize the hope for a reunited Germany... and to boost the morale of the people of West Berlin.

On Formosa, Secretary of State Dulles conferred for more than two hours today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. An announcement said the meeting had led to "further strengthening of friendship" between the two countries. It gave no details.

United Nations sources said today that an East-West ~~agreement~~ compromise agreement has been reached as to what relation the proposed atoms-for-peace agency will have to the U.N. Russia has insisted that the agency submit its reports, simultaneously, to the General

Assembly and the Security Council. The West objected on grounds this would give Russia the veto power. Under the compromise plan, the atoms-for-peace agency would make most of its reports to the Assembly... where the veto power cannot be exercised.

In Washington, the Senate abandoned hope tonight of passing a farm bill this week... and decided to recess until Monday.

Edward R. Murrow: March 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Bill Pepper cables me from Cyprus tonight that the Mayor of Nicosia told him today that Britain would never again see peace on the island until Cyprus had self-determination. He added: "You certainly can never turn back the clock of hatred." Pepper reports a population that is grimly silent. The British have thrown a barbed-wire barricade around eighty thousand square yards in the heart of the Greek area of Nicosia.-(seven murders and fourteen attempted murders in that area since last October.) Insistent questioning produced no information. Four hundred envelopes containing blank pieces of paper were circulated amongst the citizenry. They were asked merely to provide information without signing their names - everything would be kept secret. No information of value was obtained.

The Greek underground warns that anyone aiding the British will be shot. The terror and the hatred increase.

One difficulty of estimating the importance of what is happening in the Middle East - whether between Israel and its Arab neighbors, or in Cyprus - is in keeping in mind the bigger stakes behind the immediate happenings. Behind the Czech arms deal with Egypt is the century-long attempt of Russia to get a foothold in the Mediterranean. The Kremlin would be quite happy if the danger of war were to lead to its sharing the duties of the Big Three in keeping the peace in the Middle East. That would be two feet in the door.

~~Another big issue in the shadows, is the rivalry between Egypt and Turkey for leadership of the Arab world. That explains the strong Egyptian reaction when Iraq helped set up the Bagdad Pact, and it accounts for some of the fury of Arabs under Egypt's influence when Jordan was about to join too.~~

Cyprus is an unusually mixed-up case with local events and the bigger forces hard to keep in proper balance. It helps produce a little light to ask who gains most from the trouble in Cyprus. The answer is the Soviet Union. That is not because it is the self-appointed friend of colonial peoples, striving for freedom. It is because the pressure for union of Cyprus with Greece, conjures up a success the Kremlin could hardly dream of. That is an open breach between Greece and Turkey that would go a long way to wreck NATO power in south-eastern Europe, and indeed in Europe as a whole.

In the debate over Britain's policy in Cyprus, it is being argued that Britain can keep its base there if Cyprus joins Greece by simply turning it over to NATO, since Greece is also a NATO member. But this leaves Turkey out of account. And the issue isn't whether Greece is worth more to the West, than a British base on Cyprus. It is what happens to NATO itself.

Cyprus lies sixty miles off the coast of Turkey, and in Greece's possession would be a pistol pointed at Turkey's heart. Moreover, the recent weakness of the Greek Government does not assure Turkey that Greece will not fall under control of a coalition dominated by Communists.

As to NATO, there is no comparison between the importance of Turkey with that of Greece. Greece has five active NATO divisions, but is now talking of giving up the creation of any reserve divisions. Turkey supplies twelve active divisions, which is considerably more than Britain and France put together. Turkey also has ten reserve divisions that are real, and not the paper ones, of ~~many~~ some NATO members. The Turkish army not only is the largest army of NATO, it is in excellent condition.

Turkey feels that its own security forbids union of Cyprus with Greece. It would prefer to have the British keep possession, but it would not resist full local self-government. A solution that gives this to Cyprus was well

within reach in the negotiations that finally broke down. After the present phase of violence has passed, it should be possible to get negotiations going again, though the British are determined not to deal with Archbishop Makarios again. It won't happen, however, if the Cyprus trade unions have anything to say about it, for they are under Communist domination.

The Turks blew up once over the Cyprus issue, in the reprehensible way of smashing up the Greek quarter of Istanbul. What they think today about the Cyprus crisis can only be guessed. We have only one clue. The Kremlin tried to find out how angry the Turks are, by suggesting softly that the time had come for closer relations with the Soviet Union. To this Turkey did not respond. The struggle hasn't reached that point yet. But this possibility, far more than the exile of Archbishop Makarios, and the present disorders, may well be the West's chief concern.

Word for Today

The barricades are up in Cyprus, but no one seriously believes the question can be settled, either with bombs or bayonets. Thomas Jefferson said, "Force cannot give right." And two thousand years before Jefferson, the Greek historian Herodotus said, "Where wisdom is called for, force is of small avail."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, March 16, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague Blair Clark has just returned to Paris from Libya. Here is his recorded report.

CLARK: The next ten days may decide whether or not the Western Alliance is going to be able to hang on to its influence and its huge military bases in Libya. The threat to the Western position in this strategic Mediterranean area comes from the joint or parallel action of neighboring Egypt and of distant Russia. I have just returned from a visit to Libya, a country three times the size ofTexas with a population of only a million-and-a-half. Ten days from now the future of this barren but strategically valuable piece of North African real estate may be decided when the Libyan Prime Minister Mustapha ben Halim gets up in the Libyan Parliament and answers questions about Russian offers of economic aid. There have been rumors about the Soviet aid offers, ever since the Russians opened an elaborate embassy in Tripoli two months ago. Yesterday Prime Minister ben Halim told me that the offers do indeed exist and that they are attractive. He didn't say what he was going to do about them. But on our side there has been unusual diplomatic activity since the Russians moved in. The problem is a familiar one. Libya is a poor country. Its standard of living for the Arab population, even lower than in neighboring Egypt or French North Africa.

Last year the United States gave Libya seven million dollars as indirect payment for our enormous strategic air base, Wheelet's Field. The British paid ten million dollars for their military bases. But Libya has a six-year economic development plan which will cost about 100 million dollars. Only a third of that money is in sight. There's the problem! Are we going to ante up the rest, or about another twelve million dollars a year, or are we going to let the Russians or the Egyptians do it? It sounds pretty cruel to put it that way, but those are the terms in which

Allied officials in Libya are talking about it this week. They resist the word "blackmail" in discussing the problem of Western and Russian offers of economic aid to a poor and struggling country which needs help from wherever it can get it.

But however delicately the problem is discussed, the fact remains that we are in Libya, as in other Middle Eastern states, engaged in a competition of influence with Russia and its new friends in the Arab world. Yesterday morning I watched a Matador pilotless bomber, a guided missile, launched from the Wheelet's Field base out over the great Western Desert of Libya. This is about the only base we have over here where there's enough empty space to practice with these missiles. And Wheelet's Field is just one of our stakes in Libya, as this little country makes up its mind about whose help it's going to accept.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Edward R. Murrow Mon., March 19, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower asked Congress today for nearly 5-billion dollars for foreign aid in the next fiscal year. This is roughly 2-billion dollars more than Congress appropriated for the current year. Three billion of the nearly 5-billion dollars would go for military assistance. The President also requested authority for long-range commitments, up to 100-million dollars a year for the next ten years. This money would be used to help underdeveloped countries carry out long-term projects. Mr. Eisenhower warned that the need is urgent. We must have a flexible program, he said, to counter Russia's plans for exploiting political and economic weakness.

The program faces strong opposition in Congress. Republican Leader Knowland said he "does not look with favor" on commitments for 10 years, "except as to specific public works projects that may be approved by the Congress." Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said it seemed to him that President

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Eisenhower had asked for too much money. "Committee hearings," he said, "should reveal how much the figure should be cut."

President Eisenhower returned to the White House today, after spending the week-end at his Gettysburg farm. The trip took a half-hour longer than usual, because of icy road conditions. Mr. Eisenhower had planned to return to Washington yesterday, but was prevented by a storm that buried Eastern Pennsylvania under a foot of snow.

Here in New York, nearly 14 inches of snow has fallen since yesterday morning. That makes it the heaviest fall since December, 1947, when the city was covered with nearly 26 inches of snow. Highway traffic in the New York metropolitan area has been paralyzed. Trains are running up to an hour late. Most airline flights were canceled. And here in Manhattan, as many as three out of four office workers were unable to get to their jobs. By noon, three-fourths of the Fifth Avenue stores and offices had closed for the day. Tens of thousands of cars were stranded in drifts.

Six inches of snow fell in Northern Virginia. Maryland got up to 12 inches. New Jersey reported 15 inches, with drifts as high as

12 feet. Connecticut also reports 15 inches. Other New England states are being hit, as the storm moves to the northeast. One hundred and ten persons have died, mostly because of over-exertion and highway accidents.

The State Department announced today that Russia has paid 725-thousand dollars' compensation... for shooting down a Navy patrol bomber last summer, over the Bering Sea. No lives were lost in the incident. The amount paid by Russia amounts to half the costs involved. The State Department said this is the first time Russia, or any of its satellites, has paid compensation in connection with an air incident since the war.

FBI Director Hoover says the American Communist Party plans to become more active. The party, he says, feels it can exploit the atmosphere generated by the big four Geneva conference, and what it claims is "a growing understanding" of Communism in this country. Hoover appeared before a House committee last month, but his testimony was not released until today.

Democratic Senator Mansfield warned today that the recent denunciation of Stalin... by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev... could have a dangerous effect in neutral countries. / Mansfield told the Senate that reports of Khrushchev's action tend to "humanize" the present Soviet regime.

Five-power disarmament talks opened today in London. / Representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and Russia are meeting as a subcommittee of the United Nations disarmament commission. / The British minister of state... Anthony Nutting... said the time had come "to replace mutual terror by mutual trust." As expected, Great Britain and France introduced their joint disarmament plan, embodying the most acceptable proposals to come out of past negotiations. / American officials are said to feel that the joint plan is "too far-reaching." Neither the United States nor Russia submitted their new proposals today.

Also in London, former Premier Malenkov had a 20-minute talk today with Prime Minister Eden. As Soviet minister of power stations, Malenkov was also taken on a tour of the atomic research center at Harwell.

Greek and Turkish partisans clashed on Cyprus today. Thirty of the rioters were injured. Greek Cypriots are demanding union with Greece. The Turkish minority on the island contends that if Britain ever gives up Cyprus, it should go to Turkey.

Israel charged today that troops of Jordan's Arab Legion had fired on an Israeli patrol, along the road from Hebron to Beersheba. It is the first attack reported in the area since 1954. An Israeli spokesman says there were no casualties.

In Algeria, the French resident minister has issued a series of decrees, amounting to the imposition of a virtual state of emergency. At the same time, he outlined initial plans for economic and administrative reform.

In Montgomery, Alabama, today, 90 Negroes were ordered brought to trial, for violating a state law, in their mass boycott of the city buses. A defense motion attacking the validity of the indictments, was DENIED. Charges against three other defendants were dropped. The court granted a defense motion for separate trials.

Edward R. Murrow: March 19, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Most of the adverse comment on President Eisenhower's foreign aid message quoted from Washington today, objects to the amount of money asked for. Some of it also opposes commitments being made for more than a year at a time, even if no more than the ~~[illegible]~~ hundred millions a year the President requested. No body of opinion has been noted that criticizes the Eisenhower program as not adequate or imaginative enough to meet the new economic offensive of the Kremlin.

The President justified the program on the grounds that the Soviet threat to the free world has changed and grown. But Congress apparently sees the Administration's counter-offensive simply as an increased charge on the national treasury.

This is notable for at least two reasons. One is the assumption that President Eisenhower now rates so high in national esteem that he should expect to get all he needs for his foreign policy, and now is probably not going to get it. The other reason is that the transformation of the Soviet strategy has been the most far-reaching development in world affairs, if not since the world war, certainly since the Korean war. So one would expect congressional critique to be based on whether the President's program really meets the new dangers. But this is the aspect that seems to be ignored.

The Administration at least recognizes the changed nature of the threat. Whether or not it shows anything like enough imagination, it is obvious it will get little stimulation from any lively Congressional concern over the new state of things. Much of the Congressional reaction so far is much the same as recent reactions to any spending that is to reach foreigners at America's expense.

About two billions of the increase in foreign aid requested goes to refill the pipe line of military deliveries under the foreign aid program. This had been allowed to empty as a one-time device to make a better showing in balancing the budget. That is, the increase now asked is not as big as it looks. Even so it looks too big for some congressmen.

One Democratic objection comes from Senator Mike Mansfield, who thinks too much is going for military aid and not enough for economic aid. But he himself voices doubt about the President's request for ten year commitments at the rate of a hundred million a year. He recommends long-term loans at low interest rates instead.

President Eisenhower in his message warns that Soviet expansionism has merely taken on a somewhat different guise, and that its fundamental objective still is to disrupt and, in the end, dominate the free nations.

He stressed the changes in Soviet strategy. "The Soviet maneuver, which is still developing" he said, "includes offers of bi-lateral trade arrangements, which may involve provision of arms and capital goods, as well as technical assistance. "Had we any reason to believe" he said, "that the Soviet leaders had abandoned their sinister objective, and now shared our own high purpose of helping other nations to develop freedom and independence, we would welcome the new Soviet program, for it appears to have aspects of normal trade expansion and business competition." The world, he says, can welcome the ~~XXXX~~ respite from a Soviet policy of threat and violence, but he said: "it must take careful stock of what remains of it. The vast Soviet military establishment has not been scrapped. The threat implicit in this huge aggregation of military power still casts an ominous shadow over the world." In these words he is arguing for continuing military aid abroad.

On closer examination, the foreign aid program is found to go mostly for military uses. The outright military spending asked is about three billion dollars. The largest single sum assigned to the economic field is really for defense; this is a billion, three hundred million. It is explained this is designed to help nations strengthen their economies, to the point where they can support the military establishments they are now acquiring.

The kind of aid that aims at combatting communism by raising standards of living is relatively quite small. The sum destined for what is called "development assistance", which includes the all-important field of agriculture, is a hundred and seventy millions, while the Point Four program of technical assistance is a hundred and fifty-seven million.

This may be the wrong time to call attention to the small emphasis on economic aid. If Congress, in an election year, balks at a program of predominantly military aid, it would balks still more at one predominantly non-military. And it may be that the Administration is hard at work making a whole new foreign policy, that takes full account of the new nature of the cold war. If so, the time to judge its policy is not now, when only an interim request for funds is being made. However, there is no evidence in the interim request that a bold and imaginative approach is in preparation. Kowledge of it certainly is not clearly reflected in the message.

Word for Today

There is some objection, in Congress, to the price tag on the new foreign aid program. H.G. Wells said, "Nothing is dear, if it is good." The issue would appear to be a question of relative values. John Heywood observed, "A piece of a kid is worth two of a cat. One leg of a lark is worth the whole body of a kite."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

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The program faces strong opposition in Congress. Republican Leader Knowland said he "does not look with favor" on commitments for 10 years, "except as to specific public works projects that maybe approved by Congress." Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said it seemed to him that President Eisenhower had asked for too much money. "committee hearings," he said, "should reveal how much the figure should be cut."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is some objection, in Congress, to the price tag on the new foreign aid program. H. G. Wells said, "Nothing is dear, if it is good." The issue would appear to be a question of relative values. John Heywood observed, "A piece of a kid is worth two of a cat. One leg of a lark is worth the whole body of a kite."

Good Night and Good Luck.

This is the news:

Hearings on President Eisenhower's new foreign aid program opened today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The first witness was Herbert Hoover, Jr., the acting secretary of state. Hoover said the program... calling for expenditure of nearly 5-billion dollars... is necessary to meet Russia's new economic offensive. He said authority to make long-range commitments would provide "a larger measure of flexibility." Strong opposition has been voiced to the President's request for this authority. Hoover explained that it would enable the government "to take prompt action in situations where assistance is wise, before others, hostile to free world objectives, exploit them dangerously." He emphasized that the rate of spending, under the new program, would remain about the same.

The Senate began debate today on a proposal for changing the Electoral College system. Under the present system, the presidential

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candidate receiving a plurality of the popular vote in any state, receives all of that state's electoral votes. / The proposed constitutional amendment, would divide the state's electoral votes more along the lines of the popular vote. / Today, Democratic Senator Douglas denounced the plan as an attempt by one-party states "to dominate the choice of President." / He said it would deprive city voters of fair representation, and create "chaos and confusion". Democratic Senator Barkley called for direct popular election of the president and vice president... doing away with the Electoral College system altogether.

Republican Senate Leader Knowland predicted today, that President Eisenhower will veto the farm bill, passed by the Senate last night, unless it is modified in the Senate-House conference committee. / He said Secretary of Agriculture Benson regards the measure... in its present form... "unworkable". / The bill includes the soil bank program requested by the President, but would increase the price supports for corn, cotton and wheat. / Farmers, moreover, would be required to take part in the soil bank, in order to qualify for these supports. The Administration favors a voluntary soil bank program.

This was primary day in Minnesota... with Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver fighting for the state's 28 votes at the Democratic national convention. The weather was ideal, and voting was heavy in the major cities, where Stevenson is supposed to have most of his strength. Voting in the rural areas got off to a slow start, then began picking up later in the day. The polls will be open for another hour, and there are no returns.

British Prime Minister Eden went before the House of Commons today, to report on plans for the visit to England next month of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev. Eden said the "primary object" of the visit is serious political discussion. Two of the 10 days that Khrushchev and Bulganin will be in England have been set aside for high-level talks. Eden said the Russian leaders would arrive at Portsmouth, aboard a Soviet warship, on April 18th.

France agreed today to recognize the independence of Tunisia. The protocol... signed by French and Tunisian representatives in Paris... calls for further talks next month, to define a relationship of inter-dependence, and to draw up a program of cooperation in

matters of defense and foreign affairs.

The American ambassador to France... Douglas Dillon... expressed American support today for French policies in North Africa. Dillon voiced the support in a speech before a meeting of the French Diplomatic Press Association. It was noted that Dillon repeatedly confined American support to "liberal" French policies. It was an adjective he said he borrowed from Premier Mollet's own description of France's program. He acknowledged, however, that the Algerian elections promised by Mollet, could not be held so long as disorders continued. Those who take part in "blind terrorism", he said, "should not for a moment imagine that they have the support of my government."

In New Delhi today, Prime Minister Nehru accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to visit the United States. Nehru said he would go to Washington the first week of July, "for a brief visit of three or four days."

In the Indian parliament today, Nehru attacked the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact. He said the Seato powers... at their recent meeting... took sides with Pakistan in the dispute over Kashmir. And the Baghdad Pact, he said, "has rent Arab unity asunder."

Britain accused the Communists today of trying to partition the Indo-China state of Laos. The British Foreign Office noted that Communist rebels had refused to surrender their control of two northern provinces, as called for by the agreement ending the Indo-China War.

The Chinese Nationalists today announced the first Communist bombardment of Quemoy in five months. The announcement said Communist artillery fired 45 rounds, but inflicted no damage on installations on the island. The Nationalists also said a Communist

naval raid on Matsu was repulsed. Five Red gunboats reportedly took part in the action.

Negotiations between Russia and Japan over a peace treaty were adjourned indefinitely today. The talks... which have been in progress in London for the last nine months... became deadlocked on the issue of Japanese territory occupied by Russia during World War Two.

The United States asked tonight for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider "the Palestine question". In requesting the council meeting, American Ambassador Lodge said border incidents were "recurring at a dangerous rate." Consequently, he asked for " urgent and early action by the Security Council to consider the situation now prevailing in the Palestine area."

Bob White

The charge that Khrushchev made against Stalin, in his celebrated speech in the secret meeting of the Communist party, was not that he had been a tyrant, but that he had been a mad tyrant. / This distinction should be made, if events in the Soviet Union are to be seen in perspective. / The tyrannical Communist dictatorship is not being destroyed, now that Stalin's reputation is being destroyed. The much-vaunted collective leadership is just another name for oligarchy, and the tyranny of an oligarchy can be just as tyrannical as that of a single despot.

This is true despite what Malenkov told British Labor Party leaders at a private dinner in London last night. He said that not only had collective leadership been established, but so had the right to dissent outside the collective leadership, without the dissenter being branded a traitor. / This may sound liberal, but it isn't. / In theory communists have always had the right of dissent before a party decision was reached. / They are supposed to be free to debate policy in party meetings to their heart's content. / But once the decision falls they must accept it, support it, and execute it - or else. / What Malenkov seemed to be saying was that this principle stands. It is a change from Stalinism that a premier whose policy is repudiated, as Malenkov's was, should remain alive. / It is notable that Malenkov has kept

his place as one of the oligarchy, and now is trusted with a mission to London to soften up the British for the coming visit of Krushchev and Bulganin.

In the days of the mad terror, he would have lost his head. Now, in a sense, he is Exhibit A that the mad terror is over. But he also is Exhibit A that there still is no true freedom to oppose in the Soviet Union. Malenkov had to confess in public the error of his ways. The error, you will recall, was to want the Five Year Plan to concentrate on consumer goods. He ate his words, he ate them publicly. He made a sorry figure eating them, and then he took up a humble position on the outskirts where he once had been Big Number One.

Foreign Minister Molotov is Exhibit B. He went through the same humiliation of public confession, not only once but several times. And he too kept a place in the oligarchy. But his way of doing it, like Malenkov's, is proof that dissent is not possible in the oligarchy. And dissent in the party, after policy is once decided, is just as tabu so far as we know. It must be, if the dictatorship is to work.

Malenkov, at the London dinner, said Russia had been "cleaned up". But when he said: "We have effectively prevented the repetition of the Stalin dictatorship", and was asked to tell in detail how it was done, he answered

only: "We have done it."

What device could have been invented to prevent the dictatorship of an oligarchy turning into the dictatorship of a madman, which it once did, or even into the dictatorship of a single man who is not insane, is hard to imagine. ~~Under the Communist system, which is based on dictatorship, such a device could hardly work. The only real curb to tyranny is the democratic control of the leadership. Nobody pretends that this has been established in Russia, or is on the horizon, or even just beyond the horizon.~~

There are several theories as to the motives behind the Kremlin decision to destroy the Stalin myth. One is that it was done altogether for its effect on foreign opinion, which no doubt will be great. It will do much to promote the united-front strategy in France, Italy and other countries, with communist or socialist strength. Maybe England is to be the first testing ground for the new line when Khrushchev and Bulganin arrive. If the Labor Party falls for it, then indeed the anti-Communist coalition will soon go to pieces, the Kremlin will triumph and the United States will be left in hazardous semi-isolation.

Another theory is that the anti-Stalin drive had domestic motives, and that Krushchev and his colleagues found they had to break the hold Stalin

had on Soviet minds before they could control those minds themselves.

Still another theory is that the army ordered it. ~~The public admission that Tukachevsky and his staff colleagues were executed on trumped-up charges points that way. But so far the evidence strongly indicates that the party leaders are masters of Marshal Zhukov, not the other way around.~~

~~However,~~ Some role for the army in the story cannot be denied. One of the still dark chapters in that story is the execution of Beria. When Stalin died Beria was the one heir who had a private army. He commanded the forces built up by the secret police. It appears that he surrounded Moscow with his forces and was about to seize power. Then suddenly he found himself under arrest and was whisked off to a treason trial and death. This would not have been possible if the other heirs had not been able to rely on the regular army. And they may well have paid a price for that aid, and it may have been this open repudiation of Stalin's misdeeds.

But it would be absurd to suggest that the Russian army is demanding the dismantling of the dictatorship. If the army aspires to power, it will need the dictatorship itself. And, I might add, it would feel at home in it.

Word for Today

The Soviet leaders are debunking Stalin. John Milton once wrote, "It is lawful, and hath been held so through all ages, for anyone who has the power to call to account a tyrant." But Thomas Jefferson said, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Hearings on President Eisenhower's new foreign aid program opened today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The first witness was Herbert Hoover, Jr., the acting secretary of state. Hoover said the program.. calling for expenditure of nearly 5 - billion dollars..is necessary to meet Russia's new economic offensive. He said authroity to make long-range commitments would provide "a larger measure of flexibility." Strong opposition has been voiced to the President's request for this authroity. Hoover explained that it would unable the government "to take prompt action in situations where assistance is wise before others, hostile to free world objectives, exploit them dangerously." He emphasized that the rate of spending, under the new program, would reaain about the same.

The Senate began today on a proposal for changing the Electoral College system. Under the present system, the presidential candidate receiving a plurality of the popular vote in any state receives all of that state's electoral votes. The proposed constitutional amendment would divide the state's electoral votes more along the lines of the popular vote. Today, Democratic Seantor Douglas denounced the plan as an attempt by one-party states "to dominate the choice of President." He said it would deprive city voters of fair representation and create "chaos and confusion". Democratic Senator Barkley caled for direct popular election of the president and vice president..doing away with the Electoral College system altogether.

Republican Senate Leader Knowland predicted today that President Eisenhower will veto the farm bill passed by the Senate last night, unless it is

modified in the Senate-House conference committee. He said Secretary of Agriculture Benson regards the measure..in its present form.."unworkable". The bill includes the soil bank program requested by the President, but would increase the price supports for corn, cotton and wheat. Farmers, moreover, would be required to take part in the soil bank in order to qualify for these supports. The Administration favors a voluntary soil bank program.

This was primary day in Minnesota...with Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver fighting for the state's 28 votes at the Democratic national convention. The weather was ideal, and voting was heavy in the major cities, where Stevenson is supposed to have most of his strength. Voting in the rural areas got off to a slow start, then began picking up later in the day. The polls will be open for another hour, and there are no returns.

British Prime Minister Eden went before the House of Commons today, to report on plans for the visit to England next month of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev. Eden said the "primary object" of the visit is serious political discussion. Two of the 10 days that Khurshchev and Bulganin will be in England have been set aside for high-level talks. Eden said the Russian leaders would arrive at Portsmouth, aboard a Soviet warship, on April 18th.

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and death. This would not have been possible if the other heirs had not been able to rely on the regular army. And they may well have paid a price for that aid, and it may have been this open repudiation of Stalin's misdeeds.

But it would be absure to suggest that the Russian army is demanding the dismantling of the dictatorship. If the army aspires to power, it will need the dictatorship itslef. And, I might add, it would feel right at home in it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Hite.

HITE :COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., March 21, 1956

This is the news:

The United States tonight made public the text of the resolution it will submit to the United Nations Security Council, for preserving [redacted] peace in the Middle East. The resolution... which probably will be submitted to the council on Monday... asks United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold to undertake a survey of the Palestine situation, and arrange for the adoption of measures that would lead to a lessening of tensions between Israel and the Arab states. Three measures are suggested in the draft resolution. They are: Withdrawal of Israeli and Arab forces from the armistice demarcation lines, full freedom of movement along those armistice lines, and in the defensive areas of either side, and establishment of local arrangements to prevent border incidents. The resolution states that continuance of the <u>present</u> situation "is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

President Eisenhower said at his news conference today that any major conflict in the Middle East "would be a catastrophe to the world."

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He said the United States is trying to make the Middle East countries see that their best interest lies in mediation. He added that he will confer tonight with Secretary of State Dulles, who is just back from his Asian tour. In Tel Aviv today, the Israeli prime minister... David Ben Gurion... told a group of American editors that Premier Nasser of Egypt is a prisoner of his military junta, and that Nasser may be forced to make war on Israel. Ben Gurion called the situation "very serious".

President Eisenhower... at his news conference... warned that in this country, the segregation dispute must not be regarded as "a tremendous fight that is going to separate Americans." He said: "Again I plead for understanding, for really sympathetic consideration of a problem that is far larger than most of us realize." Yet, he said, "it is incumbent on all the South to show some progress" toward complying with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Eisenhower said he would want to "study" the returns from the Minnesota primary, before commenting on Senator Kefauver's upset victory over Adlai Stevenson. But he brushed off Kefauver's suggestion

that the vote reflected a revolt against his agricultural program. Mr. Eisenhower indicated... strongly... that he will veto the farm bill, if it reaches him in its present form. He called it an "unworkable" measure, and expressed hope that it will be improved by the Senate-House conference committee.

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The Atomic Energy Commission announced tonight, that Russia exploded [redacted] "another nuclear device within the past few days." [redacted] The announcement gave no details.

The United States proposed an experiment in international disarmament today, with as much as 30-thousand square miles of territory in this country and Russia, set aside for the test. The proposal was made by Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special assistant on disarmament, at the current arms conference in London. The territory, in the pilot experiment, would be patrolled by inspection teams, made up of representatives of the United States, Russia, Canada, Britain and France. (These are the five powers represented on the United Nations subcommittee on disarmament.) The territory would serve as a kind of laboratory, for the testing of disarmament controls. Stassen suggested that the area include... among other installations... at least one seaport and an airfield. The inspection teams would be allowed to carry out tests of port control, make aerial pictures and report back to the U.N. subcommittee. So far, Russia has not reacted to the American proposal.

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today that the Air Force has been assigned overall responsibility for developing the intercontinental ballistic missile. He revealed further, that the Air Force is engaged in three ballistic missile projects---development of the "Atlas" and the "Titan", both intercontinental rockets, and the "Thor", an intermediate missile, with a 15-hundred-mile range. Quarles said the Air Force is giving these projects "the highest priority".

On Cyprus, a time bomb was found today in the bed of Sir John Harding, the British governor of the island. The bomb failed because of faulty construction. It had been hidden in the mattress. ~~A Greek Cypriot... employed at Government House... is being sought for questioning.~~

A British soldier was killed on Cyprus today, by a bomb hurled at the patrol car in which he was riding. Two suspects were arrested.

A new incident was reported today on the border of India and Pakistan. Pakistan charged that Indian troops fired on its border police. It said the police returned the fire. No casualties were reported.

Fighting is reported to have broken out between rival Nationalist groups in Algeria. The reports vary. Reuters says at least 33 Moslems were massacred in a mountain village, in reprisal for the murder of three Nationalist guerrillas. The Associated Press reports the discovery... by French authorities... of 20 political assassinations among the Moslem population. ~~A.P. says the conflict appears to be between the National Algerian Movement and the National Liberation Front.~~

Edward R. Murrow: March 21, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The speech Ambassador Dillon made in Paris yesterday, in praise of France's liberal policy in North Africa was remarkable because it succeeded in being both anti-colonial and pro-French. It was pro-French enough to give genuine gratification to the French, and it did it without ruining our standing with colonial peoples. Ordinarily it would take magic to manage this in a single speech. Mr. Dillon did not use magic, he took advantage of the first moment in France's modern colonial history when our sincerest congratulations could be offered. Morocco and Tunis have both been granted their independence.

Obviously Mr. Dillon was not acting on his own. It was the State Department that seized upon the first moment when France could be so heartily praised. The department has been torn by a continual difference between those who want us to support our allies despite their colonial troubles - on the ground that it is imperative to keep our allies - and those who see the necessity of our competing for leadership of colonial peoples with the Kremlin. ~~Before Morocco was granted independence, the pro-French element couldn't out-argue the anti-colonial element. So we said nothing about our support of France. When Morocco was given its independence, the two factions in Washington could agree on a message congratulating France for this one act.~~

But ~~this did no good. It annoyed the French, who thought we were pressuring them to do for Tunis, and even Algeria, what had been done for Morocco.~~ But when Tunisia also won its independence, the two factions in Washington could ~~agree on giving France a resounding vote of approval.~~

The Dillon speech ~~is something more than this.~~ It contains an important formula, one that presumably will apply to all our allies having colonial troubles. We favor liberal policies, we approve negotiations and elections, and we roundly denounce terrorism. This came out in what Mr. Dillon had to say about Algeria. He recognized that Algeria is part of France, and admitted that not everyone in the United States understood it to be. Then he warmly recommended the way of negotiations. The Algerian problem he saw as one of co-existence, between eight million Moslems and a million, two hundred thousand French residents. He welcomed the French proposal of negotiations between the two communities, with elections to choose the negotiators. "But we all know" he went on to say, "that elections cannot take place while disorder reigns. My countrymen" he declared, "have always been shocked by blind acts of terrorism, and those who take part in such activity, should not for a moment imagine they have the support of my government, or of any segment of our public opinion."

This endorsement of negotiations pleased most of the French in France but not the French in Algeria. These latter are confirmed die-hards in opposing concessions to the Moslems. ~~Incidentally, let me say, they spend lavishly in France to support conservatives and Right Wing extremists like the Poujadists.~~ They believe that negotiations are bound to end white supremacy, and ultimately bring about severance from France. This might be called the French version of the white-supremacy issue. But this time the State Department could displease the Algerian French without displeasing the French government and the bulk of French opinion.

It remains to be seen whether the new formula will apply everywhere. If it does, it would seem to line us up against the terrorists on Cyprus, and on the side of the British so long as they keep their promise to negotiate when order is restored.

The Dillon speech had still further importance; it brought back sweetness and light in our relations with France. The French have been growing sour toward us for a long time. For example, they are strongly against the Bagdad Pact, which they think Washington made largely for military reasons. It split the Arab world and infuriated Colonel Nasser in Egypt, with the result that he stepped up his propaganda in North Africa and

multiplied the French difficulties.

Foreign Minister Pinaud felt driven to make two quite sinister statements. He said that apparently America was hoping to fall heir to the mastery of North Africa. And he said that our policy toward the Soviet Union went too far for him to follow. That is, he rocked the coalition boat. Premier Mollet, on his visit to Sir Anthony Eden in London ten days ago, was considerably quieted down. Now we have at long last broken silence about supporting France.

We were able to do this because France finally took a bold and liberal course in North Africa, so the merit is France's, not ours. But it is a merit on the part of Washington that it has put into words where we do stand on the independence movements in the colonies of our allies, with special reference to terrorism when that enters the picture. It looks as though we may have finally hammered out a policy on what has been a baffling subject.

Word for Today

Ambassador Dillon sought... diplomatically... to reconcile two conflicting loyalties. Edmund Burke said, "All government, indeed every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise." James Russell Lowell did not agree. "Compromise," he said, makes a good umbrella... but a poor roof."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Obviously Mr. Dillon was not acting on his own. It was the State Department that siezed upon the first moment when France could be so heartily praised. The department has been torn by a continual difference between those who want us to support our allies despite their colonial troubles - on the ground that it is imperative to keep our allies - and those who see the necessity of our competing for leadership of colonial peoples with the Kremlin.

The Dillon sppech contains an important formula, one that presumably will apply to all our allies having colonial troubles. We favor liberal policies, we approve negotiations and elections, and we roundly denounce terrorism. This came out in what Mr. Dillon had to say about Algeria. He recognized that Algeria is part of France, and admitted that not everyone in the United States understood it to be. Then he warmly recommended the way of negotiations. The Algerian problem he saw as one of co-existence between eight million

Moslems and a million, two hundred thousand French residents. He welcomed the French proposal of negotiations between the two communities, with elections to choose the negotiators. "But we all know" he went on to say, "that elections cannot take place while disorder reigns. My countrymen" he declared, "have always been shocked by blind acts of terrorism, and those who take part in such activity should not for a moment imagine they have the support of my government or of any segment of our public opinion."

This endorsement of negotiations pleased most of the French in France but not the French in Algeria. These latter are confirmed die-hards in opposing concessions to the Moslems. They believe that negotiations are bound to end white supremacy, and ultimately bring about severance from France. This might be called the French version of the white-supremacy issue. But this time the State Department could displease the Algerian French without displeasing the French government and the bulk of French opinion.

It remains to be seen whether the new formula will apply everywhere. If it does, it would seem to line us up against the terrorists on Cyprus, and on the side of the British so long as they keep their promise to negotiate when order is restored.

The Dillon speech had still further importance; it brought back sweetness and light in our relations with France. The French have been growing sour toward us for a long time. For example, they are strongly against the Baghdad Pact, which they think Washington made largely for military reasons. It split the Arab world and infuriated Colonel Nasser in Egypt, with the result that he stepped up his propaganda in North Africa and multiplied the French difficulties.

Foreign Minister Pinaud felt driven to make two quite sinister statements. He said that apparently America was hoping to fall heir to the mastery of

North Africa. And he said that our policy toward the Soviet Union went too far for him to follow. That is, he rocked the coalition boat. Premier Mollet, on his visit to Sir Anthony Eden in London ten days ago, was considerably quieted down. Now we have at long last broken silence about supporting France.

We were able to do this because France finally took a bold and liberal course in North Africa, so the merit is France's, not ours. But it is a merit on the part of Washington that it has put into words where we do stand on the independence movements in the colonies of our allies, with special reference to terrorism when that enters the picture. It looks as though we hay have finally hammered out a policy on what has been a baffling subject.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Ambassador Dillon sought,.diplomatically..to reconcile two conflicting loyalties. Edmund Burke said, "All government, indeed every virtue and every prudent act, is founded on compromise." James Russell Lowell did not agree "Compromise", he said, makes a good umbrella..but a poor roof."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., March 22, 1956

This is the news:

France has proposed a meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France, to discuss Middle East policy. French Foreign Minister Pineau suggests that the talks be held in Paris, during the spring meeting of the ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. [That meeting usually is held early in May.] A State Department spokesman says the French government made the proposal "informally", and no final decisions have been made. The spokesman was asked whether President Eisenhower plans to ask Congress for authority to intervene militarily in the Middle East, should intervention... in his opinion... be warranted. The spokesman said he had no knowledge of plans for such a request.

At the United Nations, a special session of the Security Council has been called for Monday... to take up an American resolution, designed to lessen tensions in the Middle East. Specifically, the

resolution asks the U.N. secretary general... Dag Hammarskjold... to make a survey of the Middle East situation, with a view to reducing tensions between Israel and the Arab states. Informed sources at the United Nations say that if the resolution is approved, Hammarskjold will leave for the Middle East late next week, and stay for about three weeks.

Secretary of State Dulles reported to President Eisenhower... and Republican and Democratic congressional leaders today, on his 19-day Asian tour. Republican Senator Bridges said Mr. Dulles made "a moderately optimistic" report.

My colleague, Charles Von Fremd, who covers the White House, has obtained a story from an Administration source which has a direct bearing on the troubled international situation. For that story, we switch to Washington and Charles von Fremd.

(piece runs 4:25, ends on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in New York)

Dispatches from Tunisia report the heaviest action there in three years. / At least 70 rebels, out of a group estimated at 200, were killed in Southern Tunisia today by French fighter planes and troops. / The fighters flew low and machine-gunned scattered rebel forces as they tried to escape. / In Tunis, police used tear gas to break up a demonstration by several thousand Arab nationalists. Forty of the demonstrators were arrested. Tunisia was granted independence yesterday, but within the framework of inter-dependence with France.

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The Senate majority leader... Lyndon Johnson... said today that the Democrats will insist on high price supports in the farm bill, despite the possibility of a presidential veto. Johnson made his prediction after a talk with House Speaker Rayburn. Separate farm bills have been passed by the Senate and the House. On Monday, House and Senate conferees will start work on a compromise measure.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith today urged amendment of the Constitution, so that the President and Vice President may be nominated... and elected... by direct popular vote, instead of under the Electoral College system. Mrs. Smith said that under the present system, it is practically impossible for a woman to be nominated. "Yet the majority of voters," she said, "are women." She suggested a good start would be for qualified women to enter the preferential primaries.

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Harry Flannery

Word for Today

It would seem that in dealing with the problem of the Middle East, the United States is following the counsel of Publilius Syrus, who said, "Nothing can be done hastily and prudently." But too much delay will not do. For in Vergil's words, "Whatever the issue, we shall share one common danger, one safety."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday , March 22, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... My colleague Charles von Fremd, who covers the White House, has obtained a story from an Administration source which has a direct bearing on the troubled international situation. For that story, we switch to Washington and Charles von Fremd.

VON FREMD: Ed, I learned today that President Eisenhower may make one or more trips abroad in the future, possibly during this 1956 Presidential election year. That sounds surprising, I know, when applied to a man who six months ago had a heart attack and who already has said rather flatly he plans to do very little campaigning in his bid for re-election this fall. Nevertheless, from a completely responsible source I learned that Mr. Eisenhower is seriously considering conferences abroad while still in office, visiting other countries in the role of an ambassador for world peace. The same road block that has stopped such trips before, with the exception of the summit meeting in Geneva, still exists; but Mr. Eisenhower thinks he knows a way to get around it. It's this: He would want assurances in advance that the pomp and ceremony, the protocol and diplomatic rituals, the rigid and tiresome schedule normally expected and imposed during a visit of state will be eliminated. He will go only if his visits can be casual and informal, if he can visit one country and not be bound to visit others, regardless of how friendly they are, in the same geographical area. The President himself is in the process of breaking this tradition. Next week he will be host to the President of Mexico and the Prime Minister of Canada at the resort town of White Sulphur Spring in West Virginia, where the official group will be small, the discussions entirely informal, in a relaxed atmosphere away from the formal agendas of official Washington.

In July he will be host to Prime Minister

Nehru of India. This correspondent has learned the conversations between these two important men will not take place in Washington but at some quiet, secluded point away from the formalities of this nation's capital. This is an entirely new approach to peacetime meetings of international leaders, but it is an innovation which would seem ideally suited for Mr. Eisenhower's particular talents. He has long been known both as a military and civilian leader to be most effective when earnestly expounding his own genuine beliefs in informal talks. This was never more evident that during last July's summit meeting in Geneva, when he all but overwhelmed startled Russian leaders at informal evening parties with his off-hand but sincere approach to the needs and ways of finding a lasting peace. He was unable to generate this same atmosphere at the large square conference table during the formal sessions.

Why is Mr. Eisenhower considering foreign informal conferences? Well, the President agreed to seek re-election ... or, rather, election in '52 for one primary reason: because he believed he could aid the cause of peace. He would need a large measure of false modesty not to recognize the unique position he holds in the world today. Even among some nations who often have doubts about American intentions and actions Mr. Eisenhower enjoys tremendous personal popularity. At a time when Khrushchev and Bulganin are winning numerous friends in many parts of the world with their beaming, waving road company tour, it would help Western relations with the free world immeasurably if President Eisenhower lent his considerable sincerity and charm to convincing heads of nations and the citizens of the countries that the United States and her allies do desperately desire nothing but world peace.

Nehru, who extended the invitation to the Russians, is almost certain to extend a similar one to President Eisenhower in July. On the informal basis it would probably be accepted. It would quite possibly lead to other meetings with leaders of various nations.

These things I learned today. Now, on the basis of this news, it is possible to speculate on what repercussions such informal overseas meetings of the future might cause. Obviously, if such conferences did strengthen world peace, Mr. Eisenhower's contributions would be mighty indeed. But, also, if these trips occur during (sic) Election Day year, the President's actions would inevitably have a political effect here at home. Democrats would probably scream "demagoguery", just as they did after Mr. Eisenhower's famous promise of "If elected, I shall go to Korea" in 1952. It probably would give added impetus to the Chief Executive's campaign, illustrating that he is both healthy and actively attempting to seek what everyone wants most - a permanent peace.

From a Republican viewpoint, election year trips abroad seeking a lasting peace would not only promote the hopes of Americans but, on a loftier plane, those of all freedom-loving peoples. The final decision will not be reached until after the President has visited with Nehru in this country in July, but it is being seriously considered at the White House and may well prove to be the most important decision the director of this Administration has made.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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KRAMER: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., March 23, 1956

This is the news:

The State Department has released the text of the speech Secretary Dulles will make to the nation tonight on his Asian tour. Here are some of the things Mr. Dulles will say. The leaders of the 10 countries he visited are "quite aware" of the danger of penetration by international Communism. They know that the economic lures of Communism "generally go with a hook and line that leads to Moscow and Peiping." The spot in the Far East where conflict threatens most is the Formosa area. The Chinese Nationalists... and the South Koreans... are willing to make almost any sacrifice to restore freedom to their countries as a whole. But the will to sacrifice "is tempered by knowledge that modern war creates such widespread devastation... so many evils... that it provides no clear solution to any problem." The new foreign aid program should be approved. It provides the margin of difference "between a world environment which is friendly and one which is corroded by massive discontents,

dangerous both to us and to the discontented." CBS Radio will broadcast Dulles' speech at 10:30 tonight, Eastern Time. OVER MOST OF THESE (STATIONS,)

Pakistan became a republic today within the British Commonwealth. Ceremonies marking the birth of the Islamic republic were attended by special envoys from 50 countries. The Soviet representative... First Deputy Premier Mikoyan... took the occasion to say that Russia hopes for "mutually beneficial cooperation" with Pakistan in the economic field. At a reception in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov indicated that Russia is ready to supply Pakistan with technical aid.

Tragedy marred the celebration in one city in Pakistan. Thirty persons were killed when a bridge collapsed. Fifty other persons were injured.

Britain said today it had information that "a considerable number" of Egyptian Army personnel are being trained by Russian military experts in Poland. The British foreign office said: "We are placing reliance in these reports." A foreign office spokesman confirmed that Britain has plans "which could be put into action very rapidly" in case war breaks out between Israel and the Arab states. The spokesman said

that in implementing these plans... to suppress such a war... Britain believes it would have the support of the United States and France.

Reuters reports tonight that the Sudan... the southern neighbor of Egypt... is considering an offer by Czechoslovakia to sell it arms. Negotiations are reported in progress with the Sudanese defense ministry.

In Paris, the French cabinet today approved a series of decrees designed to improve the living standards of the Arab population of Algeria. The cabinet acted under the special powers bill, passed recently by the National Assembly.

In Washington, the State Department has cancelled a foreign tour of the Symphony of the Air... after receiving complaints that some of the musicians in the orchestra are Communists. The tour would have been made next fall, on behalf of the United States cultural program. The orchestra made a similar tour of the Far East last summer, under the sponsorship of the State Department, and was a smash hit. None of the alleged Communists... or Communist sympathizers... was named.

There was talk today of inducing Senate Majority Leader Johnson to run for the Democratic presidential nomination. Senator Mansfield of Montana made a speech on the Senate floor, praising Johnson as "the great leader of the Democratic team in the Senate." Senator Ellender of Louisiana said he would be "100 percent" for Johnson for the Democratic nomination. Ellender predicted the South would never go for Senator Kefauver's views on civil rights.

~~Kefauver held a news conference in California today... and said~~ the major issues are President Eisenhower's policies and the failure of the Republicans to carry out their promises. He referred specifically to Republican promises to labor, the farm problem, and what he called the lack of a strong foreign policy.

In Chicago, Adlai Stevenson said that in trying to get the Democratic nomination, he was not going to try to out-promise anyone. He told reporters, "If I don't think 100 percent of parity is desirable, I'm not going to say so. If the people vote against me, then my ~~communications have~~ failed... or they don't like what I've got."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today he could not conceive of President Eisenhower signing a farm bill, like the one passed by the Senate last week. At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty said he knows of "no change at all" in the President's view, that the Senate bill is unworkable. In Chicago, a rumor that the Administration might be willing to compromise on price supports for wheat, touched off a buying spree today on the Board of Trade. Wheat futures shot up more than 5 cents a bushel. The present support price for wheat is 76 percent of parity; the Senate bill would support wheat, produced for domestic food consumption, at 100 percent of parity.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower hopes to have a week's vacation at Augusta, starting April 9th or 10th. Mr. Eisenhower plans to be back in Washington in time to throw out the first ball, of the local baseball season, on April 17th. The game will be between the Yankees and the Senators.

Edward R. Murrow: March 23, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

No silence could be deeper than that of the Administration over any plans to implement the Three Power declaration of 1950 on keeping the peace in the Middle East. That was a clear and worthy declaration, which if read in context with what is now happening, could hardly be bettered - that is insofar as its rhetoric is concerned. But it was born without teeth. Newsmen now understandably believe something will be done to give it teeth. That is why they keep pressing for information about Administration plans to go to Congress.

But they get no information. At his Wednesday news conference President Eisenhower twice avoided being drawn out on this subject. Yesterday a bi-partisan conference was held by the President and Secretary Dulles with Senate leaders. To their surprise the Senators were told nothing about the Middle East, in fact it wasn't mentioned. But for that matter, neither was Cyprus, or the President's foreign aid program. The meeting was devoted altogether to hearing a travelogue by the returned diplomat, the Secretary of State.

Newsmen then assumed that a meeting of top defense, State Department and intelligence advisers called for today would hammer out a Middle Eastern policy. But the meeting was postponed, and the White House let it be

known that it was to be a routine meeting which would not deal with the Middle East in any way.

The one hard fact that points to an approaching commitment by Washington is in a recent statement by Sir Anthony Eden. He said three-power discussion had resulted in agreement, about which more could not be said because it involved constitutional procedures in other countries. That is the formula often used by Europeans to explain that the United States usually doesn't take major actions without congressional authority. The remark explains why newsmen think the President, if the emergency gets worse, will go to Congress for standby authority to use American forces in the Middle East.

But obviously the British themselves don't believe an adequate agreement has been reached, for high British officials are openly prodding Washington to act. One official is quoted as saying: "Almost without noticing it we have passed from the post-war to the pre-war era. We know it. We hope you know it in Washington." British officials are reported to doubt whether President Eisenhower is being told just what the chances of war are, and what the effect would be on our European allies if the oil of the Middle East should be cut off or lost. Some officials in London no longer say if war begins, but when war begins. And the British, for their part, are taking

strong measures to apply force in the Middle East at twenty-four hour notice, with troops, planes and ships. But while they do this they also point out that these forces would not have to be used if the United States were prepared to act and everyone knew we were prepared to act.

At the time the 1950 declaration was made, arms in the Middle East had not become the critical problem. The Soviet Union had not decided to back the Arabs against Israel and supply Egypt with weapons and with fighter and bomber planes. A three-power declaration, even without teeth, seemed to be enough. Here is its final paragraph: "The three governments (that is, the United States, Britain and France) take this opportunity of declaring their deep interest in, and their desire to promote, the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the area, and their unalterable opposition to the use of force, or threat of force, between any states in the area. The three governments, should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation."

This declaration, being without teeth, now has no further value. The Soviet Union is in the picture, Israel is clamoring for arms to offset

Egypt's newly acquired air power, and the British, who know the region best of all, are convinced that war is coming unless the United States commits itself publicly to uphold the declaration.

This reporter does not wish to imply that the silence of the Administration means that it will not ask Congressional support under the right circumstances. What it is doing is to go first to the United Nations, somewhat as the declaration of 1950 promised. We introduced the resolution in the security council that will send Secretary General Hammarskjold back to the Middle East on minor armistice problems, but also with broad and vague powers to find ways of easing the tension. His mission has the benefit of Soviet approval. It has one probable advantage, it may buy a month's time.

The Secretary General would normally report to the Security Council at its next Regular meeting, a month or so from now. If he accomplished something, so much the better. If he failed, the President then could go to Congress for the standby authority. And his case would be the stronger for having tried the United Nations first. If this is the schedule, it would explain the silence of the Administration.

Word for Today

Events in the Middle East are moving apace... and diplomats are perplexed. Mark Twain, who was a humorist, had a simple solution for all such problems. "By and by," he said, "when each nation has 20-thousand battleships and 5-million soldiers, we shall all be safe. And the wisdom of statesmanship shall stand confirmed."

Goodnight and good luck!

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The State Department has released the text of the speech Secretary Dulles will make to the nation tonight on his Asian tour. Here are some of the t things Mr. Dull s will say. The leaders of the 10 countries he visited are "Quite aware" of the danger of penetration by international Communism. They know that the economic lures of Communism " generally go with a hook and line that leads to Moscow and Peiping." The spot in the Far East where conflict threatens most is the Formosa area. The Chinese Nationalists..and the South Koreans..are willing to make almo t anysacrifice to restore freedom to their countries as a whole. But the will tosacrifice "is tempered by knowledge that modern war creates such widespread devastation..so many e ils..that it provides no clear solution to any problem." The new foreign aid program should be approved. It provides the margin of difference "between a world enviornment which is friendly and one which is corroded by massive discontents, dangerous both to us and to the discontended." CBS Radio will brodcast Dulles' speech at 10:30 tonight, Eastern Time, over most of these stations.

Pakistan became a republic today within the British Commonwealth. Ceremonies marking the birth of the Islamic republic were attended by special envoys from 50 countries. The Soviet representative..First Deputy Premier Mikoyan ..took the occasion to say that Russia hopes for "mutually beneficial cooperation" with Pakistan in the economic field

At a reception in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov indicated that Russia is ready to supply Pakistan with technical aid.

Tragedy marred the celebration in one city in Pakistan. Thirty persons were killed when a bridge collapsed. Fifty other persons were injured.

Britain said today it had the information that "a considerable number" of Egyptian Army personnel are being trained by Russian military experts in Poland. The British foreign office said: "We are placing reliance in these reports." A foreign office spokesman confirmed that Britain has plans "which could be put into action very rapidly", in case war breaks out between Israel and the Arab states. The spokesman said that in implementing these plans..to suppress such a war..Britain believes it would have the support of the United States and France.

Reuters reports tonight that the Sudan..the southern neighbor of Egypt.. is considering an offer by Czechoslovakia to sell it arms. Negotiations are reported in progress with the Sudanese defense ministry.

In Paris, the French cabinet today approved a series of decrees designed t inprove the living standards of the Arab population of Algeria. The cabinet acted under the special powers bill, passed recently by the National Assembly.

In Washington, the State Department has cancelled a foreign tour of the Symphony of the Air..after receiving complaints that some of the musicians in the orchestra are communists. The tour would have been made next fall, on behalf of the United States cultural program. The orchestra made a similar tour of the Far East last summer, under the sponsorship of the State Department, and was a smash hit. None of the alleged Communists..or the Communist sympathizers..was named.

There was talk today of including Senate Majority Leader Johnson to run for the Democratic presidential nomination. Senator Mansfield of Montana made a speech on the Senate floor, praising Johnson as "the great leader of the Democratic team in the Senate." Senator Ellender of Louisiana said he would be "100 percent" for Johnson for the Democratic nomination. Ellender predicted the South would never go for Senator Kefauver's views on civil rights.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today he could not conceive of President Eisenhower signing a farm bill like the one passed by the Senate last week. At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty said he knows of "no change at all" in the President's view that the Senate bill is unworkable. In Chicago, a a rumor that the Administration might be willing to compromise on price supports for wheat, touched off a buying spree today on the Board of Trade. Wheat futures shot up more than 5 cents a bushel. The present support price for wheat is 76 percent of parity; the Senate bill would support wheat produced for domestic food consumption at 100 percent of parity.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower hopes to have a week's vacation at Augusta, starting April 9th or 10th. Mr. Eisenhower plans to be back in Washington in time to throw out the first ball of the local baseball season on April 17th. The game will be between the Yankees and the Senators.

No silence could be deeper than that of the Administration over any plans to implement the Three Power declaration of 1950 on keeping the peace in the Middle East. That was a clear ond worthy declaration, which if read in context with what is now happening, could hardly be bettered - that is insofar as its rhetoric is concerned. But it was born without teeth.

Newsmen now underatandably believe something will be done to give it teeth. That is why they keep pressing for information about Administration plans to go to Congress.

But they get no information. At this Wednesday news conference President Eisenhower twice avoided being drawn out on this subject. Yesterday a bi-partiann conference was held by the President and Secretary Dulles with Senate leaders. To their surprise the Senators were told nothing about the Middle East, in fact it wasn't mentioned. But for that matter, neither was Cyprus ,

or the President's foreign aid program. The meeting was devoted altogether to hearing a travelogue by the tururned diplomat, the Secretary of State.

Newsmen then assumed that a meeting of top defense, State Department and intelligence adivsers called for today would hammer out a Middle Eastern policy. But the meeting was postponed, and the White House let it be known that it was to be a routine meeting which would not deal with the Middle East in any way.

The one hard fact that points to an approaching commitment by Washington is in a recent statement by Sir Anthony Eden. He said three-power discussion had resulted in agreement, about which more could not be said because it involved constitutional procedures in other countries. That is the formula often used by Europeans to explain that the United States usually doesn't take ajor actions without congressional authority. The remark explains why newsmen think the President, if the emergency gets worse, will go to Congress for standby authority to use American forces in the Middle East.

But obviously the British themselves don't believe an adequate agreement has beenreached, for high British officials are openly prodding Washington to act. One official is quoted as sa ing: "Almost without noticing it we have passed from the post-war to the pre-war era. We know it. We hope you know it in Washington." British officials are reported to doubt whether President Eisenhower is being told just what the chances of war are, and what the effect would be on our European allies if the oil of the Middle East should be cut off or lost. Some officials in London no longer say if war begins, but when war begins. And the British, for their part, are taking strong measures to apply force in the Middle East at twenty-four hour notice, with troops, planes and ships. But while they do this, they also point out that these forces would not have to be used if the United States were prepared to act and everyone know we were prepared to act.

At the time the 1950 declaration was made, arms in the Middle East had not become the critical problem. The Soviet Union had not decided to back the Arabs against Israel and supply Egypt with weapons and with fighter and bomber planes. A three-power declaration, even without teeth, seemed to be enough. Here is its final paragraph: "The three governments (that is, the United States, Britain and France) take this opportunity of declaring their deep interest in, and theirdesire to promote, the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the area, and their unalterable oppositionn to the use of force, or threat of force, between any states in the area. The three should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers of armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent suc violation.

This declaration, being without teeth, now has no further value. The Soviet Union is in the picture, Israel is clamoring for arms to offset Egypt's newly acquired air power, and the British, who know the region best of all, are convinced that war is coming unless the United States commits itself publicly to uphold the declaration.

This reporter does not wish to imply that the silence of the Administration means that it will not ask Congressional support under the right circumstances. That it is doing is to go first to the United Nations, somewhat as the declaration of 1950 promised. He introduced the resolution in the security council that will send Secretary General Hammarskjold back to the Middle East on minor armistice problems, but also with broad and vague powers to find ways af easing the tension. His mission has the benefit of Soviet arproval. It has one probably advantage, it may buy a month's time.

The Secretary General would normally report to the Security Council at its next regular meeting, a month or so from now. If he accomplished something, so much the better. If he failed, the President then could go to Congress for the standby authority. And his case would be the stronger for having tried the United Nations first. If this is the schedule, it would explain the silence of the Amministration.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Events in the Middle East are moving apace..and diplomats are perplexed. Mark Twain, who was a homorist, had a simple solution for all such problems. "By and by", he said, "when each nation has 20-thousand battleships and 5- million soldiers, we shall all be safe. And the wisdom of statesmanship shall s tand conformed."

Goodnight and goodluck.

7.45 pm collingwood - picker
3/26/56

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President Eisenhower extended a warm greeting today, at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico, and Canada's Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent. The three leaders are holding a friendship conference symbolizing North American unity. Mister Eisenhower was the first to arrive on the scene, and he lost no time in getting in a round of golf this morning, with Sam Snead -- noted pro -- before the arrival of his guests. The Mexican and Canadian officials arrived late in the day. And all three arranged for a first talk on matters of mutual interest at an informal dinner tonight.

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16

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50

collingwood
26 March

THINK

The most absorbing manifestation of politics these days is the campaign for the state primaries which have become dueling grounds for Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson. This reporter has recently spent a good deal of time and traversed a great many snow-covered miles covering the New Hampshire and Minnesota primaries and would like to share with you certain reflections on them.

The question that everyone asks, including a reporter, is what is the secret of Kefauver's extraordinary success in primaries? Its hard to explain. Because Estes Kefauver is not a particularly magnetic figure. He's no spellbinder. He doesn't even have a close-knit, well-oiled organisation. He is not, in short, the typical free-swinging, barnstorming politician you might expect to clean up at the hustings -- further evidence of that is that typical politicians don't seem to like him very much. Kefauver doesn't have the support of a single one of his colleagues in the Senate or of any of the state organisations in the places where he has a fight on his hands. Yet he keeps winning primaries.

One reason is that he works at them. The Senator from Tennessee has the constitution of a bull elephant and regularly goads himself to extremes of physical endurance that a self-respecting mahout would hesitate to demand of his beast of burden. In Minnesota it was nothing for him to be on the road 16 hours a day, travelling two or three hundred miles, making several big speeches and any number of chats, appearances and hand shaking bees. Now, of course, Stevenson maintained a strenuous schedule, too. But Kefauver seemed to like it -- to want to be where he was. While Stevenson, if he didn't actually give the impression

that he didn't think much of the whole business, at least showed the strain to a marked degree. People who turn out to see a candidate like to feel that he wants to see them, too. Kefauver seems to give them that feeling.

They like the way he looks, too. That is, the farmers in Minnesota said "He looks like a farmer." And the people in the small towns of New Hampshire said "Kefauver looks like he came from a small town." The sense of identification can be very important in political choice and more people seemed to find it easier to identify themselves with Kefauver than with Stevenson.

Another thing that helped Kefauver both in New Hampshire and in Minnesota was his position as underdog. The best position for a primary candidate is to be an underdog with a chance. That way he can't be hurt. If he loses, everyone says, well he figured to lose anyway. But if he wins, then he's scored a big upset and made himself capital. Moreover, especially in primaries, people look with special affection on the underdog and try to help him if they can. Kefauver is a master in reaching this position. In New Hampshire, for instance, he wasn't really the underdog at all. He should have been the favorite all the way. But because the state's leading Democrats backed Stevenson and because the Stevenson camp got overconfident, Kefauver was able to make it appear that he was battling against tremendous odds... "If I get half the delegates," he said with becoming modesty, "I will be happy." Of course, he got them all, as he should have done from the beginning. But having staked out the underdog position, Kefauver was able to make New Hampshire seem a much greater victory than it actually was.

Minnesota was something else again. Kefauver was <u>really</u> the underdog there and Stevenson the legitimate favorite. But Kefauver out-campaigned Stevenson there and his appeal, so difficult to define, was very effective. In the last week the handwriting was on the wall for

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Primaries are funny things... They don't really have much to do with what happens at the Convention as Estes Kefauver remembers from 1952... The political leaders (the bosses, as they hate to be called) control more convention votes than any candidate can win in the primaries. But if a candidate can't really win in the primaries, he can certainly lose... You remember how Harold Stassen was setting the prairies afire in 1948 until Thomas E. Dewey knocked him off in Oregon?....That could happen to Adlai Stevemson this year. The professional politicians who control the votes which really decide whom a convention nominates hate to pick a man who has been beaten often in primaries. They don't mind supporting someone who hasn't even entered primaries.... but if he enters, he'd better win his share.

Therefore, Stevenson faces really crucial tests in Florida and California where he must lock horns with Kefauver again. The same factors which helped Kefauver win in New Hampshire and Minnesota will operate again -- the underdog, the capacity for endless work, the folksiness, the fact that he likes getting around to places that never saw a presidential candidate before.... Whatever good it may do him at the Convention, Mr. Kefauver is a formidable campaigner from Mr. Stevenson's point of view. And to just the degree that he threatens Stevenson, he gives hope to all the other Democratic hopefuls who have stayed out of the primaries..... But that's a subject for another broadcast...

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news..... But first, Bob Dixon

FOOTNOTE

The stories from Russia about the ~~xxx~~ student disturbances in Stalin's home province of Georgia are giving the West an interesting picture of college life in the Soviet Union. But one item in today Russian ~~the~~ indictment of the goings-on at the University of Tiflis is reminiscent ~~of~~ of springtime campus activities in other parts of the world ~~elsewhere.~~ It is reported with indignation that one N. Moudjiry, a student in the Geology department, sneaked off with a lady student from the bilogy division AND GOT MARRIED.. What this had to do with the agitation over the downgrading of Josef Stalin is not indicated... But apparently college kids will be college kids, even at the U. of Tiflis.

THIS IS C.C.... See you tomorrow

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

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Primaries are funny things.. They don't really have much to do with what happens at the Convention as Estes Kefauver remembers from 1952.. The political leaders (the bosses, as they hate to be called) control more

convention votes than any candidate can win in the primaries. But if a candidate can't really win in the primaries, he can certainly lose..You remember how Harold Stassen was setting the praries afire in 1948 until Thomas E. Dewey knockedhim off in Oregon?.. That could happen to Adlai Stevenson this year. The professional politicians who control the votes which really decide whom a convention nominates hate to pick a man who has been beaten often in primaries. They don't mind supporting someone who hasn't even entered primaries..but if he enters, he'd better win his share.

Therefore, Stevenson faces really crucial tests in Florida and California where he must lock horns with Kefauver again. The same factors which helped Kefauver win New Hampshire and Minnesots will operate again-- the underdog, the capacity for endless work, the folksiness, the fact that he likes getting around to places that never saw a presidential candidate before..Whatever good it may do him at the Convention, Mr. Kefauver is a formidable campaigner from Mr. Stevenson's point of view. And to just the degree that he threatens Stevenson, he gives hope to all the other Democratic hoepfuls who have stayed out of the primaries..tht that's a subject for another broadcast.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news..But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The stories from Russia about the student disturbances in Stalin's home province of Georgia are giving the West an interesting picture of college life in the Soviet Union. But one item in today's Russian indictment of the goings-on at the University of Tiflis is reminiscent of springtime campus activities in other parts of the world. It is reported with indignation that one N. Moudjiry, a student in the Geology Department, sneaked off with a lady student from the biology division and got married. What this had to do with the agitation over the downgrading of Joseph Stalin is not indicated..but apparently college kids will be college kids, even at the U. of Tiflis. This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

7:45 pm
3/27/56

collingwood - picker

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A communist party official claimed that this was the first time the party knew it had to pay taxes, SINCE income of political parties used for party expenses is tax exempt. In Washington, however, internal revenue headquarters said there is an exception to this rule -- income from profit-making activities. And the communists long have conducted parties, dances, lectures and similar things as fund-raising devices. It was also explained that one of the many requirements for tax exemption is that no substantial part of an organization's activity be devoted to attempting to influence legislation for propaganda purposes. Top revenue officials in Washington were reluctant to meet newsmen, to explain the background of today's actions.

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The President also told his guests that this country views the Arab-Israeli dispute and other Middle East tensions as "a possible threat to peace."

But the story of violence in the Middle East continued. Two British military policemen were killed in an ambush in Cyprus only a few hours after British Governor Sir John Harding had appealed for an end to violence. Earlier in the day a Greek-speaking customs official was shot to death...In Tunisia, two moderate leaders of the dominant Independence party were killed by Arab extremists...And in Jerusalem, two Israeli civilians were reported injured by shots fired from the Jordon-held old part of the city.

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Mikoyan went on to say that too much good had been said about Stalin -- by the communists, that is -- and that the 20th communist party congress in Moscow last month criticized some of his actions, in order to set the record straight, historically, and to show what was right and what was wrong in Stalin's record. Mikoyan denied there was unrest in Stalin's home republic of Georgia, but he admitted that some people there might have taken the criticizm of Stalin "hard." This was only natural, he explained, saying that "it is difficult to do away with long-held ideas in a day or two."

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81

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Defense Secretary Wilson has put in the hands of one man the responsibility for speeding this country's drive for victory in the long-range strategic missile race with Russia. The man he gave this job to is Eger Murphree, a research engineer, [redacted] Wilson said that Murphree, in his post as special assistant for guided missiles, will have more authority than any other man who has tried to coordinate the growing military missile program. Wilson indicated that he expected Murphree to speed up the development of a ballistic, or rocket-type missile that eventually could be fired from this country and land on a target, across the ocean, 5-thousand miles away.

100

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Charles Collingwood
27 March

THINK

When the Treasury Department clamped down on the Daily Worker this afternoon an irreverent observer remarked that from the editor's point of view it probably couldn't have happened at a better time -- if the paper was closed he wouldn't have to continue explaining why it is that Josef Stalin isn't a hero any more.

To the Communist mind, adjusted for a generation to the automatic acceptance of everything Stalin did as the ultimate manifestation of perfect wisdom, these explanations must be a painful problem. To the rest of us this is no problem at all. We have no doubt as to why Stalin isn't a hero any more because we never thought he was one in the first place. What interests the non-Communist is why the Russians themselves have suddenly started de-bunking Stalin.

There are as many answers as there are experts. One theory is that Mikoyan, who first brought it up, did so in order to block Kruschev who was showing signs of wanting to make himself another Stalin. Another is that Russia's new leaders wanted to further their new "soft" policy in international affairs by freeing themselves of the burden of the Stalin legend and the identification of past Soviet excesses with Stalin.... No less an authority than Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times thinks that some spark of idealism still burning in the breasts of Russia's bosses may have had something to do with it. There's a theory, too, that the great Russian masses, having suffered so much under Stalin's rule, forced the change on the leadership... That one would be more plausible if any of the accounts from Russia had reported demonstrations of joy on the part of the populace. Instead they've reported uneasiness and some intellectual distress at the latest about-face.

But for whatever reason the men in the Kremlin decided to turn on Stalin's memory, one thing appears clear already. And that is that it is -- or at least is intended to be -- a minor and not a major operation. In other words, relegating Stalin to outer darkness was not the signal for any basic change in Soviet organisation or attitude. No one in Russia has now suggested that the farms be de-collectivized, or that the concentration on heavy industry be abandoned, or that the expansionist foreign policy be changed. All of these things, which were Stalin's policies -- and, indeed, the whole authoritarian fabric of the Soviet State -- are still the order of the day and not, apparently in question.

This raises some interesting questions about the fundamental durability of the whole Soviet system. If Stalin, who more than anyone else created it, can not only die and be succeeded but can then be denounced and denigrated, and still the system remains with its basic outlines unchanged, then that system obviously has aspects of permanence that do not depend on the individuals who control it.

Ever since Communist Russia began to throw her weight around in the world there have been two main theories about this... One is that the strength of Russia and the magnitude of the Russian threat stems from the fanatical doctrine of Communism. According to this view, the Communist philosophy is what has shaped the structure of the Soviet nation and has guided it on its destructive course through history. Moreover, it is that philosophy, so different from our western tradition of liberty and equality, that is the real threat to us in the west.

But there is another theory. And that is that Russia is a threat because she is Russia -- that her interests and our interests would have been in conflict even if there had never been a Russian revolution.

In this view, Communism is only one aspect of the Russian problem, one arm, one method by which Russia seeks to extend her influence along lines which she would tend to follow anyway, People who believe this can quote Karl Marx himself who, mind you, didn't think his theories would have much success in Russia. In 1867, Marx said: " The policy of Russia is changeless. Its methods, its tactics, its maneeuvres may change, but the polar star of its policy --world domination -- is a fixed star.".....Back around 1820, when we were a very young nation, the great French observer de Tocqueville ~~said forxxxxxxthexdayxwhenxRussia andxthexUnitedxStates~~ predicted that it was "the will of Heaven" that the United States and Russia would grow im power and influence until each would sway the destinies of half the globe. In other words, Russia's size, geographical position, ~~xxxx~~ physical and historical endowments all tend to place her in opposition to us and in competition with us for the loyalty and cooperation of the rest of the world.

But whichever of these theories has the most merit, the fact remains that the ability of the Russians to disavow Stalin and still keep their whole system pretty much as it was argues a stability in the Russian system that does not make the West's task any easier. It is always pleasant to watch our opponents admitting weaknesses, but it would be a mistake to assume that just because the Russians are kicking the ghost of Stalin around, the virulence of the Russian threat is thereby diminished. The indications are the Russians will be just as much trouble with Stalin carrying a pitchfork as they were when he wore a halo.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS... BUT FIRST ****_____.

FOOTNOTE

Speaking of the new men in Russia.... Georgi Malenkov, who had a whirl at being top man after Stalin but is still alive, is visiting Britain. Malenkov toured Scotland and presented himself as a great lover of Robert Burns, quoting from the bard in Russian and carrying a copy of the poems around. The British were not too impressed, no one figuring out how a line like "The gossip keekit in his loof," could possibly be translated into Russian.

THIS ISC.C..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

The American Communist party was virtually put on the streets today -- evicted by the Treasury department agents for alleged non-payment of income taxes. The revenue men pounced on party headquarters in New York, and the party's newspaper, the Daily Worker, and also or party headquarters in San-Francisco, Philadelphia and Chicago. An internal revenue official in New York says the party owes 389-thousand dollars, and the newspaper 46-thousand dollars in back income taxes, for the years 1951 through 1953.

A Daily Worker spokesman said that for the past several years the newspsper has been losing about 200-thousand dollars a year, adding that it has never operated in the black, and that it has no assets, only liabilities. The spokesman said the paper will appear tomorrow, inspite of the closing of the office.

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I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news..but first.... here is our announcer.

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This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

March 28, 1956

Adlai Stevenson lashed out at Senator Kefauver tonight, accusing him of weakening the Democratic party by discrediting its leaders. ~~Speaking~~ Stevenson spoke in Los Angeles shortly after arriving in California to campaign for that state's 68 democratic presidential delegate votes. Kefauver himself is heading back east after five days of campaigning in California. Stevenson, who was defeated by Kefauver in the Minnesota primary last week, said Kefauver was trying to "injure" him and win support in California by the same "false and divisive boss nonsense" Kefauver had raised in Minnesota. Stevenson was referring to Kefauver's charges that Stevenson had the support of the democratic bosses. Stevenson said he was honored to have the unsolicited support of party leaders in Minnesota and California, and that Kefauver had tried, and failed, to get the support of some of the same people. Stevenson said such tactics could only help the republicans. ~~, adding that for the past four years he has been doing his best to unite the democratic party, not tear it apart~~. Stevenson also attacked the Eisenhower administration for its handling of foreign and domestic problems, including the farm problem and the Middle East crisis.

~~During the day,~~ Senator Kefauver (has already) announced he will enter Indiana's democratic presidential primary. ~~And~~ aide to Adlai Stevenson said he would not enter that contest, which will be held on May 8th. Kefauver also entered in Nebraska.

[redacted]

Congress has voted to take a 10-day Easter recess starting at the end of tomorrow's session. The House shouted its approval of the recess resolution, and the Senate approved it without debate. The vacation ends April 9th.

A Senate-House conference committee has decided to kill a farm bill provision that opponents said would drive cotton prices down from five to ten dollars a bale. The provision was aimed at improving the competitive position of American cotton in world markets. As the committee continued to revise the legislation, one member, Senator Holland of Florida, said: "We may have sounded the death knell for any farm bill this session."

The Eisenhower Administration was scheduled to present its new civil rights proposals to congress today, but it cancelled two meetings for that purpose without explanation. It's reported that justice department officials ordered the delay in order to make some last-minute changes in the language of the program. Originally, Congress had expected to receive the civil rights proposals on March 1st.

President (EISENHOWER) returned to Washington this afternoon by train from White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. The President was described as "well satisfied" that his talks with Canadian and Mexican leaders served to build good will and help check the spread of communism. The President was said to have enjoyed particularly the atmosphere of cordial informality that prevailed throughout his conferences with his Canadian and Mexican guests.

Back in Washington, the President went directly to the White House, where he was said to have scheduled an important meeting with Secretary of State Dulles. The President met with Dulles for two hours, The Secretary declared afterwards that there was nothing urgent about the meeting. There had been some speculation earlier that the meeting had been arranged to discuss the latest Russian disarmament proposals submitted in London.

These proposals, submitted at the London disarmament talks, yesterday, have not yet been made public. However it's reported that in them, the Russians for the first time have embraced the basic idea of President Eisenhower's open sky arms inspection system. The Russian proposals are said to be qualified and incomplete. But despite this, DIPLOMATIC sources SAY they THINK Russia HAS come closer to the western position on inspection than ever before. They SAY the Russian plan has a genuine ring and represents something more than propaganda.

Russia is now reported to have more engineers and scientists than the United States. This is disclosed in a special report prepared by a Library of Congress expert for the Senate-House Atomic energy committee. The report goes on to say that Russia is now producing these specialists at such a rapid rate, that even the combined advantage now held by the United States and ~~the~~ countries of western Europe is being threatened. According to the report, this country has about 760-thousand engineers and scientists, compared to 890-thousand in Russia.

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(96)

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Incidentally, the crackdown on the communist party for failure to file federal tax returns appears to have raised some questions for the republican and democratic parties, also. Spokesmen for both national committees said they do not file returns with the internal revenue service. At the same time, a government tax EXPERT said there is no exemption from filing for political parties, even if they are not required to pay any income taxes. But Commissioner Harrington refused to discuss the matter, and he wouldn't say whether any action is planned against the democratic or republican parties for failure to file returns.

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Charles Collingwood
28 March 7:45 PM

THINK

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Of course, it depends on what you mean by a "dark horse." If you just mean that its somebody you didn't think had a chance, then almost anyone who isn't an obvious favorite qualifies as a "dark horse." But if you think of a "dark horse" in the strict sense as a candidate who comes out of no where to his own and everyone else's surprise, well, then they're very scarce, indeed.

A current recreation of political writers is the promulgation of lists of supposed Democratic "dark horses." Most of them are not very dark at all. Take Governor Averell Harriman, who figures on many of them. Here is a man who has so many supporters around the country working for his cause that a recent strategy meeting in his interest was not only presided over by a former Democratic National Chairman, but it included representatives from 14 states. In the by no means unlikely event that Harriman gets the Democratic nomination, no one would be justified in calling him a "dark horse." Or take Senator Stuart Symington. He's on most of the "dark horse" lists. Yet the Missouri Democratic Committee has endorsed him as their candidate, and friends are beating the bushes for him all over the country. Another, frequently

mentioned as a dark horse is the Democratic Leader in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Senator Johnson has been proposed as Texas's favorite son by no less a personage than Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and a good many moderate Southerners are telling each other and their friends that he's just man.

People with the backing of these men just aren't "dark horses." They are contenders.... Just as Warren Harding was, although he's sometimes ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ referred to as an example of a dark horse nomination. There are a good many myths about nominees who were supposed to have been dark horses, but if you investigate them, in almost every instance the nomination ~~xxx~~ turns out to have been carefully engineered.... Like that of William Jennings Bryan, who is supposed to have so mesmerized the Democratic Convention of 1896 with his impromptu Cross of Gold Speech that they irresistibly swept him onto the ticket. Well, not only had Bryan been rehearsing his ad libs before the mirror for days, but his agents had been out among the delegates for months. His drive for the nomination was well-planned. He was second on the first ballot and won out on the fifth.

Of course there are a few instances of genuine dark horses getting the nomination. One occurred at the 1868 Democratic Convention which opened in Tammany Hall on the 4th of July. There were a number of prominent contenders, among them Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase and President Andrew Johnson, still smarting from the impeachment proceedings. The Convention made former Governor of New York Horatio Seymour the permanent chairman. The ballotting over which he presided was lengthy and confused. After the 18th ballot the convention adjourned for the night. The next day Ohio suddenly threw her votes to Seymour, the presiding officer, who hadn't even been mentioned before. Although he protested from the chair, Seymour ~~xxxx~~ was nominated on the 22nd ballot -- a man who had not expected and probably didn't even hope to be nominated.

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This is not to say that there can't be deadlocks, or that a deadlock isn't a real possibility at next summer's Democratic Convention. That could happen, and the lightning could strike someone who wasn't one of the front runners. But if it does, it will almost certainly strike someone you had heard about as a potential candidate, someone who was available and who was working for just that outcome. That's very different than a real dark horse coming out of nowhere to take down the prize.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS

BUT FIRST, BOB DIXON

FOOTNOTE

A note on the changing times...At the University of Oklahoma a professor of Zoology wants to study the bedbug. The only trouble is he can't find any. He's even offered his students an A if they come up with a collection of the little creatures. The students have combed the countryside, even advertised in the papers, but no one has got an A yet. The professor thinks insect extermination has practically eliminated the bedbug, which once figured in American folklore as heavily as Davy Crockett.

THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

Adlai Stevenson lashed out at Senator Kefauver tonight, accusing him of weakening the Democratic party by discrediting its leaders. Stevenson spoke in Los Agneles shortly after arriving in California to campaign for that state's 68 democratic presidential delegate votes. Kefauver himself is heading back east after five days of campaigning in California. Stevenson, who was defeated by Kefauver in the Minnesota primary last week, said Kefauver was trying to "injure" him and win support in California by the same "false and divisive boss nonsense". Kefauver had reaced in Minnesota. Stevenson was referring to Kefauver's charges that Stevenson had the support of the democratic bosses. Stevenson said he was honored to have the unsolicited support of party leaders in Minnesota and California, and that Kefauver had tried, and failed, to get the support of some of the same people. Stevenson said such tactics could only help the republicans. Stevenson also attacked the Eisenhower administration for its handling of foreign and domestic problems, including the farm problem and the Middle East crisis.

Senator Kefauver has already announced he will enter Indiana's democratic presidential primary. And aide to Adlai Stevenson said he would not enter that contest, which will be held on May 8th. Kefauver also entered in Nebraska.

Congress has voted to take a 10-day Easter recess starting at the end of tomorrow's session. The House shouted its approval of the recess resolution, and the Senate approved it without debate. The vacation ends Arpil 9th.

A Senate - House conference committee has decided to kill a farm bill provision that opponents said would drive cotton prices down from five to ten dollars a bale. The provision was aimed at improving the competitive

position of American cotton in world markets. As the committee continued to revise the legislation, one member, Senator Holland of Florida, said: "We may have sounded the death knell for any farm bill this session."

President Eisenhower returned to Washington this afternoon by train from White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. The President was described as "well satisfied" that his talks with Canadian and Mexican leaders served to build good will and help check the spread of communism. The President was said to have enjoyed particularly the atmosphere of cordial informality that prevailed throughout his conferences with his Canadian and Mexican guests.

Back in Washington, the President went directly to the White House, where he was said to have scheduled an important meeting with Secretary of State Dulles. The President met with Dulles for two hours. The Secretary declared afterwards that there was nothing urgent about the meeting. There had been some speculation earlier that the meeting had been arranged to discuss the latest Russian disarmement proposals submitted in London.

These proposals, submitted at the London disarmament talks, yesterday, have not yet been made public. However it's reported that in them, the Russians for the first time have embraced the basic idea of President Eisenhower's open sky arms inspection system. The Russian proposals are said to be qualified and incomplete. But despite this, diplomatic sources say they think Russia has come closer to the western position on inspection than ever before. They say the Russian plan has a genuine ring and represents something more than propaganda.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD; A note on the changing times..at the University of Oklahoma a professor of zoology wants to study the bedbug. The only trouble is he can't find any. He's even offered his students an A if they can come up with a collection of the little creatures. The students have combed the countryside, even advertised in the papers, but no one has got an A yet. The professor thinks insect extermination has practically eliminated the bedbug, which once figured in American folklore as heavily as Davy Crockett.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

7.45 pm 3/29/56 collingwood - picker

Congress adjourned today for a ten-day Easter holiday until April 9. ~~And~~ Many members are planning to return to their home districts to do some politicking in preparation for the fall campaign. ~~They'll be back in Washington April 9th, and from then on will probably work without a major break until July or early August.~~

But even before today's adjournment there was plenty of politicking being done. Senator Kefauver was hand-shaking in the streets of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, in New Mexico today. ~~But he said he would not say anything disparaging about Adlai Stevenson, one of his chief opponents for the democratic presidential nomination -- despite Stevenson's attack on Kefauver in a speech in Los Angeles last night.~~ The Tennessee senator was asked by a reporter if he felt he could defeat President Eisenhower in a presidential race. And Kefauver replied: "I do not have the attractive personality of the president, but I think I do have a program that is good for the people."

During the day it was announced that Kefauver would make a five day barnstorming tour of New Jersey starting April 6th, in a campaign for that state's 72 national democratic convention delegates. And the office of New Jersey Governor Robert Meyner says Kefauver has declined an invitation to have lunch with the governor ~~on that date.~~ WHILE IN THE STATE.

Governor Meyner heads a slate of delegates that he says would go to the democratic convention unpledged, although some of them are said to favor Adlai Stevenson. Kefauver will campaign for a slate of delegates pledged to himself.

Adlai Stevenson, now campaigning in California, said in Los Angeles today that he will continue as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, regardless of the outcome of his California primary battle with Senator Kefauver on June 5th. Stevenson says this contest will be "very significant," but comments that he can't say whether it will be "decisive." ~~The California primary is generally viewed as a showdown between the two democratic presidential candidates.~~ HOPEFULS And Stevenson added that he didn't expect to lose. Then, following the tactics of Kefauver, he went on a handshaking tour of the Los Angeles garment district.

House Speaker Rayburn struck another blow today in his running battle with Governor Allan Shivers of Texas. Rayburn described Shivers as "a frustrated man" who "appears to realize that he is on a leaking boat which may go down at any time." Rayburn, is in a fight with Shivers over the democratic party leadership in Texas. Recently RAYBURN suggested that the Texas delegation to the democratic national convention be headed by Senator Lyndon Johnson, and THAT IT support Johnson as a favorite son candidate for president.

Shivers, in return accused Rayburn of a cynical effort to divide Texas conservatives. But Rayburn said today he belongs to no faction, except the democratic party, adding, "if that angers some people, they may make the most of it."

On the Republican side, President Eisenhower today accepted with what he called "profound personal regret" the resignation of Douglas McKay as Secretary of the Interior. And the President wished McKay well in his campaign to win the seat in the senate now held by Wayne Morse of Oregon. Morse, it will be recalled, was elected as a republican but later switched and became a democrat. And the republicans obviously would derive much satisfaction in defeating Morse next November.

President Eisenhower had another long meeting today with Secretary of State Dulles, and this time Attorney General Brownell was present. This followed a two hour meeting between the President and Dulles last night. ~~a meeting that was described in advance as "very important."~~ There was no official word on what was discussed at the two meetings, but there's speculation that they involved high policy decisions, perhaps dealing with the Middle East, and with the disarmament negotiations now going on in London. Speculation that the talks might have dealt with disarmament was heightened by the appearance TODAY at the White House of Bernard Baruch, chief author of the atomic control plan submitted by this country to the United Nations several years ago.

State Department officials were reported worried today over the demand of the Iceland parliament for the withdrawal of United States forces from that country. The Icelandic resolution voted yesterday is being given much study, and a State Department spokesman says there will be no comment until the matter has been thoroughly weighed from all angles. Iceland lies about midway between Moscow and New York, and is considered an important Atlantic defense position.

The House Appropriations Committee made public this evening a 1-thousand, 236-page volume of testimony recently given by the nation's top military leaders in support of the 35-billion dollar defense budget for the coming fiscal year. Here are some of the highlights: The Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, wants the army to have 500-thousand men more than the 1-million listed for next year. The Air force chief of staff, General Twining, testified that his department will have to reduce its fighting wings unless it gets more money next year, and several billions of dollars more for years to come...Admiral Arleigh Burke told the committee that Russia has at least 4-hundred submarines, and is increasing U-boat output at what he calls "an alarming rate."... Defense Secretary Wilson warns that atomic stockpiles are approaching the point where either the United States or Russia could "practically wipe out the world."

Wilson adds that the toughest problem facing U.S. military planners is what he calls "the unlimited race to destruction." ...And Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles expresses the belief that the United States and Russia are moving into what he terms a situation of "mutual deterrence" in which neither side will dare attack the other.

Undersecretary of state Herbert Hoover, junior, told senate investigators today he was "in error" when he testified the other day that the Chinese nationalists were shipping millions of dollars worth of goods to communist china every year. Hoover says he has no evidence of any direct trade between the nationalists and the communists. He explains there has been indirect trade, through the British crown colony of Hong Kong, over which the chinese nationalist government has no control.

Senate-House conferees on farm legislation have handed the administration two more setbacks. The lawmakers wrote two-price plans for wheat and cotton, into their new, compromise farm bill -- and they scheduled another night session tonight, to continue work on other provisions. They hope to have the bill in final shape by the time Congress returns from its Easter recess April 9th.

During the day, the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill increasing from 250-thousand to 400-thousand dollars a year the federal authorizations for the education of the blind.

A federal court jury in New Haven, Connecticut, has found 6 COMMUNIST LEADERS guilty of violating the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to conspire to teach or advocate the forceful overthrow of the government. The jury found another defendant innocent, and failed to agree on the eighth defendant. The jury received the case last Saturday after hearing more than 2-million words of testimony during the 5-month trial.

Overseas, the government of communist Hungary today overruled the verdict of one of its trials. But it was two late for five of the defendants. All five had been executed years ago -- including the one-time foreign minister of Hungary, Laszlo Rajk. Three other defendants in that treason trial back in 1949 had escaped with prison terms, and it's believed they will now be freed. The communist party chief of Hungary, Matyas Rakosi, today branded the convictions a mistake based on false evidence. Among other things, the victims had been charged with being "Titoists,"

India's Prime Minister Nehru has made one of his sharpest attacks so far on western alliances. He told the Indian parliament that the Baghdad and SEATO pacts "pushed the world in the wrong direction" and "blocked right tendencies" working for peace, and disarmament. And he charged that the two alliances tended to encircle India "in two or three directions.

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In Algeria, increased fighting is reported between French troops and nationalist rebels. As many as 160 persons were reported killed in the last 24 hours. And the French are reinforcing the 200-thousand troops they already have stationed in the vast, troubled territory.

In the Holy Land, Israel and Syria exchanged a total of 46 prisoners today -- 41 persons returned to Syria, and five to Israel. The exchange was made under the auspices of the U.N. truce supervision organization....Meantime, Israel has asked U.N. authorities to investigate three new Egyptian attacks on the Israeli border.

Charles Collingwood
29 March 7:45 PM

THINK

The Congress of the United States, both the House and the Senate, have adjourned for ten days in order to celebrate properly the advent of the Easter season. Speaking purely professionally, they will be missed. For broadcasters, reporters, commentators, editorial writers and such have a special affection for Congress. Congress provides much grist for the mighty mill of news and public enlightenment which we serve. The words in their mouths are bread and butter in ours. Now that Congress is gone, for the next ten days we will have to depend on fires, floods, international crises and the weddings of movie actresses for things to talk about.

Not everyone takes as generous a view of Congress as the fraternity of news gatherers and news writers. Mark Twain, who reserved some of his gustiest invective for our legislators, once said sourly: " Fleas can be taught nearly everything that a Congressman can." And Henry Adams approvingly quoted a member of Grant's administration that "You can't use tact with a Congressman. A Congressman is a hog. You must take a stick and hit him on the snout.

Indeed, the American people have traditionally taken a curiously divided attitude toward members of Congress. On the one hand we load them with responsibility, burden them with routine, and demand wise action where Solomon himself would be perplexed. On the other, we regard them with suspicion, impugn their motives, and, if we aren't angry with them, we laugh at them. We demand the best and believe the worst.

Actually, the objective student of Congress would probably place it about where Abraham Lincoln did. It is told of Lincoln that when he was campaigning for his term in the House, he went to church one Sunday, as campaigners were careful to do in that day as well as this. In

the course of his sermon, the preacher asked everyone who wanted to go to heaven to raise his hand. Everybody did except Lincoln. Then he asked everyone who wanted to go to the Other Place ~~to~~ raise his hand. Once again, Lincoln kept his hand by his side. The preacher leaned forward from the pulpit and said: "Mr. Lincoln doesn't seem to want to go to Heaven. And he doesn't want to go to the Other Place. Where, may I ask, does he want to go?" .... From the pew Lincoln said: "I want to go to Congress."

Well, that's about where Congress seems to be.... Somewhere between Heaven and the Other Place, like most of the rest of us. Made up of people, like most of the rest of us, trying to do the right thing and more than a little confused as to what that should be. The men and women in Congress are a pretty good reflection of the whole American community. They share the virtues and the weaknesses, the insights and the blind spots of all of us. As E.W. Howe once said: "After a man has been out of Congress awhile, people say, ' You wouldn't think that man had been in Congress, would you?'"

This particular Congress, the ~~83rd~~ 84TH of its line, has not, perhaps, set any records for massive achievment. Indeed, since its controlled by the Democrats, the Republicans are already talking about calling it a do-nothing Congress and using it as a campaign issue. Although Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson maintained today this Congress is much farther along at this point than usual, But the fact is that few of its actions have been taken on party lines. Coalitions have sprung up on almost every issue. Both Democrats and Republicans, according TO ~~ot~~ their lights and the fact that this is an election year, have labored manfully on an unusually complex set of problems. They haven't passed many important bills, but if they seem to have been inexcusably slow, just sit down and try to solve the farm problem some afternoon, or decide just how we ought to act in ~~solve~~ the Middle East crisis, or how we should best insure a proper posture of defense.

Few Congresses have been presented with a more difficult group of decisions, and few will begrudge ~~them~~ the ~~83rd~~ 84th its ten days of Easter Holiday. A reporter might wish them refreshment, a chance to take a long look at their problems, and an opportunity to renew contacts with the people they serve. And he might hope that the ladies and gentlemen of the ~~83rd~~ 84TH Congress will return on April 9, bouyed up in spirit, restored in enthusiasm, and full of quotable observations on the world around us. For the news will be less interesting while they are away.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS.....BUT FIRST _____

FOOTNOTE

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THIS IS C.C..... SEE YOU ~~XXT~~ TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

Congress adjourned today for a ten-day Easter holiday, until April 9th. Many members are planning to return to their home districts to do some politicking in preparation for the fall campaign.

But even before today's adjournment there was plenty of politicking being done. Senator Kefauver was hand-shaking in the streets of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, in New Mexico today. The Tennessee senator was asked by a reporter if he felt he could defeat President Eisenhower in a presidential race. And Kefauver replied: I do not have the attractive personality of the president, but I think I do have a program that is good for the people."

Adlai Stevenson, now campaigning in California, said in Los Angeles today thet he will continue as a candidate for the presidential nomination regardless of the outcome of his California primary battle with the Senator Kefauver on June 5th. Stevenson says this contest will be "very significant", but comments that he can't say whether it will be "decisive". And Stevensoon added that he didn't expect to lose. Then, following the tactics of Kefauver, he went on a handshaking tour of the Los Angeles garment district.

House Speaker Rayburn struck another blow today in his running battle with Governor Allen Shivers of Texas. Rayburn described Shivers as "a frustrated man" who "appears to realize that is is on a leaking boat which may go down at any time." Rayburn is in a fight with Shivers over the democratic party leadership in Texas. Recently Rayburn suggested that the Texas delegation to the democratic national convention be headed by Senator Lyndon Johnson, and that it support Johnson as afavorite son candidate for president. Shivers

in return accused Rayburn of a cynical effort to divide Texas conservatives. But Rayburn said today he belongs to no faction, except the democratic party, adding, "if that angers some people, they may make the most of it."

On the Republican side, President Eisenhower today accepted with what he called "profound personal regret" the resignation of Douglas McKay as Secretary of the Interior. And the President wished McKay well in his campaign to win the seat in the senate now held by Wayne Morse of Oregon. Morse, it will be recalled, was elected as a republican but later switched and became a democrat. And the Republicans obviously would derive much satisfaction in defeating Morse next November.

President Eisenhower had another long meeting today with Secretary of State Dulles, and this time Attorney General Brownell was present. This followed a two hour meeting between the President and Dulles last night. There was no official work on what was discussed at the two meetings, but there's speculation that they involved high policy decisions, perhaps dealing with the middle East, and with the disarmement negotiations now going on in London. Speculation what the talks might have dealt with disarmement was heightened by the appearance today at the White House of Bernard Baruch, chief author of the atomic control plan submitted by this country to the United Nations several years ago.

State Department officials were reported worried today over the demand of the Icelandic parliament for the withdrawal of United States forces from that country. The Icelandic resolution voted yesterday is being given much study, and a State Department spokesman says there will be no comment until the matter has been thoroughly weighed from all angles. Iceland lies about midway between Moscow and New York, and is considered an important Atlantic defense position.

The House Appropriations Committee made public this evening a 1-thousand, 236 - page volume of testimony recently given by the nation's top military leaders in support of the 35-billion dollar defense budget for the coming fiscal year. Here are some of the highlights: The Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, wnnts the army to have 500-thousand men more than the 1-million listed for next year. The Air force chief of staff, General Twining, testified that his department will have to reduce its fighting wings unless it gets more money next year, and several billions of dollars more for years to come. Admiral Arleigh Burke told the committee that Russia has at least 4-hundred submarines, and is increasing U-boat output at that he calls "an alarming rate". Defense Secretary Wilson warns that atomic stockpiles are approaching the point where either the United States or Russia could "practically wipe out the world." Wilson adds that the toughest problem facing U.S. military planners is what he calls "the unlimited race to destruction". And Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles expresses the belief that the Unites States and Russia are moving into what he terms a situation of "mutual deterrence" in which neither side will dare attack the other.

Undersecretary of state Herbert Hoover, junior. told senate investigators today he was "in error" when he testified the other day that the Chinese nationalists were shipping millions of dollars worth of goods to communist China every year. Hoover says he has no evidence of any direct trade between the nationalists and the communists. He explains there has been indirect trade, through the British crown colony of Hong Kong, over hwich the chinese nationalist government has no control.

Senate-House conferees on farm legislation have handed the administration two more setbacks. the lawmakers wrote two-price plans for wheat and cotton, into their new, compromise farm bill - and they scheduled another night session tonight, to continue work on other provisions. They hope to have the bill

the bill in final shape by the time Congress returns from its Easter recess April 9th.

A federal court jury in New Haven, Connecticut, has found a communist leaders guilty of violating the Smith Act, which makes it a crime to conspire to teach or advocate the forceful overthrow of the government. The jury found another defendant innocent, and failed to agree on the eighth defendant.

Overseas, the government of communist Hungary today overruled the verdict of one of its trials. But it was two late for five of the defendants. All five had been executed years ago- including the one-time foreign minister of Hungary, Laszlo Rajk. Three other defendants in that treason trial back in 1949 has escaped with prison terms, and it's believed they will now be freed. The communist party chief of Hungary Matyas Rakoski, today branded the convictions a mistake based on false evidence. Among other things, the victims had been charged with being "Titoists."

India's Prime Minister Nehru has made one of his sharpest attacks so far on western alliances. He told the Indian parliament that the Baghdad and SEATO Pacts "pushed the world in the wrong direction" and "blocked right tendencies" working for peace and disarmamant. And he charged that the two alliances tended to encircle India "in two or three directions.

In Algeria, increased fighting is reported between French troops and nationalist rebels. As many as 160 persons were reported killed in the last 24 hours. And the French are reinforcing the 200-thousand troops they already have stationed in the vast, troubled territory.

In the Holy Land, Israel and Syria exchanged a total of 46 prisoners today -- 41 persons returned to Syria, and five to Israel. The exchange was made under the auspices of the U.N. truce supervision organization. Meantime, Israel has asked U.N. authroities to investigate three new Egyptian attacks on the Israeli border.

The Congress of the United States, both the House and the Senate, have adjourned for ten days in order to celebrate properly the advent of the Easter season. Speaking purely professionally, they will be missed. For broadcasters, reporters, commentators, editorial writers and such have a special affection for Congress. Congress provides much grist for the mighty mill of news and public enlightenment which we serve. The words in their mouths are bread and butter in ours. Now that Congress is gone, for the next ten days we will have to depend on fires, floods, internationalcrises and the weddings of movie actresses for things to talk about.

Not everyone takes as generous a view of Congress as the fraternity of news gatherers and news writers. Mark Twain, who reserved some of his gustiest invective for our legislators, once said sourley: "Fleas can be taught nearly everything that a Congressman can." And Henry Adams approvingly quoted a member of Grant's administration that "You can't use tact with a Congressman. A Congressman is a hog. You must take a stick and hit him on the snout.

Indeed, the American people have traditionally taken a curiously divided attitude toward members of Congress. On the one hand we load them with responsibility, burden them with routine, and demand wise action where Solomon himelsf would be perplexed. On the other, we regard them with suspicion, impugn their motives, and, if we aren't angry with them, we laugh at them. We demand the best and believe the worst.

Actually, the objective student of Congress would probably place it about where Abraham Lincoln did. It is told of Lincoln that when he was campaigning for his term in the House, he went to church on Sunday, as campaigners were careful to do in that day as well as this. In the course of his sermon, the preacher asked everyone who wanted to go to heaven to raise his hand. Everybody did except Lincoln. Then he asked everyone wanted to go to the Other Place.

to rais his hand. Once again, Lincoln kept his hand by his side. The preacher leaned forward from the pulpit and said: "Mr. Lincoln doesn't seem to want to go to Heaven and he doesn't want to go to the Other Place. Where, may I ask, does he want to go?" From the pew Lincoln siad: "I want to go to Congress."

Well, that's about there Congress seems to be. Somewhere between Heaven and the Other Place, like most of the rest of us. Made up of people, like most of the rest of us, trying to do the right thing and more than a little confused as to what that should be. The men and women in Congress are a pretty good reflection of the whole American community. They share the virtues and weaknesses, and insights and the blind spots of all of us. As E.W. Howe once said: "After a man has been out of Congress a while, people way, "You wouldn't think that man mad been in Congress, would you?"

This particular Congress, the 84th of its line, has not, perhaps, set any records for massive achievement. Indeed, since its controlled by the Democrats, the Republicans are already talking about calling it a do-nothing Congress and using it as a campaign issue. Although Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson maintained today this Congress is much further along at this point than usual. But the fact is that few of its actions have been taken on party lines. Coalitions have sprung up on almost every issue. Both Democrats and Republicans, according to their lights and the fact that this is an election year, have labored manfully on an unsuually complex set of problems. They haven't passed many important bills, but if they seem to have been inexcusably slow, just sit down and dry to solve the farm problem some afternoon, or decide just how we ought to act in the Middle East crisis, or how we should best insure a proper posture of defense.

Few Congresses have been presented with a more difficult group of decisions, and few will begrudge the 84th its ten days of Easter Holiday. A reporter mightwish them refreshment, a chance to take a long look at their problems, and an opportunity to renew contacts with the people they serve. And he might hope that the ladies and gentlemen of the 84th Congress will return in April 9, bouyed up in spirit, restored in enthusians, and full of quotable observations on the world aroundus. For the news will be less interesting while they are away.

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ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

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In Tel Aviv, Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett conferred with Soviet Minister Alexander Abramov. There is no word on the topics they discussed. But in Jerusalem, the Israeli Chief of Staff General Moshe Dayan told a "public guidance" meeting that Israel needs only forty to fifty jet planes and other modern arms to offset the military assistance the Arabs are getting from the Communist bloc. He said Israel has a good chance of winning any new Palestine war, but warned that she could be defeated without a fight if the Arabs can win the goodwill of the West. And this, he said, the Arabs may try to achieve.

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Charles Collingwood
30 March 7:45 PM

THINK

Yesterday the Government Printing Office issued a volume that ran to 1 thousand two hundred and some pages. Thats a pretty big book, even in this day of uncorsetted best sellers. This particular book will never be a best seller, though... It concerns a subject which most people don't particularly want to think about -- although if you were to pick ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the subject most ~~likely~~ important to our national survival, it might well be the one this book is about. For this 12 hundred page volume deals with national defense -- with air power, guided missiles, foot soldiers and atomic submarines. Its the record of the hearings ~~xxxxx~~ on the Defense Budget so far held by the House Committee on Aprropriations.

Now that's an awful lot of testimony, but its only before one Committee of Congress . In addition there's a vast accumulation of speeches, statements, articles and other official, semi-official, authoritative, and well-informed material.... And still the record is not in. The fact is that a debate of massive proportions is now going on around our defense program.... How much it should cost, what it should consist of and how it should be used. Its hard to think of a more important subject for discussion. Because if the debate doesn't produce the right answers, one of these days we could be in a terrible fix. But its one of the paradoxes of public opinion that this vast and vital discussion hardly echoes outside the halls of Congress and the endless corridors of the Pentagon. The ordinary citizen seems to throw up his hands and say "This is too complicated for me... I'll leave it to the experts."..... And the Defense Department itself hasn't helped by drawing a veil of security over the whole area which discourages discussion... If you want to get details, you have to dig.

But the broad outlines of this debate on our national security program are quite plain for all to see. They reveolve around three things... How much should it cost... What forces should it contain .... and how should they be used.... The cost problem looms largest, as perhaps it should when ~~you're talking about from~~ you start talking at around 35 to 40 billion dollars a year. The problem here is basically whether you start out by figuring how much the economy can afford for defense without interfering too much with other things and then tailor your forces to that, or whether you decide first what you think you really need in terms of defense and then get up the money no matter how much it is. In Washington the problem is usually put as whether Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey or Secretary of Defense Wilson is to decide how big the Defense Department's budget will be. In actual practise its a matter of compromise, of course, but its generally accepted that the Treasury's voice has been effective is securing a ceiling on Defense expenditures.

Now, obviously, if the amount of money you're going to spend is limited, then the things you can spend it on are going to be limited, too. This is the next area of the defense debate... On the one hand are those who say that our defense program should be kept up to snuff in all areas -- that we should be as good or better than our potential enemies in ground forces, in missiles, in air defense and in strategic air power, in submarines and surface ships. That we should be ready to meet a military threat in whatever area it is presented... Opposed to this is the theory that we can't be strong everywhere, and that therefore we should concentrate on one weapon and strategy, such as long range atomic bombers, even at the expense of other weapon systems. This is the tendency when you put a ceiling on defense expenditures. The people who disagree with it say that the trouble is maybe the enemy

won't challenge you in a way that can be replied to with atomic bombers... What do you do then?

That of course, brings up the third great area of the debate. How do you employ the forces which you have. Do you spread your forces over a wide area to protect United States security interests in a variety of places? Or do you concentrate them to protect the most vital security interests? That of course, involves diplomacy. The situations in which you might have to use force depend upon the committments which have been made by diplomacy... Those committments in turn have to depend, or should depend, on what forces you have...

Its all interrelated.... ~~Thexkmexxidex~~ But two main positions emerge. On the one side you have those who want a limit put on defense expenditures. They also tend to place the emphasis on a single weapon and strategy and to be in favor of limited committments. The other side wants the defense budget to be based on military requirements. They generally favor a broad range of weapons in all of which we will be as good or better than our enemy, and they prefer to spread these out in order to meet an enemy threat with appropriate response wherever it appears to threaten United States interests..

Now there are all ~~kk~~ sorts of side issues and shadings of opinion between these two broad and over-simplified positions. But these are the ~~main~~ two main poles in the debate now going on. You can make good arguments on either side, and in between, and believe me, they are being made.... As they should be. For, this may not be the happiest thought to leave with you for the Easter season, but a lot of history may depend on whether we come up with the right answer.

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BUT FIRST, BOB DIXON

FOOTNOTE

At a London tavern called "The Widow's Son" a sailor put a hot cross bun in a basket with the remains of 130 other buns deposited there every year since the early 1800s. It started when the widow who owned the pub hung up a hot cross bun for her sailor son who never returned. Ever since then, for 130 years, every Good Friday a sailor has put a bun in the basket.... And in the English town of Oldbury a young man broke the hot cross bun record by eating 23 of them in 35 minutes.

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Now, obviously, it the amount of money you're going to spend is limited, then the things you can spend it on are going to be limited, too. This is the next area of defense debate..On the one hand are those who say that our defense program should be kept up to snuff in all areas -- that we should be as good or better than our potential enemies in ground forces, in missiles, in air defense and in strategic air power, in submarines and surface ships. That we whould be ready to meet a military threat in whatever area it is presented.. opposed to this is the theory that we can't be strong everywhere, and that therefore we should concnetrate on one weapon and strategy, such as long-range atomic bombers, even at the expense of other weapon systems. This is the tendency when you put a ceiling of defense expenditures. The people who disagree with it say that the toruble is maybe the enemy wont challenge you in a way that can be replied to with atomic bombers. What do you do then?

That, of course, brings up the third great area of the debate. How do you employ the forces which you have. Do you spread your forces over a widea area to protect the United States security interests in a variety of places? or do you concentrate them to protect the most vital security interests? That of course, involves diplomacy. The situations in which you might have to use force depend opon the committments which have been made by diplomacy. Those commitments in turn have to depend, or should depend on what forces you have.

It is all interrelated. But two main positions emerge. On the one side you have those who want a limit put on defense expenditures. They also tend to place the emphasis on a single weapon and strategy and to be in favor of limited committments. The other side wants the defense budget to be based on military requirements. They generally favor a broad range of weapons in all of which we will be as good or better than our enemy, and they prefer to spread these out in order to meet an enemy threat with appropriate response wherever it appears to threaten United States interests.

Now there are all sorts of side issues and shadings of opinion between these two broad and over simplified positions. But these are the two main poles in the debate now going on. You can make good arguments on either side and in between, and believe me, they are being made..as they should be. For, this may not be the happiest thought to leave with you for the Easter season, but a lot of history may depend on whether we come up with the right answer.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: At a London tavern called "The Widow's Son" a sailor put a hot cross bun in a basket with the reamins of 130 other buns deposited there every year esince the early 1800's. It started when the widow who owned the pub hung up a hot cross bun for her sailor sun who never returned. Even since then, for 130 years, every Good Friday, a sailor has put a bun in the basket..and in the English of Oldbury a young man broke the hot cross bun record by eating 23 of them in 35 minutes. This is Charles Collingoood. See you Monday.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., April 2, 1956

Good evening:

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The last time correspondents were allowed to witness a nuclear weapons test in the Pacific was in July, 1946, when an A-bomb was exploded under water. Of course since then, many newsmen... including this reporter... have covered the tests in Nevada.

The Supreme Court ruled today that the states have no power to prosecute persons accused of sedition against the Federal Government. It threw out the conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson, under the state law governing sedition in Pennsylvania. The Supreme Court... in so many words... said that state laws dealing with conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the Government have been superseded by Federal statute. After his conviction by the state court, Nelson was convicted under the Smith Act, which is a Federal law passed by Congress. Nelson has appealed this Federal conviction, but the Supreme Court will not hear arguments on the appeal until next fall. Meanwhile, he is free on bail. (Forty-two states, along with Hawaii and Alaska, have their own sedition laws. So today's ruling is important, and I'd like to discuss it further in a few minutes).

In the field of racial segregation, the Supreme Court refused today to interfere with a lower court order... calling for immediate integration of elementary schools in Hillsboro, Ohio. The Hillsboro school board, which wants to delay complete integration until next September, now has 25 days in which to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its action. And since school will be out pretty soon, it looks as though it will be September before full integration at Hillsboro is achieved.

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Today... in Iraq... a 30-million-dollar project for controling the waters of the Tigris River was inaugurated. American, British and German engineers are working on the project, which will divert the river's flood waters and irrigate 14-million acres of barren land. The cost is to be met with some of the money that Iraq gets from its oil.

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civilian was shot and killed yesterday.

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dollars in cash. Last week, the government seized the party's property in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and San Francisco... on grounds that the Communist Party in the United States owes more than a third of a million dollars in back income taxes. Most of that property has been found to be of little resale value. However, the party newspaper... the Daily Worker... is not included in today's agreement. That matter is bring discussed separately.

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Charles Collingwood
2 April 7:45 PM

THINK

No one can say of the present Supreme Court of the United States that its taking the easy questions and ducking the hard ones. The Court has no sooner completed the foundation for a new structure of judicial doctrine on racial segregation than it begins the groundwork for another new construction covering the confusion of laws relating to sedition. Todays decision which, in effect, invalidates state and local laws against subversion and reserves the field to the Federal Government, appears to be one of a series the intent of which will be to bring order out of the mass of statutes relating to sedition, subversion, criminal syndicalism and other aspects of the same problem.

The problem before the Court in the case decided today concerned one Steve Nelson, a Communist party official in Pennsylvania. Nelson had BEEN convicted under a Pennsylvania Law against sedition and drew 20 years in jail. Later he was convicted in Federal Court under the Smith Act and sentenced to five years for plotting the violent overthrow of the government. Nelson appealed both to the Supreme Court. The one growing out of the Pennsylvania conviction was the one ruled on today. The question posed was the bold one of whether a state can impose penalties for attempting violently to overthrow the government, when the Federal Government has laws of its own against it.

The importance of the question was underlined by the fact that no less than 27 state ATTORNIES generals supported Pennsylvania's position that she had a right to try and sentence Nelson. The fact is that every state in the union except Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington have laws banning advocacy of the violent overthrow

of the government. Chief Justice Warren in the majority opinion, noted dryly that they are in no sense uniform. They are not, penalties range from fines and jail sentences(in Michigan you can get life) to the death sentence itself which appears to be possible under the Tennessee statute. The kinds of laws, also vary from state to state. Thus, when the modern phase of anti-subversive legislation began in 1919, many states adopted laws against the display of the red flag.... that was a simpler age and it seemed then that if you banned the symbol, you also blocked the threat. There are also a large number of states with laws against criminal syndicalism, against sabotage, and many other varieties of ~~subversiony~~ sedition, subversion, and disloyalty. By no means all of them are covered under Nelson decision announced today, but they are all there and they vary markedly from state to state.

The basic ground of the Chief Justice's opinion today is the primacy of federal authority over what is basically a threat to the federal government. He notes that "our attention has not been called to any case where the prosecution has been successfully directed against an attempt to destroy state or local government."... Then, reviewing the Smith Act and other federal laws, Chief Justice Warren, speaking for the majority, said "The conclusion is inescapable that Congress intended to occupy the field of sedition... (The federal laws) evince a congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine there is no room left for the states to supplant it.... Therefore, a state sedition law is superseded." Congress, he said, has treated seditious conduct as a matter of vital national concern and in no sense a local enforcement problem.

Justices Reed, Burton and Minton dissented on the grounds that there's room for both state and national laws and that anyway Congress hadn't meant to invalidate the state laws.

The immediate effect of todays decision in the Nelson case is to outlaw all the "Little Smith Act" statutes enacted by ~~the~~ nearly all the states. But the impact does not end there. ~~Furthermore~~ For, amid the welter of legislation against sedition, there are a great many other areas where federal and state laws parallel each other. And once the principle is established, as it now seems to be, that wherever, in the field of sedition, federal and state laws parallel each other, then the federal law cancels out the state law.... ~~then~~ in that case there ARE a good many other state laws that are in question. Just because there are federal laws which have the same import.

It's clear that the Supreme Court is just beginning its task of straightening out and redefining our legislation against sedition. A basic step was taken today but there are a number of pending cases which bear on the same situation. Like the segregation issue, on which the court has already spoken, sedition and subversion is one which enlists the passions and prejudices of a great many Americans. It is likely that from this decision today and subsequent ones in the same field there will flow another torrent of controversy.... But if the court shows the same attitude it has since the segregation issue flared up, controversy will not dissuade it from what appears to be its desire to create a clear-cut, national legal pattern dealing with sedition.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS

BUT FIRST BOB DIXON

FOOTNOTE

A note from behind the Iron Curtain... Warsaw Radio says ~~is getting worried about the effect of the anti-Stalin campaign on young people.~~ Boys and girls in the Communist world, ~~behind the Iron Curtain, he said~~, having been told lies for so many years, are getting hypocritical and cynical. "When the child discovers that he has been told lies by grownups, Warsaw radio said, he loses the faith once and for all." He may be getting on dangerous ground... The next step in the argument is not to tell lies in the first place.

THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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Thes is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., April 3, 1956

Good evening:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that there is no change in Administration policy against selling arms to Israel at this time. This, he said, is in keeping with our desire for peace and security for all countries of the Middle East. But the same consideration, he explained, does not necessarily apply to other Western powers. They're free to sell arms to Israel if they wish. Mr. Dulles told reporters... at his weekly news conference... that President Eisenhower would not expect to use American armed forces in the Middle East without prior congressional approval, unless a sudden emergency made getting this prior approval impractical. But the Administration, he said, does not foresee any such emergency. Nor does it have any plan to ask Congress for standby authority to use American troops in the Middle East. He expressed confidence that if the U.N. Security Council approves the American resolution for lessening tensions in Palestine, the danger of an Arab-Israeli war will be appreciably reduced.

Debate on the resolution began in the Security Council today, but because Russia proposed a series of minor amendments, a vote may not be [illegible] tomorrow. U.N. observers say there's little likelihood that Russia will block the American plan, which calls... among other things... for sending Secretary General Hammarskjold on a special peace mission to the Middle East. Primarily, Hammarskjold will be trying to secure compliance with armistice arrangements the Council already has endorsed. A vote is due tomorrow. In a speech in the Security Council today, Russian delegate Sobolev denounced what he called "a clear-cut trend" on the part of some Western powers toward direct military intervention in Palestine. There was evidence, he claimed, that the the United States, Britain and France are ready for quick intervention "on the pretext of preventing a war."

It was announced simultaneously today... in Washington and Paris... that French foreign minister Pineau will come to this country in June. Pineau is coming at the invitation of Secretary Dulles. The French foreign minister, and Premier Mollet, have both criticized American foreign policy... on grounds that too great emphasis ~~was~~ is being placed on military ~~preparedness~~ strength. Pineau will arrive in Washington on June 18th, and stay for at least two days.

President Eisenhower addressed a meeting of advertising executives in Washington today... and said it would be a mistake to think that "only in armaments are we going to find a solution to our foreign problems." Every dollar spent in foreign aid, he said, is worth more to this country than <u>five</u> dollars spent for defense. The President stressed the importance of economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

In London today, the United Nations disarmament talks entered their third week... with the United States submitting a proposal to carry through the first phase of a world disarmament program. The proposal was offered in the form of a working paper. And it calls for a kind of nuclear census by all countries signing a disarmament agreement. In the census, the countries would have to tell what fissionable materials they possess, as well as give information relating to possession of nuclear weapons and plans for testing those weapons. At the same time, there would be a cutback in conventional armaments and the size of armies... and a system of inspection and control.

Communist Party Boss Khrushchev said today that it is possible - to visualize peace without the reunification of Germany. Khrushchev was talking to correspondents at a Kremlin banquet, honoring the visiting prime minister of Sweden. Khrushchev said German reunification is not absolutely necessary for world peace. "But if on the question of reunification we are spoken to in the language of positions of strength," he said, "then we, too, have strength."

There were new vigorous attacks on Stalin today in the Soviet press. The army newspaper Red Star attacked Stalin by name for saying Lenin was not a military expert. ~~The paper said Stalin's assertion did not correspond to the truth, and that it had hindered the study of Lenin's "very rich military heritage".~~ The Soviet magazine Kommunist added its powerful voice to the chorus of criticism of the late dictator, charging Stalin with ignoring the principles of collective leadership and destroying the principle of democracy within the Communist Party. ~~The magazine said, in a long editorial, that Stalin's violation of these principles had done "considerable harm" to the work of the party. It said rank-and-file members of the party must be free to play an increasingly active role in party activities.~~

Reports from Bulgaria tonight say that Communist leaders have denounced the Bulgarian premier, Vulko Chervenkov, for violating this same principle of collective leadership. And these reports (which are described as reliable) say it is assumed that Chervenkov, who was a good friend of Stalin's, will be forced to resign. Still other reports, from Czechoslovakia, say that three former officials who served

with party boss Rudolf Slansky, have been released from prison. In 1952, they were tried... with Slansky... on charges of Titoism and treason. Slansky, who was secretary general of the Czech Communist Party, was sentenced to death.

Iran has sent a new note to Russia, defending its membership in the Baghdad Pact. The Russians insist that the pact, linking Britain, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq, constitutes a military threat. Iran insists it's purely for defense.

India signed a new trade agreement today with Communist Poland. India will supply Poland with raw materials, such as manganese ore, cotton and spice, in return for heavy machinery. The two countries will also exchange technical missions and provide training facilities. The agreement runs until 1960.

Wisconsin was the scene today of the third presidential primary in this election year. Most of the polling places will be open for another hour, so we can't tell you how it turned out. ~~Senator Kefauver is unopposed for the state's 28 Democratic delegates, and President Eisenhower is virtually unopposed in the contest for 30 Republican delegates. In Wisconsin primaries, it's legal to vote either ticket, regardless of past party affiliation, and so today's voting has been referred to as a popularity contest between Senator Kefauver and the President. Although there was some rain in Wisconsin today, it was unseasonably warm. And the voting has been somewhat heavier than expected.~~ A tornado hit Central Wisconsin today, killing at least 7 persons. Too early to say whether storm affected voting, but indications are voting was heavy in cities + light in country

~~Hmm~~ In New York City, former President Truman had breakfast today with Governor Harriman, who classifies himself as "not an active candidate" for the Democratic nomination. They discussed politics; Mr. Truman said, "When a couple of old politicians get together, they're bound to." He also said that if he were in the same town with Senator Kefauver or Adlai Stevenson, he would be glad to see them, too.

Ten persons are reported dead... in the series of tornadoes that tore through Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. More than 50 persons were injured. South Dakota and Nebraska were hit by heavy snow. Valentine, Nebraska, was buried under two and a half feet of snow. Due to gale force winds and icing conditions, that knocked down utility poles, Valentine's only communication with the outside world is by radio. Other Midwestern states had a heat wave - Chicago registered 81 degrees.

In Michigan today, striking dairy farmers suddenly called off their boycott of milk deliveries to Detroit. Leaders of the nine-day-old strike said they were ending the tie-up, pending the outcome of a meeting with Detroit milk dealers and the state labor mediation board. A higher milk price, granted by the majority of Detroit dairies, and the limiting of pickets by a series of court injunctions, were factors in bringing about an end of the strike, which had been marked in several instances by violence.

Washington was scene of some unusual excitement today when a woman tried to start a fire in the bed Room of White House today & bypass she could be apprehended started 4 others in the Executive office building across the street. The woman who told Secret Service Agents her name was Mrs. Sula Chow was taken to a hospital for observation. The fires caused no appreciable damage -

Charles Collingwood
3 April 7:45 PM

THINK

This is the Spring of the year, and the voice of the turtle abroad in the land has to compete with that of the politician. The primary season is upon us, the champions have entered the lists, and hardly a Tuesday will go by from now until summer without some sort of vote being taken. Not all will be as dramatic as the Minnesota primary or the one coming up in Florida on May 29 and in California a week later, but every one has its special importance.

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get out enough so that invidious comparisons between Kefauver's and Eisenhower's vote-getting abilities in Wisconsin will not arise.

So, as the ballot boxes in Wisconsin are unlocked and the vote begins to be counted, there are matters of some moment which hinge on the outcome. The result will be an important clue toward estimating the extent of the midwest farmer's dissillusionment with administration agricultural policy. And it may offer a sort of yardstick, albeit a vague and uncertain one, for measuring Estes Kefauver's pulling power in relation to that of President Eisenhower.

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FOOTN OTE

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THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

WPRB

princeton broadcasting service, inc.
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY • PHONE 788

TIMING:

7:10 PM SEND OFFICIAL 85 TIME TONE AT ZERO FOR PEAK

7:30 PM BOTH LINES WILL OPEN

7:30 to 7:45 GIVE CBS NEW YORK PERIODIC PEAKS (TIME TONE AT ZERO, AND RECEIVE TIME CHECKS FROM THEM, AND PROCEED AS DIRECTED.

KILL ALL TESTS THIRTY (30) SECONDS PRIOR TO AIR TIME

7:45 NEW YORK OPENS SHOW

7:45:45 "SITTING IN FOR MR _____ HERE'S CHARLES COLLINGWOOD" INSTANTANEOUSLY PUT STUDIO "B" ON

7:57:10 " I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAY'S NEWS BUT FIRST HERE'S TED PIERSON" KILL STUDIO "B"

7:58:25 "HERE'S CHARLES COLLINGWOOD WITH HIS FOOTNOTE TO THE XXXX DAYS NEWS" BACK TO "B"

7:58:55 "SEE YOU TOMORROW" KILL "B"

NOTE: ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE.....

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that there is no change in Administration policy against selling arms to Israel at this time. This, he said, is in keeping with our desire for peace and security for all countries of the Middle East. But the same consideration, he explained, does not necessarily apply to other Western powers. They're free to sell arms to Israel if they with. Mr. Dulles told reporters..at his weekly news conference..that President Eisenhower would not expect to use American armed forces in the Middle ast wihout prior Congressional approval, unless a sudden emergency made getting this prior approval impractical. But the Administration, he said, does not forsee any such emergency. Nor does it have any plan to ask Congress for standby authority to use American troops in the Middle East. He expressed confidence that if the U.N. Security Council approves the American resolution for lessening tesnions in Palestine, the danger of an Arab-Israeli war will be appreciably reduced.

U.N. observers say there's little likelihood that Russia will block the American plan, which calls...among other things..for sending Secretary General Hammarskjold on a special peace miss on to the Middle East. Primarily, Hammarskjold will be trying to secure compliance with armistice arrangements the Council alreac has endorsed. A vote is due tomorrow. In a speech in the Security Council today, Russian delegate Sobolev denounced what he called "a clear cut trend" on the part of some Western powers toward direct military intervention in Palestine. There was evidence, he claimed, that the United States, Britain and France are ready for quick intervention "on the pretext of preventing a war."

It was announced simultaneously today..In Washington and Paris..that French foreign minister Pineau will come to this country in June. Pineau is coming at the invitation of Secretary Dulles. The French foreign minister, and Premier Mollet, have both criticized American foreign policy..on grounds that too great emphasis is being placed on military strength. Pineau will arrive in Washington on June 18th, and stay for at least two days.

President Eisenhower addressed a meeting of advertising executives in Washington today..and said it would be a mistake to think that "only in armaments are we going to find a solution to our foreign problems." Every dollar spent in foreign aid, he said, is worth more to this country than five dollars spent for defense. The President stressed the importance of economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

In London today, the United Nations disarmement talks entered their third week..with the United States submitting a proposal to carry through the first phase of a world disarmement program. The propssal was offered in the form of a working paper. And it calls for a kind of nuclear census by all countries signing a disarmement agreement. In the census, the countries would have to tell what fissionable materials they possess, as well as give information relating to possession of nuclear weapons and plans for testing those weapons. At the same time, there wou d be a cutback in conventional aramaments and the size of armies..and a system of inspection and control.

Communist Party Boss Khrushchev said today that it is possible to visualize peace without the reunification of Germany. Khrushchev was talking to correspondents at a Kremlin banquet, honoring the visiting prime minister of Sweden. Khrushchev said German reunification is not absolutely necessary for world peace. "But if on the question of reunification we are spoken to in the language of positions of strength," he said, "then we, too, have strength."

There were new vigorous attacks on Stalin today in the Soviet press. The army newspaper Red Star attacked Stalin by name for saying Lenin was not a military expert. The Soviet magazine Kommunist added its powerful voice to the chorus of criticism of the late dictator, charging Stalin with ignoring the principles of collective leadership and destroying the principle of democracy within the Communist Party.

Reports from Bulgaria tonight say that Communist leaders have denounced the Bulgarian premier, Vulko Chervenkov, for violating this same principle of collective leadership. And there reports (which are described as reliable) say it is assumed that Chervenkov, who was a good friend of Stalin's, will be forced to resign. Stall other reports, from Czechoslovakia, say that three former officials who served with Party boss Rodolf Slansky, have been released from prison. In 1952, they were tried..with Slansky..on charges of Titoism and treason. Slansky, who was secretary general of the Czech Communist Party, was sentenced to death.

Iran has sent a new note to Russia, defending its membership in the Baghdad Pact. The Russians insist that the pact, linking Britain, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran and Iraq, constitutes a military threat. Iran insists it's purely for defense.

India signed a new trade agreement today with Communist Poland. India will supply Poland with raw materials, such as manganese ore, cotton ans spice, in return for heavy machinery. The two countries will also exchange technical missions and provide training facilities. The agreement runs until 1960.

Wisconsin was the scene today of the third presidential primary in this election year. Most of the polling places will be open for another hour, so we can't tell you how it turned out. A tornado hit central Wisconsin today, killing at least 7 persons. Too early to say whether the storm affected voting, but indications are voting wha heavy in the cities and lightish in the country.

In New York City, former President Truman had breakfast today with Governor Harriman, who classifies himself as "not an active candidate" for the Democratic nomination. They discussed politics; Mr. Truman said, "When a couple of old politicians get together, they're bound to." He also said that if he were in the same town with Senator Kefauver or Adlai Stevensin, he would be glad to seem them, too.

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I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news, but first, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: This broadcast comes tonight from station WPRB at Princeton University where this reporter is making a small talk tonight. The latest excitement around WPRB was a hamburger eating contest the station sponsored. The student who won was clocked at eight and a half hamburgers and rolls in ten minutes. They are now challenging hungrey students at Yale and Harvard.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., April 4, 1956

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else... without first getting the approval of Congress. The President was answering questions at his weekly news conference. He said: "I have announced time and time and time again that I will never be guilty of any kind of action that can be interpreted as war until the Congress, which has the constitutional authority, says so." But Mr. Eisenhower did not rule out possible military action in case of an emergency. He went on to say: "Now there are times when troops, to defend themselves, may have to undertake local war-like acts. But that is not the declaration of war... and that is not going to war... and I am not going to order any troops into anything that can be interpreted as war until Congress directs it."

Mr. Eisenhower was asked to comment on reports that British Prime Minister Eden has sent him a personal message, suggesting a get-tough policy toward Egyptian Premier Nasser... in fact, a tougher line toward the whole Middle East problem. The President said that, as far as he could remember, he has received no personal communication from Eden in the last two weeks. If the British are pressing for a firmer stand, he said, they haven't pressed him. In London today the Foreign Office denied that Britain has asked the United States for

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INSERT

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And there was renewed fighting today in North Africa. In Algeria and Tunisia, French troops killed 36 rebels in widely scattered actions. ~~All Arab shops were closed in Constantine, a city of 110-thousand, and there was a shortage of bread. The shopkeepers were afraid to do business, in face of rebel threats of reprisal if they remained open.~~ Three European motorists... two Italians and a Frenchman... were ambushed and killed by Tunisian extremists. And troop reinforcements continued to arrive from Dakar and Metropolitan France.

Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef arrived in Madrid today, to receive a grant of independence for Spanish Morocco. Ben Youssef already is the spiritual and temporal ruler of French Morocco, to which France recently granted independence. There are some "finishing touches" to be put to the agreement with Spain, and Ben Youssef will be in Madrid about a week. (They had a big parade for him there this afternoon).

This is the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and there were ceremonies marking the occasion today in Paris. French Premier Mollet, in a speech, thanked the members of NATO for allowing France to transfer some of her NATO forces to North Africa. And he reiterated a recent French theme, by saying that NATO should now extend its operations in the political and economic field. ~~Opportunities in this field, he said, "go beyond the strictly territorial framework of our alliance."~~ The supreme commander of NATO... General Alfred Gruenther... also made a speech and seconded Mollet's suggestion, that the organization place greater emphasis on economic and social problems. NATO's forces, he said, "now constitute a major deterrent to aggression. NATO can

now move with much greater confidence into other fields, in defense of our freedom."

In Washington... at his news conference... President Eisenhower said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has proved its worth, particularly as a morale-builder among the Western allies. Because of this morale factor, he said, NATO is just as useful as ever in this atomic age. On domestic matters, the President said he would not insist on perfection in a farm bill, but that it was "problematical" whether the bill in its present form... with so many "clumsy" amendments... would help the nation's farmers. He said it's already too late for farmers to gain much practical benefit out of the soil bank program this year, but he feels sure there will be a good farm program in operation before next fall. The President said farmers have a right to be somewhat bewildered. On the other hand, he believes most of them realize the Administration is trying to do the best it can for the good of the whole country. The President declined to comment directly on the results of the Wisconsin primary. Senator Kefauver, who was unopposed, ran about 105-thousand votes behind Mr. Eisenhower in that popularity contest. Still, Kefauver got 42 percent of the popular vote. That

compares with 24 percent polled by all Democratic candidates in the same primary four years ago. And Kefauver attributes the Democratic gain to farmer unrest. Late this afternoon, the Republican and Democratic national chairmen both hailed the outcome as a sure sign their party will come out on top in November. Republican Chairman Hall called the Wisconsin results "a spontaneous vote of confidence in President Eisenhower's administration." The Democratic chairman, Paul Butler, said the President will lose the election in November, if this ~~was~~ is the best he ~~could~~ can do.

An unofficial survey has now been made of the death and destruction wrought by those tornadoes in the past two days. And it makes a grim report. Thirteen states of the mid-continent were hit. Forty-four persons were killed, and more than 300 injured. The Red Cross says 320 homes were destroyed. Damage is estimated at close to 15-million dollars.

April 4

The charge is sometimes made that the Administration goes in too freely for the techniques of Madison Avenue, which, I suppose, means that it relies on catch-phrases and over-simplication, instead of lucid analysis. But this charge will not be levelled against the latest American disarmament proposal which Harold Stassen produced in London yesterday. This is an eleven-page working paper that defies simplification. No doubt disarmament is a complex subject and it can't be made understandable very easily. The correspondents in London, who were briefed on it -- presumably by Mr. Stassen -- quite obviously ~~don't grasp~~ had trouble digesting the plan. Everyone picked out a different aspect for emphasis.

It may throw some light on the United States disarmament plan to compare it broad~~ly~~ with the proposal the Soviet Union made last week. In this the Russians would cut the conventional forces of the United States, the Soviet Union and Red China to a million or a million-and-a-half men. And ~~Mr.~~ Gromyko did not offer any plan whatever for nuclear control, on the ground that this couldn't be negotiated at this time. Now, Mr. Stassen insists on conventional manpower for us and the Russians of two and a half million men. And on nuclear control he brings in an elaborate plan ending with census of nuclear weapons and materials, but not with abolition of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gromyko accepted international inspection and even guardedly endorsed the open-skies inspection system advocated by President Eisenhower. Mr. Stassen spells out the inspection and control system, and repeats the proposal recently made for small test areas in this country and the Soviet Union where all kinds of inspection can be tried out, as a preliminary to a general inspection system. Both Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Stassen accept the idea of budgetary controls. Once disarmament is going well, Mr. Stassen is ready to freeze the military budget at the 1955 level. Mr. Gromyko wants it lower still, and would have military savings going in part to aid under-developed countries.

When the Russians brought in a proposal that didn't start off with prohibition of nuclear weapons, they made a sensational about-face. Also, it was sensational that they did not insist on the abolition of all overseas bases. And in agreeing, even guardedly, ~~in~~ to the open-skies inspection system advocated by President Eisenhower, they looked as though they might really want an agreement. They were saying, in effect, our nuclear power is our mutual guarantee against another world war, so let's keep our nuclear power. But, they said, let's go on from there and really disarm in other ways.

If this had been all the Russians had said they would deserve credit for really trying. But they went on to lay down conditions about the maintenance

of armed forces in Germany and the use of nuclear weapons in that country, which they surely knew the West would not accept. So we might say they were safeguarded against any embarrassing success. Like other proposals, this one was made for its effect outside the conference room. It seems fair to conclude that Mr. Gromyko was trying to put the United States in the position of refusing to cut down its conventional forces to a million or a million and a half men. Then Soviet propaganda would be able to say that even though the Soviet Union had dropped its objection to the open skies inspection, and did not insist on the abolition of foreign bases, and the immediate outlawry of nuclear weapons, the United States didn't want real disarmament. That would assure quite a propaganda success among neutrals and uncommitted peoples.

Mr. Stassen wasn't trying to counter the Gromyko maneuver. He didn't pull his plan out of a hat, it had been in preparation for some time. Our allies on the disarmament subcommittee presumably saw it in advance and are reported to have liked it. Our plan has not cancelled out the Soviet plan, or even its distinct propaganda value. It does, however, have modest advantages. It has shown initiative. It has treated disarmament realistically without regard, it seems, to a propaganda victory. So the world still can believe we want disarmament in the only way we think it can be obtained, which is by slow and cautious progress.

So long as armaments are the result of international tension rather than the cause of it, Washington obviously thinks this is the best to be hoped for until the tensions are reduced.

FOOTNOTE

Grace Kelly and her wedding party sailed today for Monaco and her wedding to Prince Rainier. She said she felt "a little numb... very excited and very happy." So many reporters and sightseers surrounded her, an official of the line shouted to them to stand back and give the lady some air. A reporter, carried away by the solemnity of the occasion, asked Miss Kelly whether she felt her cup runneth over. She said she did.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU LATER

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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In Washington..at his news conference..Presidnet Eisenhower said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has proved its worth, particularly as a moral factor, he said, NATO is just as useful as ever in this atomic age. On domestic matters, the President said he would not insist on perfection in a farm bill, but that it as "problematical" whether the bill in its present form..with so many "clumsy" amemdments..would help the nation's farmers. He said it's already too late for farmers to gain much practical benefit out of the soil bank program this year, but he feels sure there will be a good farm program in operation before next fall. The President said farmers have a right to be somewhat bewildered. On the other hand, he believes most of them realize the Aeministration is trying to do the best it can for the good of the whole country. The President declined to comment directly on the results of the Wisconsin primary. Senator Kefauver, who was upopposed, ran about 105-thousand votes behind Mr. Fisenhower in that popularity contest. Still,

Kefauver got 42 percent of the popular vote. That compares with 24 percent polled by all Democratic candidates in the same primary four years ago. And Kefauver attributes the Democratic gain to farmer unrest. Late this afternoon, the Republican and Democratic national chairmen both hailed the outcome as a sure sign their party will come out on top in November. Republican Chairman Hall called the Wisconsin results "a spontanious vote of confidence in President Eisenhower's administration." The Democratic chairman, Paul Butler, said the President will lose the election in November, if this is the best he can do.

An unofficial survey has now been made of the death and destruction wroght by those tornadoes in the past two days. And it makes a grim report. Thirteen states of the mid-continent were hit. Forty-four persons were killed, and more than 300 injured. The Red Cross says 320 homes were destroyed. Damage is estimated at close to 15-million dollars.

The charge is sometimes made that the Administration goes in too freely fot the techniques of Madison Avenue, which, I suppose, means that it relies on catch phrases and and over-simplification, instead of lucid analysis. But this charge will not be levelled against the latest American disarmament proposal which Harold Stassen produced in London yesterday. This is an eleven page working paper that defies simplification. No doubt disarmament is a complex subject and it can't be made understandable very easily. The correspondents in London, who were briefed on it -- presumably Mr. Stassen -- quite obviously had trouble digesting the plan. Every one picked out a different aspect for emphasis.

It may throw some light on the United States disarmament plan to compare it broadly with the proposal the Soviet Union made last week. In this the Russians would cut the conventional forces of the United States, the Soviet Union and Red China to a million or a million - and - a - half men. And Mr.

Gromyko did not offer any plan whatever for nuclear control, on the ground that this couldn't be negotiated at this time. Now, Mr. Stassen insists on conventional manpower for us and the Russians of two and a half million men. And on nuclear control he brings in an elaborate plan ending with census of nuclear weapons and materials, but not with abolition of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gromyko accepted international inspection and even guardedly endorsed the the open-skies inspection system advoteted by President Eisenhower. Mr. Stassen spells out the inspection and control system, and repeats the proposal recently made for small test areas in this country and the Soviet Union where all kinds of inspection can be tried out, as a preliminary to a general inspection system. Both Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Stassen accept the idea of budgetry controls. Once disarmement is going well, Mr. Stassen is ready to freeze the military budget at the 1955 level. Mr. Gromyko wants it lower still, and would have military savings going in part to aid under-devveloped countries.

When the Russians brought in a proposal that didn't start off with prohibition of nuclear weapons, they made a sensational about - face.Also, it was sensational that they did not insist on the abolition of all overseas bases. And in agreeing, even guardedly, the the open - skies inspection system advocated by President Eisenhower, they looked as though they might really want an agreement. They are saying, in effect, our nuclear power is our mutual guarantee against another world war, so let's keep our nuclear power. But, they said, let's go on from there and really disarm in other ways.

If this had been all the Russians had said they would deserve credit for really trying. But they went on to lay down conditions about the maintenance of armed forces in Germany and the use of nuclear weapons in that country. which they surely knew the West would not accept. So we might say they were safeguarded against any embarrassing success. Loke other proposals, this one

was made for its effect outside the conference room. It seems fair to conclude that Mr. Gromyko was trying to put the United States in the position of refusing to cut down its conventional forces to a million or a million and a half men. Then Soviet propaganda would be able to say that even though the Soviet Union had dropped its objection to the open skies inspection, and did not issist on the abolition of foreign bases, and the immediate outlawry of nuclear weapons, the United States didn't want real disarmement. That would assure quite a propaganda success among neautrals and uncommitted peoples. Mr. Stassen wasn't trying to counter the Gromyko maneuver. He didn't pull his plan out of a hat, it had been in preparation for some time. Our allies on the disarmement subcommittee presumably saw it in advance and are reported to have liked it. Our plan had not cancelled out the Soviet plan, or even its discinct propaganda value. It does, however, have modest advantages. It has shown initiative. It has treated disarmement realistically without regard it seems, to a propaganda victory. So the world still can believe we want disarmament in the only way we think it can be obtained, which is by slow and cautious progress. So long as armaments are the result of international tension rather than the cause of it, Washington obviously thinks this is the best way to be hoped for until the tensions are reduced.

I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGOOOD: Grace Kelly and her wedding party sailed today for Monaco and her wedding to Prince Rainier. She said she felt "a little numb..very excited and very happy." Son many reporters and sightseers surrounded her, an official of the line shouted to them to stand back and give the lady some air. A reporter, carried away by the solemnity of the occasion, asked Miss Kelly whether she felt her cup runneth over. She said she did. This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., April 5, 1956

Good evening:

A series of new, bloody incidents erupted along the Egypt-Israel border today, threatening the uneasy peace in the Middle East. At United Nations headquarters this afternoon, Egypt accused Israel of shelling four Egyptian towns in the Gaza Strip. The Egyptians say 42 Arab civilians were killed and 103 wounded. The Egyptian delegate to ~~ambassador said 33 civilians and seven Egyptian soldiers were killed, and 92 civilians wounded. He said~~ the U.N. called the attack ~~condemned~~ aggression — but did not request a special meeting of the Security Council to deal with the situation. He said he would continue to inform the council of developments. ~~In Cairo, the Egyptian Army~~ said 42 ~~Arab civilians were killed and 103 wounded~~. In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman charged that the ~~incidents~~ action started with two early morning attacks on an Israeli patrol, inside Israeli territory. Later, he said, the Egyptians bombarded three Israeli settlements. In retaliation, Israeli artillery shelled Egyptian positions. Israeli Foreign Minister Sharett asked the chief United Nations truce

suprevisior, General Burns, to stop what Sharett called "the Egyptian acts of provocation". And Burns called on both sides to cease fire, with midnight as the deadline for compliance. Late reports say the artillery duel ended at dusk. Only yesterday, the Security Council authorized United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold to make a personal, on-the-spot survey of the Palestine situation. Hammarskjold held a news conference this morning... before word was received of the new border incidents... and told reporters he would "take all the time necessary" to appraise the situation. He will leave New York tomorrow, and stop over in Rome for a conference with U.N. Palestine experts. Hammarskjold said the first Middle East country he will visit will be Lebanon. From there he will go to Egypt, and from there on, he said, he would improvise. In light of today's developments, this itinerany may be revised. Hammarskjold cautioned against expecting "miracles" as a result of his peace mission, but said he is hopeful of good results. "If we can get compliance with the armistice agreements," he said, "we should be quite happy."

Former Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov, who has been touring Britain, faced a western-style news conference with 250 reporters in London today. They asked him all the tough questions and most of them he answered. Malenkov denounced the Stalin cult of personality, as the Russians like to call it, on the grounds that it raised its heroes to supernatural proportions. Then a reporter asked whether Malnekov himself didn't have feelings of guilt for the work he carried out for Stalin during the great purges of the 1930s. Malenkov replied: "We collectively always feel responsible for such errors as we have made, and we openly admit them to our people."..... CBS News Correspondent Alexander Kendrick covered Malenkov's long give and take with western reporters. At the end of his report to us, Kendrick cabled: "I never thought I would live to see the day."

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Here in New York, doctors say that labor columnist Victor Riesel may lose his sight, as a result of the attack on him early today by an unknown assailant. The assailant threw sulphuric acid into Riesel's face, and escaped. Last night, in a radio broadcast, Riesel attacked what he referred to as the "mob" running the International Union of Operating Engineers. And earlier, in his syndicated column, he had written stories about "convicted extortionists" in the union. Also, Riesel testified recently before a Federal grand jury inquiring into labor racketeering in the New York area. The FBI has joined New York police in investigating the assault. And President George Meany, of the AFL-CIO, has denounced the attack as "a nefarious crime... a challenge to all decent elements in our society."

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that strong. However, we will have that strength when the German contribution is effective, and we estimate that this will be in about three to four years." This may not be an entirely reassuring statement, but, as the general said, it is frank.

April 5

The announcement that a British-Soviet conference is to be held on Vietnam is a timely reminder that the Middle East is not the only spot in the world where a local war is possible. In July, elections are supposed to be held through Vietnam and Vietminh on unification. That was decided at the Geneva conference which ended the fighting in Indochina. But the elections will not be held, at least not in July. Premier Diem of Vietnam was not a party to the Geneva conference. At that time he had not overthrown the regime of Emperor Bao Dai. As head of the government that succeeded Bao Dai he does not consider himself bound by the terms of the Geneva armistice.

Diem is not against elections, but he will agree to them only if they are genuinely free. He wants international supervision and he will not accept supervision by the present armistice committee, of which Poland is a member.

The communist government of Vietminh holds to the letter of the armistice, and if, by July, elections have not been arranged, might sweep into Vietnam and try to overwhelm the Diem regime with a combination of outside forces and an internal uprising.

The great powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States, Communist China,

France, and Britain -- are up to their necks in this crisis. A local war would at once draw the SEATO states into the conflict. Communist China, as the main sponsor of Vietminh, might be involved. Such a war could ~~not~~ hardly continue to be local. So it is one the powers want to avert. That makes the British announcement of a conference welcome news today in many capitals.

A big factor in the crisis is the unexpected success of Premier Diem in winning home support for his democratic government. When the fighting ended, he was left with a large residue of communists, as well as the remnants of the private armies of the religious sects that had administered parts of the country. He went resolutely to work to establish his authority. His government says it found nearly two thousand Vietminh organizations set up in central Vietnam. It has arrested 14,000 northern agitators. It can boast that 2,000 former communist officials recently took the oath of allegiance at a single ceremony in Saigon. And 55,000 members of communist bands have gone over to the government with their arms.

These figures may be exaggerated, but they show the size of Diem's ~~tasks~~ TASK. There is some danger that the newly converted communists may not be genuine converts, that they went over to Diem on party orders to be ready to rise if Vietminh should invade. That is, Diem's position may not be completely secure. But on any test he has done an astonishing job. Just after the armistice it looked almost inevitable that the

northern communists would take over the south with hardly a struggle.

So far as the powers and their influence is involved, it appears that the war is one that will be averted. The Soviet official line on divided territories is that military action is to be avoided at all cost, and efforts should focus on working for negotiations.

The Russians are expected to press for a new Geneva conference, but Premier Diem probably would refuse to attend, and the United States would be equally reluctant.

Communist China is more deeply involved in Vietnam than the Soviet Union, but it also is expected to discourage a communist invasion of the south. It has reason to prefer the status quo. If Communist Vietminh, with its industries, takes over Vietnam, with its rice, the new state could become the most powerful nation in Southeast Asia. But in its present condition Vietminh is dependent on Red China, and Peking may prefer a subservient satellite to a self-sufficient and independent neighbor.

So the possibility of war in Vietnam would appear to depend on the communists of Vietminh itself. They are unhappy, because they feel they were cheated out of Vietnam at Geneva. General Giap, the Vietminh commander-in-chief, may think he could take over the South so swiftly that there would be no time for

Soviet and Chinese restraint, or for SEATO to organize a counter-blow. If he is fanatical enough, there still could be a war. But now that the powers are to confer on the danger, the chances of a surprise invasion are, at least, lessened. This is one powder keg none of the great powers are anxious to set a match to.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news.

But first, Barry Bennett

FOOTNOTE

An American farm delegation's visit to Russia may have started to bear fruit. At least Tass, the Soviet news agency, reports that the Rostovski State Dairy Farm has managed to cut its labor force in half without any drop in production. This was achieved by a better division of labor and only two milkings a day, instead of four or five. Tass didn't say so, but this is just what the visiting American farmers had recommended.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU LATER

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood-for Murrow Fri., April 6, 1956

Good evening:

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold took off this evening on his peace mission to the Middle East. His first stop will be London, where British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd will confer with him at the airport. Lloyd reportedly will urge that the size of U.N. truce teams be increased, as one means of preventing incidents between Israel and the Arab states. Hammarskjold's stop-over in London will be brief. He's due in Rome this week-end for a meeting with United Nations experts on the Middle East, including the head of the U.N. relief agency for Arab refugees, before flying on to Lebanon and the other countries involved in the tense Palestine situation. Egypt accused Israel today of deliberately planning yesterday's incidents... in which more than 60 lives reportedly were lost... to coincide with Hammarskjold's departure. Israel, on the other hand, accuses Egypt of starting the action, and of continual deliberate provocations in the Gaza area for a period of months. In London today,

the Israeli ambassador urged Britain not to wait... but to fulfill arms orders placed by Israel as long as two years ago. The arms requested include anti-aircraft guns, jet fighter planes and tanks. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the new incidents "highlight the urgency of the Hammarskjold mission." And President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles met for a half-hour today, before the regular meeting of the cabinet, to review the worsening situation. White House News Secretary Hagerty says as far as he knows, the conference between the President and Mr. Dulles did not produce any new American policy or course of action.

A new artillery duel broke out early today on the Gaza Strip, but ended after an hour. A tentative report... based on the findings of U.N. truce observers... lists 55 Egyptians, all but four of them civilians, and four Israelis killed in yesterday's bombardment. Cairo places its losses at 63 dead, and says ~~Cairo says~~ ~~an~~ one Egyptian soldier died in today's action. Israel claims six dead.

The United States is sending Loy W. Henderson, the deputy undersecretary of state, to the Baghdad Pact meeting at Tehran on April 16th. Henderson is one of this country's top experts on the Middle East. And though he will attend the meeting as an observer, it is hoped the sending of

so high an official will demonstrate American interest in the alliance, even though the United States is not a member. Present members of the Baghdad Pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Britain has been trying hard to get the United States to join.

In Algeria, the French are battling a strong rebel force, 100 miles south of Constantine. The action has been going on for two days, and French reinforcements are being flown in by helicopter. The French say they can't tell what losses they have inflicted, because the rebels stay hidden among the rocks.

Last winter, President Eisenhower appointed a committee of prominent citizens to make a thorough study of the nation's school system, and its needs. And today the 34-member committee made its report. Or rather, we should say <u>three</u> reports, because there was a majority report...signed by 28 members of the committee... and two minority reports. The majority report said, "It seems obvious that within the next decade, the money spent on education should be approximately doubled." Classroom construction, it reported, is lagging behind the foreseeable need by some 15-hundred units a year. And the annual recruitment of teachers, it said, is only about a third of what is needed.

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"This committee," the majority report continued, "believes that Federal aid for school construction should be made available on a limited basis to all states and territories and the District of Columbia, to help overcome the present school-building emergency." (Nothing about withholding money from states that would continue segregation in their public schools). One of the minority reports opposed the whole idea of Federal grants. Assistance, it said, should be in the form of loans, extended for the minimum length of time necessary on a no-interest basis. The other minority report noted that nothing had been said about money for teachers' salaries and observed, "The need for Federal aid is not limited to school construction alone." It also said the program should not be a short-term proposition. One point on which there was unanimous agreement concerned desegregation. Desegregation of the public schools, the committee said, is a problem which "must be worked out by each community, within the intent of the relevant Supreme Court decisions."

A Senate-House committee agreed tonight on a compromise farm bill. The measure calls for the soil bank program the Administration wanted, plus the high rigid price supports the Administration does not want. The language of the bill provides for supports at 90 percent

of parity for one year. Chairman Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee said flatly tonight that President Eisenhower either takes this bill, "or there is no farm bill this session." Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee agreed. If the President vetoes the measure, he said, it is highly doubtful Congress would go through the whole rigmarole again this year. Of course, the full House and Senate still have to act on the compromise, and that action is scheduled for next week. Democratic leaders predict the bill will be on the President's desk by Friday.

While campaigning in Florida today, Adlai Stevenson accused Senator Kefauver of neglecting his Senate duties... by traveling around the country making political speeches. Stevenson charged Kefauver with "wanting to be President too badly", and said the Tennessee senator shares "the Republican enthusiasm for my political extinction." When Stevenson was making these remarks, Kefauver was opening his primary campaign in New Jersey, and Kefauver said his opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination was talking "like a man who is desperate". He said he was "surprised and disappointed".

Russia bowed today to British hostility against the head of its dreaded secret police, and decided to drop General Serov from the party of Kremlin leaders arriving in Britain on April 18th. When Serov arrived in London two weeks ago, to make security arrangements for Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khruschev, the London press greeted him with headlines calling him "thug" and a new "Ivan the Terrible". Now he has gone back to Moscow and it appears that he will not be back... at least, not right away.

The Warsaw Radio said tonight that Vladyslaw Gomulka, the ex-deputy premier of Poland, has been released from prison and "rehabilitated". Gomulka, who was also [redacted] secretary of the Polish party central committee, had been convicted of Titoism. The Warsaw Radio says that "dozens" of other members of the central committee have also been set free.

Charles Collingwood
6 April 7:45 PM

THINK

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~~Thisxix~~

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THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD ..... SEE YOU MONDAY

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold took off this evening on his peace mission to the Middle East. His first stop will be London, where British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd will confer with him at the airport. Lloyd reportedly will urge that the size of the U.N. truce teams be increased, as one means of preventing incidents between Israel and the Arab states. Hammaraskjold's stop-over in London will be brief. He's due in Rome this week-end for a meeting with United Nations experts on the Middle East, including the head of the U.N. relief agency for Arab refugess, before flying on to Lebanon and the other countries involved in the tense Palestine situation. Egypt accused Israel today of deliberately planning yesterday's incidents..in which more than 60 lives reportedly were lost..to coincide with Hammarskjold's departure. Israel, on the other hand, accuses Egypt of starting the action, and of continual deliberate provocations in the Gaza area for a period of months. In London today, the Israeli ambassador urged Britain not to wait.. but to fulfill arms orders placed by Israel as long as two years ago. The aras requested include anti-aircraft guns, jet fighters planes and tanks. In Washington, a state Department spokesman said to new incidents "highlight the urgency of the Hammarskjold mission." And President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles met for a half- hour today, before the regular meeting of the cabinet, to review the worsening situation. White House News Secretary Hagerty says as far as he knows, the conference between the President and Mr. Dulles did not produce any new American policy or course of action.

A new artillery duel broke out early today on the Gaza Strip, but ended after an hour. A tentative report..based on the findings of U.N. truce observers..lists 55 Egyptians, all but four of them civilians, and four Israelis killed in yesterday's bombardment Cairo places its losses at 63 dead,and says one Egyptian soldier died in today's action. Israel claims six dead.

The United States is sending Loy W. Henderson, the deputy undersecretary of state, to the Baghdad Pact meeting at Teheran on April 16th. Henderson is one of this country's top experts on the Middle East. And though he will attend the meeting as an observer, it is hoped the sending of so high an official will demonstrate American interest in the alliance, even though the the United States is not a member. Present members of the Baghdad Pact are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Britain has been trying hard to get the United States. to join.

In Algeria, the French are battling a strong rebel force, 100 miles south of Constantine. The action has been going on for two days and French reinforcements are being flown in by helicopter. The French say they cannot tell what losses they have inflicted, because the rebels have hidden among the rocks.

Last winter, President Eisenhowe appointed a committee of prominent citizens to make a thorough study of the nation's school system, and its needs. And today the 34-member committee made its report. Or rather, we should say three reports, because there was a majority report..signed by 28 members of the committee..and two minority reports. The majority report said, "It seems obvious that within the next decade, the money spent on educations should be approximately doubled." Classroom construction, it reported, is lagging behind the forseeable need by some 15-hundred units a year. And the annual recruitment of teachers, is this, is only about a third of what is needed.

"This committee", the majority report continued, "believes that Federal aid for school construction should be made available on a limited basis to all states and territories and the District of Columbia, to help overcome the present school-building emergency." (Nothing about withholding money from states what would continue segregation in their public schools.(One of the minority reports opposed the whole idea of Federal grants. Assistance, if said, should be in the form of loans, extended for the minimum length of time necessary on a no-interest basis, The other minority report noted that nothing had been said about money for teachers' salaries and observed "The need for Federal aid is not limited to school construction alone." It also said the program should not be a short-term proposition. One point on which there was unanimous agreement concerned desegregation. Desegregation of the public schools, the committee said, is a problem which "must be worked out by each community, within the intent of the relevant Supreme Court decisions."

A White House committee agreed tonight on a compromise farm bill. The measure calls for the soil bank program the Administration wanted, plus the rigid price supports the Administration does not want. The language of the bill provides for supports at 90 percent of parity for one year. Chairman Ellender of the Senate Agriculture Committee said flatly tonight that President Eisenhower either takes this bill, "or there is no farm bill this session." Chairman Cooley of the House Agricultrue Committee agreed. If the President vetoes the measure, he said, it is highly doubtful Congress would go through the whole rigamarole again this year. Of course, the full House and Senate still have to act on the compromise, and the action is scheduled for next week. Democratic leaders predict the bill will be on the President's desk by Friday.

While campaigning in Florida today, Adlai Stevenson accused Senator Kefauver of neglecting his Senate duties..by traveling around the country making political speeches. Stevenson charged Kefauver with "wanting to be President too badly," and said the Tennessee senator shares "the Republican enthusiasm for my political extinction." When Stevenson was making these remarks, Kefauver was opening his primary campaign in New Jersey, and Kefauver said his opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination was talking "like a man who is desperate." He said he was "surprised and disappointed."

Russia bowed today to British hostility against the head of its dreaded secret police, and decided to drop General Serov from the party of Kremlin leaders arriving in Britain on April 18th. When Serov arived in London two weeks ago, to make security arrangements for Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khrushchev, the London press greeted him with headlines calling him "thug" and a new "Ivan the Terrible." Now he has gone back to Moscow and it appears that he wlll not be back..at least, not right away.

The Warsaw Radio said tonight that Vladyslaw Gomulka, the ex-deputy premier of Poland, has been released from prison and "rehabilitated". Gomulka, who was also secretary of the Polish party central committee, had been convicted of Titoism. The Warsaw Radio says that "dozens" of other members of the central committee have also been set free.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: That Oklahoma University professor I mentioned the other night.. the professor seeking to carry out some research with bedbugs but unable to find any.has a partial answer to his problem. A woman came to his office today carrying a small green bottle at arms length. "These are for you," she said, and then fled. The professor has hed bedbugs and can now carry on his experiment.

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Collingwood for Murrow Mon., April 9, 1956

Good evening:

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in the area. The United States is likewise determined to support and assist any nation which might be subjected to such aggression. And the United States," the statement concludes, "is confident that other nations will act similarly in the cause of peace." It was immediately noted, by members of Congress, that the statement said the United States would observe its commitments "within constitutional means." They interpret this to mean that the President would seek congressional approval before intervening with American troops. Before Mr. Eisenhower left Washington for Augusta, he discussed the Middle East situation with Secretary of State Dulles, and together they drew up the draft of tonight's statement. The President himself put the statement in its final form. Tomorrow, Mr. Dulles will meet congressional leaders of both parties to discuss the Middle East problem.

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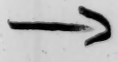

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In all truth, Kefauver's campaign schedule does seem to stretch the laws of earthbound motion. For instance, he speaks in Maryland tonight, then flies to New Jersey. He has a political breakfast in Jersey City tomorrow, then goes on tour until 4 when he meets the commuters trains coming in from New York to grasp the commuters' hands. At 7:30 he speaks at a dinner in Freehold, at 8 he addresses a club in Sayreville, at 9 he talks to a labor meeting somewhere else and at 10 he is due to make a speech on Middle East policy at a Jewish temple in New York City... At 8 o'clock the next morning he flies to North Carolina for more appearances and then leaves that afternoon for Florida to begin three days of campaigning there.

Its a schedule to make the hardiest travelling salesman blanch. But the Kefauver people think their peripatetic candidate is having success in selling his wares. Their plan is a simple one. It is to have Kefauver come to the Democratic Convention with such a record behind him that he cannot be denied the nomination. Of course, that's asking a good deal more of the candidate than it is of the people who help make his strategy, but so far Kefauver is making them look pretty good. He won as he was expected to do in New Hampshire. He won against odds in Minnesota. In Wisconsin he held Eisenhower himself to 55 percent of the total vote, ~~a feat which is pretty remarkable in itself.~~

The Kefauver tactic now is to maintain the momentum -- to keep the pressure on. That's why he's turning up all over the country. And that's why every Democratic primary from now on will have a special interest.

Take the one tomorrow... Its in Illinois. That's Adlai Stevenson's home state and Kefauver isn't even entered. But he's got a stake there, too. Illinois is one of those states whose primary ballots have room for write-in candidates. Write-ins, as Vice President Nixon discovered in New Hampshire, can be very beneficial. The Kefauver people in Illinois have been busily organising a write-in campaign in his behalf. Governor Stevenson's supporters are reported to be concerned about the move, which has apparently gained some headway. At least, Senator Kefauver's supporters think its gained so much that they say that if he gets 10% of the vote they will regard it as a victory. The estimates from the Kefauver camp of what their man is likely to do have been consistently low, so if they think he'll be doing well with 10% of the vote on a write-in basis, the chances are that they privately think he'll do even better. If he does, that will be a lot of write-ins. Any really large number of Kefauver votes when he wasn't even on the ballot and in Stevenson's home state would add support to the argument which Kefauver's supporters are already making, that he's a more effective vote-getter than his principal opponent,... So, even a primary like tomorrow's in Illinois, where he isn't even entered, will have a bearing on Kefauver's fortunes. ~~One way or another~~

~~XXXXX~~ Of course, the danger of this is that the Kefauver balloon could be pricked awfully easily. If Stevenson were to beat him in Florida next month, or if Kefauver were to run badly in California in June, the powerful forces in the Democratic party who don't want to see him nominated would need no further argument. Senator Kefauver's positionis very vulnerable. He can't afford any real setbacks.

Meanwhile, as Stevenson and Kefauver fight it out in the primaries, the other Democratic hopefuls are waiting on the sidelines. The names mentioned most often are Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Symington of Missouri. If, by their primary efforts, Stevenson and Kefauver should cancel each other out, either one and probably both at once, could step in to fill the vacuum. But that won't be easy, either. There's a theory among political observers that the Democrats are never happy unless they have a good, rousing fight on their hands. That theory probably does not deserve the status of a law of nature, but its nevertheless clear that the Democrats aren't going to pick a candidate this year without distributing a few bruises in the process.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS

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FOOTNOTE

A conference on Shakespeare opened in Moscow today. It consisted of theatrical figures from all over the Soviet Union. According to Moscow Radio "Peoples Actor Astangov said that the Soviet Union has become Shakespeare's second motherland."..... Well, as the Bard himself said (Hamlet, Scene 5, Line 43) " We know what we are, but know not what we may be."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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In all truth, Kefauver's campaign schedule does seem to stretch the laws of earthbound motion. For instance, he speaks in Maryland tonight, then flies to New Jersey. He has a political breakfast in Jersey City tomorrow, then goes on tour until 4 when he meets the commuters trains coming in from New York to grasp the commuters' hands. At 7:30 he speaks at a dinner in Freehold, at 8 he addresses a club in Saybrooville, at 9 he talks to a labor meeting somewhere else and at 10 he is due to make a speech on Middle East policy at a Jewish temple in New York City. At 8 o'clock the next morning he flies to North Caroline for more appearances and then leaves that afternoon for Florida to begin three days of campaigning there.

It is a schedule to make the hardiest travelling salesman blanch. But the Kefauver people think their peripatetic candidate is having success in selling his wares. Their plan is a simple one. It is to have Kefauver come to the Democratic Convention with such a record behind him that he cannot be denied the nomination. Of course, that's asking a good deal more of the candidate than it is of the people who help make his strategy, but so far Kefauver is making them look pretty good. He won as he was expected to do in New Hampshire. He won against odds in Minnesota. In Wisconsin he held Eisenhower himself to 55 percent of the total vote.

The Kefauver tactic now is to maintain the momentum -- to keep the pressure on. That's why he's turning p all over the country. And that's why every Democratic primary from now on will have a special interest.

Take the one tomorrow. It is in Illinois. That is Adlai Stevenson's home state and Kefauver isn't even entered. But he's got a stake there, too. Illinois is one of those states whose primary ballots have room for write-in candidates. Write-ins, as Vice President Nixon discovered in New Hampshire, can be very beneficial. The Kefauver people in Illinois have been busily

organising a write-in campaign in his behalf. Governor Stevenson's supporters are reported to be concerned about the move, which has apparently gained some headway. At least, Senator Kefauver's supporters think it has gained so much that they say that if he gets 10% of the vote they will regard it as a victory. The estimates from the Kefauver camp of what their man is likely to do have been consistently low, so if they think he'll be doing well with 10% of the vote on a write-in basis, the chances are that they privately think he'll do even better. If he does, that will be a lot of write - ins. Any really large number of Kefauver votes when he wasn't even ot the ballot and in Stevenson's home state would add support to the argument which Kefauver's supporters are already making, that he's a more effective vote-getter than his principal opponent. So, even a primary like tomorrow's in Illinois, where he isn't even entered, will have a bearing on Kefauver's furtunes.

Of course, the danger of this is that the Kefauver balloon could be pricked awfully easily. If Stevenson were to beat him in Florida next month, or if Kefauver were to run badly in California in June, the powerful forces in the Democratic party who don't want to see him nominated would need no further argument. Senator Kefauver's position is very vulnerable. He can't afford any real setbacks.

Meanwhile, as Stevenson and Kefauver fight it out in the primaries, the other Democratic hopefuls are waiting on the sidelines. The names mentioned most ofter are Governor Harriman of New York and Senator Symington of Missouri. If, by their primary efforts, Stevenson and Kefauver should cancel each other out, either one and probably both at once, could step in to fill the vaccuum. But that won't be easy, either. There's a theory among political observers that the Democrats are never happy unless they have a good, rousing fight on their hands. That theory probably does not deserve the status of a law of nature, but it is nevertheless clear that the Democrats aren's going to pick

a candidate this year without distributing a few bruises in the process.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: A conference on Shakespeare opened in Moscow today. It consisted of theatrical figures from all over the Soviet Union. According to Moscow Radio "Peoples Actor Astangov said that the Soviet Union has become Shakespeare's second motherland.".....Well, as the Bard himself said (Hamlet, Scene 5, Line 43) "We know what we are, but know not what we may be."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., April 10, 1956

Good evening:

The polls in the Illinois primary have been closed for nearly two hours, and most of the early returns are from strongly Democratic Cook County. Adlai Stevenson was unopposed on the Democratic presidential slate, but supporters of Senator Kefauver called for a write-in vote for their candidate. With 451 out of 9-thousand, 511 precincts reporting, Stevenson has 46,512 votes. (So far, no report of write-in votes for Kefauver.) Kefauver's supporters had said they hoped he would get 10 percent of the vote. Over on the Republican slate, President Eisenhower had only token opposition. So far, in 354 precincts, Eisenhower has garnered 12,691 votes. A complete, up-to-the-minute report on the Illinois primary will be presented over most of these stations on Campaign '56, at 9:30 tonight, Eastern Time.

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speech. United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold talked informally with Israeli officials in Tel Aviv today, then flew to Cairo. He was accompanied to Cairo by the head of the United Nations truce commission, General Burns. Tomorrow, they will confer with Egyptian Premier Nasser.

And there was other diplomatic activity. Italy called its diplomats in the Middle East home for urgent consultations. And... in Paris... French Foreign Minister Pineau instructed the French ambassadors in Cairo and Tel Aviv to express France's "grave concern" over the continuing border incidents... also, to express the hope that nothing will be done by Egypt or Israel to hamper Hammarskjold's efforts to lessen tension.

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them discipline... and that he was the first to go into the water and the last out. "It is no excuse," the statement said, "that I had not been in the area before and did not realize the stream we entered was a tidal stream, or that it was unusually deep." Survivors told how McKeon struggled to rescue men from the stream in pitch darkness. The commandant of the Marine Corps... General Pate... said McKeon lacked authority to schedule such a maneuver.

Swing 6 min April 9.

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The biggest threat from within NATO is the rift between Turkey and Greece. This is not new, but by now has grown so wide that early reconciliation seems to be out of the question. The two countries are the mainstays of NATO's ground defense in the Middle East. Their present difference is over Cyprus. But NATO shook as from an earthquake when the recent Greek elections came close to voting a communist-controlled coalition into power. It was this election that clinched Turkey's opposition to any compromise that might end with Cyprus becoming Greek. For a communist-controlled Cyprus just off Turkey's coast was something that country would seek to prevent at any cost, not excluding war. The real Cyprus issue has been clouded over by Britain's troubles on the island. But in terms of power the danger is the solidarity of NATO. And nothing is being done, and perhaps can be done at this time, to maintain a sense of solidarity between Greece and Turkey.

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FOOTNOTE

Former President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman are going to take a European vacation after their daughter's wedding on April 21. ~~Mrs Truman will [illegible] from Oxford.~~ A reporter asked Mr. Truman whether he would be going to Europe as an elder statesman. ~~This~~ He took exception to this at once. " I am not an elder statesman," said Mr. Truman. "I hate elder statesmen. I am a Democrat and a live politician and proud of it."

THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Good evening:

The House ignored the threat of a presidential veto today and passed a farm bill calling for restoration of high, rigid price supports for one year. The House first rejected a motion by Republican Leader Martin that the measure be sent back to conference committee for revision. Farm state Reoublicans then joined the Democrats in approving the bill by a vote of 237 to 181. Although the measure contains the President's soil bank plan, it also pegs the support price of basic crops at 90 percent of parity... a feature the Administration has bitterly opposed. Dispatches from Washington are calling today's action the Administration's worst legislative defeat since President Eisenhower took office. The bill has now gone to the Senate, and a vote may come there later tonight.

The Administration also scored a victory today. The Senate defeated a proposal to set up a special "watchdog" committee to keep

an eye on the Central Intelligence Agency. The vote was 59 to 27. The Administration was strongly opposed to the suggestion.

The House Public Works Committee tentatively approved a 25-billion dollar highway program today. Final committee action was delayed until at least tomorrow. Financing features of the bill... including an additional one-cent federal tax on gasoline... already have been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Former President Hoover proposed today that if a president is incapacitated, it should be up to the cabinet to decide whether the vice president should temporarily take over the duties of the President. Mr. Hoover made his proposal in a telegram to a House committee that has been looking into the problem. The Constitution is not clear on the procedure to be followed, if the President becomes too ill to carry out the functions of his office. Mr. Hoover thinks the cabinet should make the decision, since it would be in close contact with the President and best able to appraise the situation. He doesn't think the decision should be left up to Congress.

In Augusta today, President Eisenhower signed the Colorado power and irrigation bill. The measure authorizes a 760-million-dollar system of

power dams and irrigation projects for the Upper Colorado River basin, involving five western states.

President Eisenhower has accepted... with regret... the resignation of R. Douglas Stuart as our ambassador to Canada. Stuart had said he wanted to resign because of "personal and business reasons". The new ambassador will be Livingston T. Merchant, the assistant secretary of state.

The President's commission on information issued a strong report today... saying the United States must step up its overseas information activities to counteract Russia's new propaganda line. The report says the United States must prepare and present its case with the greatest possible skill, and not resort to mere defensive tactics. "The effectiveness of our defenses, economic aid and diplomacy depend to a large extent," the report warns, "on how our acts and words are understood by others."

United Nations secretary general Dag Hammarskjold held a series of conferences today with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. In a "frank exchange" with these leaders... including Premier Nasser... Hammarskjold concentrated on steps which might lead to a lessening of tensions along the border between Egypt and Israel. The larger question of a Middle

East settlement reportedly was not discussed. According to informed sources, one proposal Hammarskjold made was that each side should pull its forces back 500 meters, or about 550 yards. CBS News Correspondent Frank Kearns says newspapers in Cairo show little sign of conciliation. He quotes one government-sponsored paper mmmm as saying: "The only reasonable proposal which Mr. Hammarskjold can make is the obliteration of Israel from the face of the earth."

The Cairo Radio announced tonight that its commando forces...known as the fedayeen... had completed their mission of revenge in Israel for what it termed "Israeli attacks on Gaza citizens." Just as Cairo was making this announcement, Israel reported new incidents. —INSERT— Egyptian commandos, it said, infiltrating to within 10 miles of Tel Aviv, had ambushed an Israeli bus, wounding six of its passengers.

Egypt charged today that Israeli bombers flew over Gaza twice during the day, but that no bombs were dropped.

Jordan and Syria issued a joint communique, marking the conclusion of a three-day conference between the rulers of the two countries. The communique said Jordan and Syria had agreed to coordinate their defenses.

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~~BULLETIN~~

~~LEAD COMMANDOS~~

— INSERT —

~~JERUSALEM, ISRAELI SECTOR, APRIL 11 (REUTERS)~~ EGYPTIAN COMMANDOS BURST INTO A SCHOOL BUILDING ~~AT [illegible]~~ NEAR SHAFRIR, ~~[illegible]~~ AND OPENED FIRE ON 30 YOUTHS AT PRAYER, KILLING THREE OF THEM AND INJURING FIVE, AN ISRAELI SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED. EYEWITNESSES SAID THE COMMANDOS SPRAYED THE CHILDREN WITH SUB-MACHINEGUN FIRE.

~~(MORE) [illegible]~~

My colleague, Eric Sevareid, reports that French Foreign Minister Pineau asked the United States today for a meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers to discuss the critical Middle Eastern situation. In 1950, the United States, Britain and France... as you know... signed a declaration that they would act to prevent aggression in the Middle East. Their foreign ministers already are scheduled to attend a NATO council meeting in Paris in May. But apparently France [redacted] WANTS A SEPARATE MEETING. [redacted]

In Paris today, the French cabinet voted to call up as many as 200-thousand reservists, as a step toward bringing the rebellion in Algeria under control. A government spokesman said the first mobilization orders will be sent out within 48 hours.

Former President Truman made a speech in Des Moines tonight in which he called Mr. Eisenhower a "do nothing" President. With presidential leadership, he said, "We could have a good farm program." And he repeated his conviction that a Democrat will be elected as the next president.

Adlai Stevenson says he derives "great personal satisfaction" from the results of yesterday's Illinois primary. Nearly complete returns

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Charles Collingwood
11 April 7:45 PM

THINK

After President Eisenhower's announcement that the United States will "assist and support" any nation in the Middle East subject to aggression, Secretary Dulle's conference yesterday with Congressional leaders, the summoning home of ambsaasadors , and the whole atmosphere of gestation of policy, Washington can be said to have awakened, belatedly, to the possibility of a Middle Eastern war in which the United States might be involved.

At that, Washington is not as apprehensive as, say, London... certainly not as much as Tel Aviv. One reason is that Washington hopes the Eisenhower statement, plus the general diplomatic activity will prevent foolhardy action in the Middle East that could set off large scale fighting. Todays relative calm suggests that the warning of the possibility of American intervention is being heeded.... And Secretary General Hammarshold's seventy-five minute conference with Premier Nasser in Egypt today could not have come at a more appropriate moment.

The sense of approaching crisis in the Middle East is being felt all over the world. But it is well to bear in mind that the crisis is reaching its climax on two levels -- only one of which is at the moment clearly visible. The crisis we see is apparent in the raids, counter-raids, border violations, and commando attacks that make up most of the news. But they are only one part of it... Reports say that Washington is beginning to believe that Colonel Nasser has been touched by a big ambition to lead the whole Arab world and that this makes him no longer willing to have peace with Israel. That is what London has been saying with rising insistence for some time.

But even if this is true, this is still only part of the real crisis. What is not seen yet is the full role of the Soviet Union. Some of it is apparent. Russia has plunged into the Middle East and, in full

view, is challenging the right of Britain, France and the United States to supervise that region. It showed its hand for all to see with the sale of Czech arms to Egypt. But even before that it had nominated itself as the big brother of the Arab world.

What we don't see is the final Soviet objective. Nor do we know what lengths the Kremlin is prepared to go to achieve it. We can assume it does want to plant its banner at the hub of the world, in the Middle East, for all nations to see. It would be its most sensational victory since World War II. But we don't know whether it is willing to risk a local war to get what it wants. If for instance, there should be trouble that brought in Western forces, would the Soviet answer be to bring in Soviet forces? Does the Kremlin figure it could get much better terms in a settlement if it has Soviet forces on the spot? And how does it assess the risks of general war that that would involve?

We don't know the answers to those questions. Walter Lippmann has pointed out that we are not genuinely in contact with the Soviet Union about the Middle East. We don't know what we are able to do without her, in spite of her, or with her. The Eisenhower declaration and Dulles's meeting with Congressional leaders yesterday were about possible action without the Soviet Union, or about action in spite of her. There is one other possible course. That is to contemplate a Middle East policy with Russia. But that would concede to the Russians a voice in Middle Eastern supervision, which is what the Russians want and which is what the West is determined they shall not have. However, it is not easy to imagine a permanent settlement in the Middle East that does not take account of Russia's new influence there. Moreover, the Russians may not want a permanent settlement.

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Arab states together is their commong hatred of Israel. So, if the Kremlin wants to dominate the Arab world it can hardly agree to a permanent settlement that saves and establishes Israel.

Thus the second, and in the long run the most important, level of the Middle Eastern crisis is the situation among the Big Powers. Whether a big power agreement on the Middle East is possible we don't know. It doesn't seem likely. But the first light we are likely to get on it will not come from Mr. Hammarshold's visits on the scene, but from the B ulganin-Kruschev visit to London later in the month. Their talks with the British may give us some indication of Soviet intentions. Meanwhile the West seems to be elaborating a policy to serve notice on the Soviet Union that if a showdown is forced in the Middle East, the West will meet it.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE DAYS NEWS BUT FIRST _____.

FOOTNOTE

A new complication has arisen for Secretary General Hammarshold in his mission to the middle east. Tomorrow the holy month of Ramadan begins. During this month — the Muslim world — no one may eat from sunrise to sunset. Government employees work shorter hours and everyone stays up late at night. A luncheon meeting such as Hammarshold had today with Premier Nasser will be impossible -- unless, of course, they have a bite about 2 AM.

This is C.S.... See you tomorrow

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

The House ignored the threat of a presidential veto today and passed a farm bill calling for restoration of high, rigid price supports for one year. The House first rejected a motion by Republican Leader Martin that the measure be sent back to conference committee for revision. Farm state Republicans then joined the Democrats in approving the bill by a vote of 237 to 181. Although the measure contains the President's soil bank plan, it also pegs the support price of basic crops at 90 percent of parity..a feature the Administration has bitterly opposed. Dispatches from Washington are calling today's action the Administration's worst legislative defeat since President Eisenhower took office. The bill has not gone to the Senate, and a vote may come there later tonight.

The Administration also scored a victory today. The Senate defeated a proposal to set up a special "watchdog committee"to keep an eye on the Central Intelligence Agency. The vote was 59 to 27. The Administration was strongly opposed to the suggestion.

The House Public Works Committee tentatively approved a 25-billion dollar highway program today. Final committee action was delayed until at least tomorrow. Financing features of the bill..including an additional one-cent federal tax on gasoline..already have been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Former President Hoover proposed today that if a president is incapacitated, it should be up to the cabinet to decide whether the vice president should temporarily take over the duties of the President. Mr. Hoover made his

proposal in a telegram to a House committee that has been looking into the problem. The Constitution is not clear on the procedure to be followed, if the President becomes too ill to carry out the functions of his office. Mr. Hoover thinks the cabinet should make the decision, since it would be in close contact with the President and best able to appraise the situation. He doesn't think the decision should be left up to Congress.

In Augusta today, President Eisenhower signed the Colorado power and irrigation bill. The measure authorizes a 760-million-dollar system of power dams and irrigation projects for the Upper Colorado River basin, involving five western states.

President Eisenhower has accepted..with regret..the resignation of R. Douglas Stuart as our ambassador to Canada. Stuart had said he wanted to resign because of "personal and business reasons." The new ambassador will be Livingston T. Merchant, the assistant secretary of state.

The President's commission on information issued to a strong report today.. saying the United States must step up its overseas information activities to counteract Russia's new propaganda line. The report said the United States must prepare and present its case with the greatest possible skill, and not resort to mere defensive tactics.

United Nations secretary general Dag Hammarskjold held a series of conferences today with Egyptian leaders in Cairo. In a "frank exchange" with these leaders..including Premier Nasser..Hammarskjold concentrated on steps which might lead to a lessening of tensions along the border between Egypt and Israel. The larger question of a Middle East settlement reportedly was not discussed. According to informed sources, one proposal Hammarskjold made was that each side should pull its forces back 500 meters, or about 550 yards. CBS News Correspondent Frank Kearns says newspapers in Cairo show little sign of conciliation. He quotes one government-sponsored paper as saying:"The only reasonable proposal which Mr. Hammarskjold can make is the obliteration of

Israel from the fact of the earth."

The Cairo Radio announced tonight that its commando forces..known as the Fedayeen .. had completed their mission of revenge in Israel for what it termed "Isreeli attacks on Gaza citizens." Just as Cairo was making this announcement, Israel reported new incidents. Egyptian commandos burst into a school building near Sharfir and opened fire on 30 youths at prayer, killing three of them and injuring five, an Israeli spokesman announced. Eye witnesses said the commandos sprayed the children with sub-machinegun fire. Egyptian commandos, it said, infiltrating to within 10 miles of Tel Aviv, had ambushed an Israeli bus, wounding six of its passengers.

Egypt charged today that Israeli bombers flew over Gaza twice during the day, but that no bombs were dropped.

Jordan and Syria issued a joint communique, marking the conclusion of a three-day conference between the rulers of the two countries. The communique said Jordan and Syria had agreed to coordinate their defenses.

My colleague, Eric Sevareid, reports that French Foreign Minister Pineau asked the United States today for a meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers to discuss the **critical** Middle Eastern situation. In 1950, the United States, Britain and France ..as you know..signed a declaration that they would act to prevent aggression in the Middle East. Their foreign ministers already are scheduled to attend a NATO council meeting in Paris in May. But apparently France wants a separate meeting.

In Paris today, the French cabinet voted to call up as many as 200-thousand reservists, as a step toward bringing the rebellion in Algeria under control. A government spokesman said the first mobilization orders will be sent out within 48 hours.

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Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., April 12, 1956

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breaking the agreement. In a letter to Hammarskjold... who conferred with Egyptian leaders again today in Cairo... Ben Gurion cited the invasion of Israeli air space by Egyptian planes and the series of attacks last night in which four Israeli civilians, including three school children, were killed by Arab guerrillas. Ben Gurion asked Hammarskjold to ascertain whether orders actually had been issued to the Egyptian forces to avoid hostilities. In the air incident, two Israeli planes engaged in a dogfight with Egyptian aircraft over Israeli territory. The Israeli planes were outmoded [redacted] jets. According to the Israeli communique, there were four Egyptian planes---two Vampire jets and two of the old piston-engine type. One of the Egyptian jets was shot down and the pilot taken prisoner. Both sides agree on that. But the Egyptians say they also shot down an Israeli plane, and that the Israeli formation had been flying over the Egyptian frontier. In any case, it was the first air battle in the troubled area in more than seven months.

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Charles Collingwood
12 April 7:45 PM

THINK

Now, a few words about politics. First, the Illinois primary. The only national candidate who gained from it was Adlai Stevenson. But it was a painless primary, for no one got hurt either. President Eisenhower's position is, at this stage impregnable and if his total was only narrowly above that of Mr. Stevenson, that doesn't worry Republican strategists who can find plenty of good and sufficient reasons for it. Moreover, the Administration can find actual comfort in the fact that the farm revolt was not nearly as apparent in Illinois as it had been in Minnesota and Wisconsin... As for Senator Kefauver, even though his write-in vote fell far short of what his more enthusiastic backers had hoped for, he hadn't really exerted himself in Illinois and the result has not really sullied his vote-getting reputation. But for Mr. Stevenson the result was very important. His big vote in his home state kept his campaign very much alive and undoubtedly improved his chances in the Florida primary for which he is now campaigning even though it is more than a month away.

The next primary is next Tuesday's in New Jersey. Here Senator Kefauver, as in Illinois and elsewhere, has managed to manuevre himself into the happy position where he can't lose, but does stand a chance to gain a good deal. If his slate of delegates should win out over the official and officially neutral slate headed by Governor Meyner then he has scored another victory. If it should lose, well, Stevenson wasn't ~~officially~~ even entered and it doesn't make much difference. Of such calculations are shrewd political gambles made.

On another aspect of politics, everyone in Washington is making book on whether the President will veto the farm bill. The farm bill

comes under politics because even its most enthusiastic proponents would hardly call it an objective, long range attack on the fundamentals of the farm problem. Both the administration and the administration's opponents introduced elements into the bill designed to appease various agricultural interests. Since the opponents of the administration position were stronger, they got more into the bill than did the administration.

Nevertheless, the odds quoted on whether or not the president will veto are about 6 to 5 and pick em. The reasons why he might veto it are obvious. There are a lot of things in the bill he and his Secretary of Agriculture fought against. On the other hand, there are things like the soil bank plan they do want.... Moreover, it has doubtless not escaped the attention of the administration that this is an election year and bills with something for everybody acquire special merit in election years.... Particularly farm bills. For the attitude of farmers has a strong influence on American politics, probably out of proportion to the actual number of farm votes.

This American solicitude for the farmer goes very deep and goes back a long way. Professor D.W. Brogan, an eminent British observer of the American scene, has remarked that the special thing about the influence of American farmers on politics is that they are sacred. This goes back a long way. The Founders of the Republic thought of the farmer as the backbone of the state. Jefferson dreamed of a republic of virtuous husbandmen. And ever since it has been a general assumption that special virtue resided in people devoted to agriculture. This has shown itself in our literature, our movies, and above all in our politics. Even though the log cabin has passed from the scene as the approved place of birth for a political candidate, it is still regarded as helpful if a candidate has some rural background, however

vague, and can pose convincingly in rural garb.

The farmers, it should be ~~quit~~ said, are quite aware of the comic aspects of corproation lawyers and city politicians decking themselves out in the uniform of a working farmer, but as long as it registers their own real and abiding influence, they do not greatly complain.

For the fact is that from the time the first man ~~tilled~~ cultivated the first plot, a farmer's lot has been hard and his problems complex. He can be pardoned for wanting all the help he can get.

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FOOTNOTE

All 375 acres of the Principality of Monaco were abustle today as Grace Kelly arrived for her wedding next week. It is reported that after the ~~wex~~ excitement of the welcoming ceremonies she wept a little in her room, but soon recovered her~~m~~ high spirits. A small protocol problem arose. Ex-King Otto of Albania complained he hadn't been invited. The ex-King now runs a merry-go-round in Hamburg, Germany.

THIS IS C.C.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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really sullies his vote-getting reputation. But for Mr. Stevenson the result is very important. His big vote in his home state kept his compaign very much alive and undoubtedly improved his chances in the Florida primary for which he is now campaigning even though it is more than a month away.

The next primary is next Tuesday's in New Jersey. Here Senator Kefauver as in Illinois and elsewhere, has managed to maneuvere himself into the happy position where he can't lose, but does stand a chance to gain a good deal. If his slate of delegates whould win out over the official and officially neautral slate headed by Governor Meyner then he has scored another victory. If it should lose, well, Stevenson wasn't even entered and it doesn't make much difference. Of such calculationa are shrewd political gambles made.

On another aspect of politics, everyone in Washington is making book on whether the President will veto the farm bill. The farm bill comes under politics because even its most enthusiastic proponents would hardly call it an objective, long range attack on the fundamentals of the farm problem. Both the administration and the administration's opponents introduced elememts into the bill designed to appease various agrigultural interests. Since the opponents of the administration position were stronger, they got more into the bill than did the Administration.

Nevertheless, the odds quoted on whether or not the president will veto are about 6 to 5 and pick em. The reasons why he might veto it are obvious. There are a lot of things in the bill he and his Secretary of Agriculture fought against. On the other hand, there are things like the soil bank plan they do want. Moreover, it has doubtless not escaped the attention of the administration that this is an election year and bills with something for everybody acquire a special merit in election years. Particularly farm bills. For the attitude of farmers has a strong influence of American politics, probably out of proportion to the actual number of farm votes.

This American solicitude for the farmer goes very deep and goes back a long way. Professor D.W. Brogan, an eminent British observer of the American scene, has remarked that the special thing about the influence of American farmers on politics is that they are sacred. This goes back a long way. The Founders of the Republic thought of a farmer as the backbone of the state. Jefferson dreamed of a republic of virtuous husbandmen. And ever since it has been a general assumption that special virtue resided in people devoted to agriculture. This has shown itself in our literature, our movies, and above all in our politics. Even though the log cabin has passed from the scene as the approved place of birth for a political candidate, it is still regarded as helpful if a candidate has some rural background, however vague, and can pose convincingly in rural garb.

The farmers, it should be said, are quite aware of the comic aspects of corporation lawyers and city politicians decking themselves out in the uniform of a working farmer, but as long as it registers their own real and abiding influence, they do not greatly complain.

For the fact is that from the time the first man cultivated the first plot, a farmer's lot has been hard and his problems complex. He can be pardoned for wanting all the help he can get.

I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Days News. But first here is our announcer.

ANNOUNCER - COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: All 375 acres of the Principality of Monaco were abustle today as Grace Kelly arrived for her wedding next week. It is reported that after the excitement of the welcoming ceremonies she wept a little in her room, but soon recovered her high spirits. A small protocol problem arose. Ex-King Otto of Albania complained he hadn't been invited. The ex-King now runs a merry-go-round in Hamburg, Germany.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Friday, April 13, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (C O M M E R C I A L)

And now, sitting in for EDWARD R. MURROW, here is Charles Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD: Good evening!

President Eisenhower announced the retirement today of General Alfred M. Gruenther as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The President has nominated General Lauris Norstad, Gruenther's Air Deputy, to succeed General Gruenther. And the NATO Council in Paris has already approved the nomination. Gruenther is not just resigning as commander of NATO forces; he is resigning from the Army as well. In a letter to Gruenther, President Eisenhower said his decision to retire will be received with great disappointment by our European allies and by the American people. "All appreciate the magnificent contribution you have made." The White House announcement said General Gruenther was retiring for personal reasons. At a news conference in Paris this afternoon, Gruenther said he was leaving his NATO assignment to make way for younger men and newer ideas. Gruenther is 57, Norstad is 48. Gruenther has been NATO commander since 1953, and he said today he thought three years is about the maximum length of time for effective command. After that, he said, there's danger of stagnation. He told his news conference there is no ulterior motive behind his resignation, and he said: "I can't hide behind the excuse of health. I've played tennis three times this week, and I intend to win another match tomorrow."

It was relatively quiet today on the frontiers of Israel and the Arab States, altho Israel accused Jordan of breaking a lull in the border fighting by firing on Israelis across the Jerusalem demarcation line and in two other places on the frontier.

In Cairo, United Nations Secretary General Hammar-

skjold made an unscheduled call on the Egyptian Foreign Minister and stayed an hour and a half. A U.N. spokesman said the talks aimed at lessening tensions are making progress. Hammarskjold is revealed to have sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Ben Gurion, asking whether Israel has issued orders to its troops to refrain from hostile acts. Hammarskjold announced yesterday that both Israel and Egypt had promised not to launch an attack. Ben Gurion asked Hammarskjold if Egypt had actually ordered its forces not to engage in hostilities. The Secretary General replied today that he regarded the word of any government in such negotiations as binding and noted that Israel had not said whether orders to the same effect had been issued to its forces.

In New York today about twenty youths invaded the Egyptian Consulate and chanted and prayed for almost an hour. The demonstrators said they were members of a Zionist youth organization and that they were conducting a memorial service for the three school children killed by Arab tommy-gunners near Tel Aviv on Wednesday. An Egyptian attaché called police, but there were no arrests. In Jerusalem an Israeli spokesman said a thirteen-year-old boy injured in the guerrilla attack Wednesday died today of his wounds. A x rabbi also was killed in the incident.

Secretary of State Dulles flew to New York today on personal business, but he also took the opportunity to talk to Henry Cabot Lodge, our ambassador at the U.N. Lodge met Dulles at the airport, and they had a talk lasting more than an hour. Mr. Dulles declined to say whether they had discussed the Middle East situation. He said he had heard that a special Security Council meeting to deal with the crisis might be held in Rome.

A familiar voice was heard in London today. Sir Winston Churchill, back from a vacation in the south of France, told a Conservative party rally, "I think we can be perfectly sure the United States as well as the United Kingdom will intervene to prevent aggression by one side or the other." Churchill added that he hoped the need for intervention in the Middle East would never arise.

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Next week is going to see one of the most unusual state visits in modern history - the ten-day stay of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist boss Khrushchev in Great Britain. It's a novelty in more ways than one. Uusually foreign statesmen make special visits like this when preparatory consultations have been favorable and a few gaps remain that can only be closed by the top men themselves sitting down together. And then there's another kind of visit - the one undertaken in the height of a great crisis, for which preparatory consultation has not been possible and the top men must, if possible, improvise a settlement. They don't always manage to avert the dangers that bring them together. Churchill's visit to Paris just before the collapse of France early in the last war was one that failed. But this Soviet visit to Britain doesn't fit into either of these classifications. The Soviet leaders, with the breezy informality of the Kremlin's new posture, virtually invited themselves to Britain. The British couldn't very well say "please don't come", and they thought it might be a good occasion to do what all the Western leaders wanted to do, to find out just how much Soviet policy has changed in substance as well as in manners. But the British even then realized that what Soviet policy wanted more than anything else was

to break up the Western alliance. And now they don't like being in a position where any courtesy they show their visitors may be misinterpreted by their allies as a form of flirtation. If they felt that way when the visit was first scheduled, they feel it all the more today, for this is a season of pretty well advertised difference between Washington and London over the way to deal with the Middle East crisis. British opinion is more critical than usual of the United States now. There's nothing abnormal in this. It's inherent in an alliance of free nations. But having these seasons of disagreement in private is one thing. It becomes quite different when America's greatest adversaries drop in for a call.

The Soviet leaders have gone out of their way to deny that they want to undermine British relations with the United States, but when Malenkov during his recent stay in England so emphatically denied it, the London Economist remarked that he'd given the game away all too clearly. It still is the game, even tho it can't be played by openly avowing it. The Soviet leaders, to succeed, must build up good-will not only in Britain but in France and Germany, too. They must appeal to those in Britain and France who dislike both the United States and Germany and to those in Germany who want reunification at any price. Above all, they must be effusive and pleasant. They must try to make skeptical Westerners think that peaceful coexistence has become a safe kind of life for them, one that offers only advantages and no penalties, and they must give the impression that it's possible now because conditions in the Soviet Union that formerly made it impossible have changed.

It's significant that the Kremlin complained the other day that the British plans for the visit would keep them from having enough direct contact with the British people. That suggested that they hoped more from the British people than from the Eden government. It also is significant that the Eden government responded by saying the visit was not to be a good-will parade but a serious meeting for political dis-

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I'll be back in a minute with a footnote to the day's news. But, first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: (C O M M E R C I A L)

That's my word for today. And here's Charles Collingwood with his footnote to the day's news.

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This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow will be back on Monday.

(C O M M E R C I A L)

ANNC'R: Listen to Murrow on Monday.

This is the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 16, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower vetoed the farm bill today. He called the measure "self-defeating"... said it would do harm to every agricultural region of the country and damage the interests of consumers. "Thus," he said, "it fails to meet the test of being good for the farmers and fair to all the people." The measure included the soil bank plan requested by the Administration, but it also called for supports pegged at 90 percent of parity. Mr. Eisenhower said a return to high rigid supports would stimulate production at a time when surpluses already present a serious problem. "Markets would be further destroyed," he said, "instead of expanded." The President said the Administration will take prompt executive action to improve farm income. Price supports on basic crops, he said, will be raised to at least eighty-two and one-half percent of parity. Corn, which is now supported at 81 percent of parity, would be raised to 86 percent. Wheat, now supported at 76, would be raised to 84. The President promised that prices of perishable farm

commodities will be bolstered with Agriculture Department funds, and that the price support of manufacturing milk (milk used in making such products as ice cream, butter and cheese) will be raised 10 cents a hundredweight, to 3 dollars and 25 cents. ~~The President, in his message, also asked Congress to pass a separate soil bank bill "as promptly as possible."~~ Mr. Eisenhower will explain his veto action in a broadcast over most of these radio stations at 10 o'clock tonight, Eastern Time.

~~The veto message provoked immediate debate today on the Senate floor. Chairman Ellender of the Agriculture Committee charged that Mr. Eisenhower was "too busily engaged in playing golf in Augusta" to know what was in the measure. Republican Leader Knowland said, "I do not believe anyone in the country believes that President Eisenhower desires that farm income go down."~~ The House will vote on the question of overriding the veto on Wednesday. Two-thirds majorities in both houses are necessary to override. And the consensus on Capitol Hill is that the bill is dead. (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes).

A Senate subcommittee began hearings today on the state of American air power. The subcommittee is headed by Senator Symington, who was

secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration. He and other Democratic senators have charged the present administration with allowing Russia to get ahead of the United States in the field of long-range jet bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The first witness... General Walter Bedell Smith... said Russia has been "steadily closing the gap" on our military supremacy since the end of World War Two. The former ambassador to Moscow said that in the weapons field, the Russians can keep pace with the United States "in those areas in which they wish to concentrate." General Omar Bradley, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned that the first attack in another global war might well be directed against the United States. "Unless we can powerfully and decisively retaliate," he said, "we cannot hope to break the enemy's might while we develop from a weak position to a mm position of strength."

~~President Eisenhower conferred for an hour today with Secretary of State Dulles. The White House says a "a number" of topics were discussed, including the Middle East.~~

The United States has rejected a proposal... made by France... that the Big Three foreign ministers hold a special meeting this month

to review the Middle East situation. The United States is said to feel that such a meeting might tend to undermine the current peace mission of United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold. Washington prefers that the talks be postponed until May 4th, when the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France will be attending a regular meeting of the NATO council in Paris.

Hammarskjold met with Lebanese leaders today in Beirut. Tomorrow, he will go to Israel to confer with Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold revealed today that Ben Gurion has sent him a message, formally demanding that Egypt end its blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal. Ben Gurion also raised the question whether Egypt's pledge to observe the Palestine armistice agreement means that the Cairo government no longer considers itself to be at war with Israel. In reply, Hammarskjold said his mission was concerned primarily with the situation which had developed along the demarkation line between Egypt and Israel. The question of the Suez Canal, he said, was not included in his formal mandate from the Security Council.

Israel celebrated the eighth anniversary of its independence today. In a military review in Haifa, the Israeli Air Force put ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 12 French jet fighters on display for the first time. This ~~is an~~ airplane ~~manufactured in France and~~ is capable of speeds up to 600 miles an hour. There was no sign in the demonstration of the later-type Mystere jet. Israel is reported to have also bought twelve of these from France.

~~In Algeria today, 22 rebel prisoners escaped from a French jail after killing the wife of the warden and a guard. In Paris, the French finance minister... Paul Ramadier... said new taxes may have to be imposed to help pay for stepped-up effort to restore order in Algeria.~~

~~The Communist prime minister of Bulgaria... Vulko Chervenkov... resigned today. The resignation was expected. For several weeks, Chervenkov has been under attack for his Stalinist beliefs.~~

In South Africa today, the non-white population boycotted the public bus system in Capetown in protest against a new segregation order applying to the city's double-deck buses. The order prescribes that only Europeans may take seats on the lower deck. There were no disorders.

In Washington, former Army Lieutenant Aldo Icardi went on trial today for perjury... in a case growing out of the murder of his commanding officer, Major William Holohan, in Italy during World War Two. Legal technicalities have prevented the government from trying Icardi, or an alleged accomplice, on charges of homicide. In the present trial, he is accused of perjury in denying implication in the crime. A motion to postpone trial on grounds of prejudicial publicity was denied.

In Denver, John Gilbert Graham went on trial today for the murder of his mother in the dynamiting of a United airliner last November. Forty-four persons died when the airplane exploded shortly after take-off. The trial is expected to last five to eight weeks.

A special meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council has been called for May first, to consider possible suspension of the teamsters union. The AFL-CIO president, George Meany, says the meeting will determine

whether the teamsters union... by its alliance with the independent longshoremen's association... has violated the constitution of the AFL-CIO. Dave Beck, head of the teamsters, has insisted the alliance is legal under the constitution. The independent longshoremen's union was thrown out of the AFL three years ago, on grounds that it had fallen under the domination of gangsters. Meany contends that it still has not cleaned house.

Edward R. Murrow: April 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The President has demonstrated that he likes to work with Congress, and to support his subordinates. His veto of the Farm Bill is only the fourth time he has used that power against a major piece of legislation. He chose to support his Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson against the advice of a considerable number of Republican leaders from farm states. There ~~may~~ will be an effort in the House to override the veto, but it is not likely to succeed. Fifteen Republican Senators and forty-eight Republican members of the House find themselves in an uncomfortable position, because they voted for the Bill the President has vetoed.

The Democrats now have a campaign issue which served them well in 1948, and they may be expected to make full use of it. Most dispassionate observers will agree that the President's action will cost the Republicans some votes in the farm states. This may be partially offset by consumer votes in the big cities. ~~[illegible]~~

~~The President in his veto message said: "To return now to wartime, ninety percent supports would be wrong. Production would be stimulated; markets would be further destroyed; more surplus would accumulate; and surpluses are price-depressing. Regimentation by ever stricter controls~~

would be the [illegible]." It is clear that the President objected primarily to the return to ninety percent of parity. He tried to take some of the sting out of his veto by announcing increased price supports on five basic crops - wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts. These will be set at a level of eighty-six and a half percent of parity. The support price for milk will be raised, and more than four hundred million will be used to strengthen the prices of perishable farm commodities. The increased support will raise the value of this year's basic crops by about half-a-billion dollars, as compared with the previously announced rates.

The President also asked for approval of his Soil Bank Plan as a separate measure. This is the plan to spend about a billion, two hundred million a year for acres retired from crops; and it is designed to reduce surplus production. This Soil Bank was part of the Bill vetoed by the President.

Seldom has a President received more conflicting advice. Republican governors in farm states wanted him to sign the Bill; fifteen senators and forty-six Representatives of his own Party voted for it; the National Grange and the Farmers' Union wanted him to approve it; but the American Farm Bureau Federation - the largest farm organization - asked for the veto.

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All this, of course, represents only the opening skirmishes in the political campaign. The President has now committed his great personal prestige and popularity against high rigid price supports; and much of the campaign will now roar and rave around two primary issues - foreign policy and the farm problem. Up to now, Secretary of Agriculture Benson has borne most of the burden, received most of the blame for Administration farm policy. Tonight at 10, Eastern Time, when he speaks to the country, President Eisenhower assumes more of the burden than he has carried heretofore. He will, of course, attempt to shift part of the blame to the Democrats, just as they will try to present him with the whole of it - that's politics. [redacted]

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower vetoes the farm bill today. He called the measure "self defeating"..said it would do harm to every agricultural region of the country, and damage the interests of consumers. "Thus", he said, "it fails to meet the test of being good for the farmers and fair to all the people." The measure included the soil bank plan requested by the Administration, but it also called for supports pegged at 90 percent of parity. Mr. Eisenhower said a return to high rigid supports would stimulate production at a time when surpluses already present a serious problem. "Markets would be further destroyed" he said, "instead of expanded." The President said the Administration will take prompt executive action to improve farm income. Price supports on basic crops, he said, will be raised to at least eighty-two and one half percent of parity. Corn, which is now supported at 81 percent of parity, would be raised to 86 percent. Wheat , now supported at 76, would be raised to 84. The President promised that prices of perishable farm comodities will be bolstered with Agriculture Department funds, and that price support of manufacturing milk (milk used in making such products as ice cream, butter and cheese) will be raised 10 cents a hundred weihgt, to 3 dollars and 25 cents. Mr. Eisenhower will explain his veto action in a broadcast over most of these radio stations at 10 o'clock tonight, Eastern Time.

The House will vote on the question of overriding the veto on Wednesday. Two-thirds majorities in both houses are necessary to override. And the consensus on Capitol Hill isthat the bill is dead. (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes.)

A Senate subcommittee began hearings today on the state of American air power. The subcommittee is headed by Senator Symington, who was secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration. He and other Democratic senators have charged the present administration with allowing Russia to get a head of the United States in the field of long-range jet bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The first witness..General Walter Bedell Smith..said Russia has been "steadily closing the gap" on our military supremacy since the end of World War Two. The former ambassador to Moscow wais that in the weapons field, the Russians can keep pace with the United States "in those areas in which they wish to concentrate." General Omar Bradley, former chairman of the Joint Cheifs of Staff, warned that the first attack in another global war might well be directed against the United States. "Unless we can powerfully and decisively retaliate," hd said, "we cannot hope to break the enemy's might while we develop from a weak position to a position of strength."

The United States has rejected a proposal..made by France..that the Big Three foreign ministers hold a special meeting this month to review the Middle East situation. The United States is said to feel that such a meeting might tend to undermine the current peace mission of United Nations Secretary-General Hammarskjold. Washington prefers that the talks be postponed until May 4th when the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France will be attenting a regular meeting of the NATO council in Paris.

Hammarskjold met with Lebanese leaders today in Beirut. Tomorrow, he will go to Israel to confer with Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold revealed today that Ben Gurion has sent him a message, formally demanding that Egypt end its blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal. Ben Gurion also raised the question whether Egypt's pledge to observe the Palestine armistice agreement means that the Cairo government no longer considers itself to be at

war with Israel. In reply, Hammarskjold said his mission was concerned primarily with the situation which had developed along the demarkation line between Egypt and Israel. The question of the Suez Canal, he said, was not included in his formal mandate from the Security Council.

Israel celebrated the eighth anniversary of its independence today. In a military review in Haifa, the Israeli Air Force put 12 French jet fighters on display for the first time. This airplane capable of speeds up to 600 miles an hour . There was no sign in the demonstration of the later-type Mystere jet. Israel is reported to have also bought twelve of these from France.

In South Africa today, the non-white population boycotted the public bus system in Capetown in protest against a new segregation order applying to the city's double-deck busses. The order prescribes that only Europeans may take seats on the lower deck. There were no disorders.

A special meeting of the AFL-CIO executive couccil has been called for May first, to consider possible suspension of the teamsters union. The AFL-CIO president, George Meany, says the meeting will determine whether the teamsters union..by is alliance with the independent longshoremen's association.. has violated the constitution of the AFL-CIO. Dave Back, head of the teamsters, has insisted the alliance is legal under the constitution. The independent longshoremen's union was thrown out of the AFL three years ago, on grounds that it had fallen under the domination of gangsters. Meany contends that it still has not cleaned house.

The President has demonstrated that he likes to work with Congress, and to support his subordinates. His veto of the Farm Bill is only the fourth time he has used that power against a major piece of legislation. He chose to support his Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson against the advice of a considerable number of Republican leaders from farm states. There will be an effort in the House to override the veto, but it is not likely to succeed.

Fifteen Republican Senators and forty-eight Republican members of the House find themselves in an uncomfortable position, because they voted for the Bill the President has vetoed.

The Democrats now have a campaign issue which served them well in 1948, and they may be expected to make full use of it. Most dispassionate observers will agree that the President's action will cost the Republicans some votes in the farm states. This may be partially ofiset by comsumer votes in the big cities.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Years ago, Will Rogers had a theory for solving the farm problem. "I have always claimed, " he said, "that if every farmer eats all he raised, he would not only get fat himself, but farm prices might probably go up. Course, on account of thi not being an Economist's idea, it might not work."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 17, 1956

This is the news:

Russia has dissolved the Cominform, the [redacted] bureau organized by Stalin to coordinate Communist activities in the satellite states. Reports of the move were confirmed in Moscow by First Deputy Premier Mikoyan, who said a full statement will appear tomorrow in the Soviet press. The editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda told reporters today the Cominform was dissolved because times had changed. "Each Communist party," he said, "has reached sufficient maturity to get along without the Cominform." In Washington, State Department experts call the Russian move a cheap gesture. They say it will have no practical effect on the operations of international Communism.

Russia offered today to help keep peace in the Middle East. A statement... issued by the foreign ministry in Moscow... pledged Russia to support the United Nations in its effort to strengthen the peace. And it called on Israel and the Arab states "to refrain from any kind of

action which might lead to worsening of the situation." ~~In a supplementary statement, Soviet Foreign Minister~~ Molotov said Russia's offer ~~could serve as a basis for talks between the Soviet leaders and British Prime Minister Eden. Molotov was referring to the forthcoming visit in Britain of Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev... a visit that starts tomorrow when they arrive at Portsmouth on board a Russian~~ cruiser.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that if Russia sincerely wants to help the United Nations prevent war in the Middle East, that help would, of course, be welcomed by the United States. Mr. Dulles recalled that... on April 9th... President Eisenhower had appealed to all U.N. members to support the peace effort. He said the Soviet pronouncement might be in response to that appeal. (I should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes).

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred for two hours today with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem. No communique was issued after the meeting. But informed sources say Prime Minister Ben Gurion again asked Hammarskjold to broaden the scope of his mission. So far, the secretary general has restricted his efforts to finding ways for

preventing incidents between Israel and the Arab states. Israel wants a broader solution, including the lifting of the Egyptian ban on Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal.

Today... in Teheran... the Baghdad Pact council approvel preliminary steps for joint development of the natural resources of four member countries---Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq. Britain, the fifth member of the alliance, promised to help finance the project. The United States, which is not a member of the Baghdad Pact, has promised increased economic aid.

~~In London, the War Office announced today that Britain will continue to lend army officers to Jordan. This, despite the recent dismissal... by Jordan... of General Glubb as commander of the Arab Legion.~~

~~Russia and Egypt signed a three million dollar trade agreement today in Cairo. Russia will supply Egypt with 100 thousand tons of kerosene, in exchange for Egyptian products.~~

The new British budget was announced today in London. It calls for higher taxes on tobacco and company profits. And it would end the government subsidy on bread, which means the price of the standard loaf will go up about two cents. Government expenditures for the coming

year were estimated at 13-billion, 300-million dollars... an increase of nearly 200-million over this year. Four billion, 200-million would go for defense. The budget message contained a surprise... a kind of nationalized lottery, to encourage savings. The government will issue bonds that pay no interest. Instead, the bond numbers will be drawn, and the customary interest money distributed among the winners.

~~The Bulgarian parliament today named Anton Yugov, as the new Communist premier. Yugov has been serving as deputy premier. He succeeds Vulko Chervenkov, who has been criticized by party leaders for following the Stalinist line.~~

In California, ~~today,~~ the Air Force took the wraps off a new jet fighter, capable of speeds up to 14-hundred miles an hour. The airplane is the F-104 Starfighter, manufactured by Lockheed, and it is scheduled to go into service "soon". General Weyland, the tactical air commander, says, "No country in the world can match the F-104 at this time."

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The House Judiciary Committee voted today to send pending civil rights legislation back to a subcommittee for further study. The vote was 14 to 13, with most southern members voting for the delay.

The polls in the New Jersey primary will close a few minutes from now, at 8 o'clock, Eastern Time. Voting has been light, and political observers say this may spell trouble for Senator Kefauver, who is bucking the state Democratic organization. The slate of delegates entered by the state organization... led by Governor Meyner... is uncommitted. On the Republican ballot, President Eisenhower is virtually unopposed.

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outline his program for victory in November. It includes emphasis on civil rights, individual and collective security, and espousal "of the cause of freedom, justice and peace."

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The announcement of the Kremlin on the Middle East crisis, ends a long and ominous period of rising anxiety over Soviet intentions. After playing "big brother" to the Arab countries in the Nasser camp, the Russians themselves precipitated the present crisis, with the sale of Czech arms to Egypt. That brought on wave after wave of incidents, each edging closer to war.

The Russians were playing a game of their own, in which the Arabs were quite willing instruments. For more than a century the Russians have wanted to exercise power at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. So by deeds, rather than words, they challenged the sole responsibility of Britain, France and the United States to supervise this region. As a minimum they wanted to share the Western monopoly. As a maximum, they might aspire to replace it. They did not let out a hint to indicate how much they wanted now, nor how far they were willing to go to get it. They simply let the turbulence rise, and the crisis come closer day after day to local war.

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It is, of course, a familiar Soviet device to act badly, so as to get double gratitude when it stops acting badly. If the Kremlin had said weeks

or months ago what it said today, there would have been no crisis, no rash of border incidents, no Hammarskjold mission, no unsteady heart beats in many capitals. But there also would have been no such burst of gratitude as Premier Bulganin and Boss Khrushchev are sure to receive in England when they arrive there tomorrow. The Kremlin policy was tailored and timed for its impact on Britain in particular, and on world opinion in general.

The Kremlin statement coincided, too, with the announcement that the Cominform had been dissolved. This really was almost too pat. The action does have some weight in the scales of propaganda, even though the Cominform hasn't met for years, and Moscow's influence on communist parties abroad will not be lessened one bit by the Cominform being formally abandoned.

Another Soviet strategem, when the time comes to "play good", is to accuse the West of doing precisely what the Kremlin has been doing. It would not be skillful to admit that the Middle East crisis had been set off by the sale of Czech arms to Egypt. So the Kremlin says it resulted from "certain circles in some countries" - as it was put - striving to make use of the Arab-Israel conflict for their aggressive aims, to the point of stationing foreign troops on the territories of countries in that area. "Interference in the affairs of Arab countries" the Kremlin says, "aims at re-establishing

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The reasoning by which the Kremlin explains that it is against local war in the Middle East is not so important as that it is against the local war. "The Soviet Government" the statement says, "considers that it is possible and necessary to avoid an armed conflict in the Near East, and that it is in the interests of all near-Eastern states not to allow themselves to be provoked into being involved in military operations. The Soviet Union" it promises, "will render the necessary support to the U.N. measures directed toward the search for ways and means of strengthening peace in the area of Palestine, and the implementation of the corresponding decisions of the Security Council." It concludes by saying that "the Soviet Union considers it essential to direct efforts toward a stable, peaceful settlement of the Palestine question on a mutually acceptable basis, taking due consideration of the just, national interests of the parties involved." And it adds that the Soviet Union is ready to "contribute with other states to the

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Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 18, 1956

This is the news:

Twelve countries... including the United States and Russia... have reached basic agreement on a charter for an international atomic agency. A communique, issued in Washington tonight, says: "While several delegations reserved their positions on certain details, all delegations voted in favor of the statute as a whole." Russia is said to have given up its insistence that the agency be subject to the big power veto in the United Nations Security Council. The agency would create a pool of atomic energy for PEACEFUL use by all countries.

1-A

[redacted]

Reports from Jerusalem say Egypt and Israel have agreed to a cease-fire... and that United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold will announce the agreement later tonight. These reports are not confirmed. Hammarskjold conferred with Israeli leaders twice today, and a communique issued after the meetings said simply: "Discussions on full implementation of the armistice agreement were continued." The Israeli cabinet will meet tomorrow morning to study Hammarskjold's proposals... and further talks with the secretary general are scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev arrived in England today for a 10-day visit. A London crowd cheered... and jeered... their arrival. In a brief speech, Bulganin said that although Russia and Britain have different social systems, this should not keep them from being good neighbors---provided, he said, "there is reasonable understanding of the fact we all have to live together on one planet." Tonight, Prime Minister Eden dined with the Russians at Claridge's Hotel, and tomorrow they start their formal talks. My colleague, Howard Smith, cables that Bulganin and Khrushchev may have brought with them a prize goodwill package. The "package", Smith says, is reportedly an offer of a new Anglo-Soviet pact, to replace the wartime alliance the Russians denounced only a year ago. That denunciation was based on the approval... by Britain... of the Paris agreements bringing Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since this British policy is unchanged, any new pact presumably would be based on different terms. And Smith quotes the British as saying their attitude toward the Russian offer will depend on the nature of those terms.

~~Twelve persons are reported to have been killed... and 20 injured...~~ in rioting between followers of rival political parties yesterday in ~~Spanish Morocco. Reports of the rioting were held up until~~ today by ~~military censorship.~~

Today... in a ceremony in Tunis... France turned over its police powers to the Tunisian government. The action was in accordance with the recent agreement granting independence to Tunisia.

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President. He called the soil bank plan "a dead duck". But House Speaker Rayburn said "something" may be done in the way of new farm legislation. He did not elaborate.

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~~The following intelligence from today's issue of the weekly journal of the entertainment world, Variety: "Grace Kelly to Prince Rainier the Third, April 18-19, Monaco. Bride is film star. Groom pro.~~

At a dinner here in New York tonight, Vice President Nixon said credit for America's prosperity must be shared among Democrats and Republicans alike. "Yet," he said, "I think I can state without fear of contradiction that the philosophy of government in Washington for the last three years has been the most important single factor."

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Edward R. Murrow: April 18, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower formally opened the 1956 campaign last night with a speech that disclosed that he will electioneer in a way not known in this republic since the introduction of the party system. In the early campaigns in our history partisanship was called factionalism, and factionalism was roundly denounced. In those times it was a bad word. Mr. Eisenhower didn't go back on the two-party system. After all, he is the candidate of a party as such, and to win, he has to beat the nominee of the other party. But all he said about Republicanism he kept beautifully non-controversial. He seemed to have chosen his ideas and language, to make them equally acceptable to Republicans, Democrats and Independents. The speech cannot be described as the opening gun of a hard fight. It was not a gun. It was more like a bell, calling a community to a great get-together.

The President did talk mostly about Republicanism, and its principles. He said nothing about these principles - or next to nothing - that most Right Wing Republicans would reject. But neither would most Democrats. And what most Democrats would have rejected was absent from the speech.

He started with Lincoln, as most Republican speakers do. But when he had finished, he was not many inches beyond Lincoln. Some ~~Right Wing Republicans start with Lincoln, then go miles beyond him, and even seem to~~

be more comfortable the farther they get. Their concept of Republicanism is much more controversial than anything Mr. Eisenhower said last night. So is the concept of some Republicans not so far to the right. They glory in the differences between the Republican and Democratic parties. The party platform has always underscored such differences, and sought to capitalize on them.

Mr. Eisenhower, after praising Democrats for their devotion to American principles, did mention that they differ from Republicans in methods, tradition and philosophy of government responsibilities. But that was all he said about differences. And the platform he wants from the San Francisco convention, ~~will~~ would be a program of principles around which all Republicans, Independents and sound-thinking democrats can rally. Mr. Eisenhower said so in just those words. And he added: "We welcome them all." He might also have said: "We solicit them all", for his speech sounded like an appeal for bi-partisan support.

The speech should be measured in its context. It came a day after the veto of the farm bill. That veto cost the President votes, and he knew it was going to. He vetoed it because he felt his principles required him to. He declined to compromise for the sake of votes. The votes he lost are

Republican votes in the farm states. So what did the President do? He turned his attention to what he called sound-thinking Democrats and Independents. # Presumably he would have conducted a generally bi-partisan campaign, whether or not a farm bill had been vetoed. But since he did veto it, the importance of a bi-partisan campaign became so much the greater. He was losing votes by adherence to principles, but there were votes to be had for proclaiming principles the Democrats and Independents could follow.

It may be in the end that President Eisenhower will win another four years in the White House and the Democrats will continue in control of Congress. On the basis of the speech last night, their co-operation could be harmonious. This would be a kind of coalition government, under a President who campaigned in as nearly bi-partisan a way as the two-party system permits. Anyway that is how he started. If Mr. Eisenhower thinks ahead - which he surely does - this may be what he sees. Certainly he said nothing in the speech that would ruffle the harmony or diminish the will to co-operate.

For those who may not have read the speech, let me summarize ~~the eight~~ some of the principles which Mr. Eisenhower said the people are to know as the Republican program for tomorrow, next year, and a generation hence:

First: The individual is of supreme importance, and every American of every race and creed should enjoy equally the rights of free citizens.

Second: Liberty, human dignity, opportunity and equal rights are our heritage. They are the things of the spirit that inspire us and which we must strengthen.

Third: America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper. Better jobs, a flourishing agriculture, peace and plenty requires a strong, growing system of private enterprise.

Fourth: Government must have a heart as well as a head, and must relieve distress and strengthen personal and family security.

Fifth: People must work together, which under a free government can be done by spontaneous co-operation, something it is the Republican mission to strengthen.

Sixth: The purpose of government is to serve and never to dominate.

Seventh: To remain free we must be strong.

Eighth: We espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all people.

"I believe" said the President, "that the Republican platform presented to America at the national convention in August will in substance be the

expression of these principles."

The campaign begins on a high level - as others have before.

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Twelve countries..including the United States and Russia..have reached basic agreement on a charter for an international atomic agency. A communique, issued in Washington tonight, says: "While several delegations reserved their positions on certain details, all delegations voted in favor of the statute as a whole." Russia is said to have given up its insistence that the agency be subject to the big pwerr veto in the United Nations Security Council. The agency would create a pool of atomic energy for peaceful use by all countries.

Reports from Jerusalem say Egypt and Israel have agreed to a cease-fire and that United Nations Secretary General Hammarakjold will announce the agreement later tonight. These reports are not confirmed. Hammarskjold conferred with Israeli leaders twice today, and a communique issued after the meeting said simply: "Discussions on full implementation of the armistice agreement were continued." The Israeli cabinet will meet tomorrow morning to study Hammarskjold'd proposals..and further talks with the secretary general are scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll ba back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 19, 1956

This is the news:

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A new incident was reported today on the border between Israel and Jordan. An Israeli soldier, and two Jordanian guardsmen, were killed in an exchange of fire between border patrols. Each side accuses the other of starting the action. (I should like to discuss the Middle East situation further in a few minutes).

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membership in the economic committee. Henderson said the members of the pact---Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq---"are making a great contribution to the preservation of freedom and security for the entire family of free nations."

My colleague, Bob Pierpoint, had an exclusive interview today with the head of the Chinese Nationalist government, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang told Pierpoint that Moscow's dissolution of the Cominform is "just another Russian effort to deceive the world." Chiang said it was a move to "soften" opposition to Communist in both Britain and the United States. And he predicted that Communist efforts to infiltrate, will now be stepped up in Asia and the Middle East.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced today, that the hydrogen bomb test... scheduled to be held in the South Pacific on May first... has been postponed until May 8th. / The delay was attributed to "technical difficulties involved in making ready for the test."

The White House today described President Eisenhower as "very much gratified" by the preliminary approval of an international agency to carry out his atoms-for-peace program. / For the particulars of that story, here is Bill Downs in Washington. (Bill runs 2:00, returns on standard cue).

The House Appropriations Committee voted a billion, 200-million dollars today, for President Eisenhower to put a soil bank program into operation without delay. The committee vote was 36 to 7. Chairman Cannon said the money would enable Secretary of Agriculture Benson to put into effect... under existing laws... the soil plan contemplated in the omnibus farm bill vetoed by the President on Monday. There is one difference. Democratic Representative Whitten of Mississippi, who helped draft the appropriations bill, says the new measure gives the President no authority to make advance payments to farmers this year for soil bank commitments next year. Today's action was a surprise maneuver. The Administration has held that special legislation is needed for a soil bank program, and Mr. Eisenhower requested such a bill in his veto message.

Secretary Benson testfied before the Senate Agriculture Committee today... and insisted that a soil bank program cannot be put into operation without new legislation. But new legislation, he said, is not required in order to raise support prices, as recommended by the President. Benson said, "The law already provides that basic commodities may be supported above the minimum levels specified in the flexible scale."

A federal jury today acquitted former Army Lieutenant Aldo Icardi on a charge of perjury. Icardi was accused of lying to a congressional committee three years ago, when he denied complicity in the murder of his commanding officer behind enemy lines in Italy during World War Two. The court directed the verdict of acquittal on the technicality that Icardi's testimony... even if false... could not have been material to the congressional inquiry.

Edward R. Murrow: April 19, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

News of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel is an occasion for relief, rather than for excited expectations of an early peace settlement. What is good in the news is that things aren't going to grow worse, at least for the time being. And in this respect it is much like the news earlier this week that the Soviet Union had agreed to work for a settlement of the conflict through the United Nations. The two developments have won time in which to try to make some real progress toward a real peace. They do not promise that peace will be achieved. The difficulties of getting it continue to be formidable and will need strong pressures for moderation and forebearance on both parties. And they need even more a demonstration that the Soviet Union wants a reasonable settlement, and is not simply shifting its tactics to enlarge its power.

The cease-fire, then, is a modest success. Still it is a very considerable one. And it once more attests the value of the United Nations. It is not being cynical to say that the success is only negative in nature. The United Nations, as it stands, cannot aspire to more than this in such circumstances. It cannot solve the problems that produce tensions; it cannot knock heads together, or summon chiefs of state, to answer for their actions or policies. At best it can give voice to world concern when

local fires threaten to turn into a conflagration. But this it has done once more, and the success of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission is greatly to his personal credit, as well as an enhancement of the United Nation's prestige.

The Hammarskjold mission, however, is not fully satisfying Israeli desires. The objection is not to what he has done, but that he seems to have limited himself to do little more at this time. My colleague Winston Burdett cables me from Jerusalem that Israeli leaders have tried their utmost to induce Mr. Hammarskjold to use his influence and authority to try to bring about direct negotiations between their country and Egypt. What they want him to do, Mr. Burdett says, is to take the initiative by proposing a "little summit meeting" between Colonel Nasser and Ben Gurion. If Nasser consented, they would consider it a long step forward, marking a radical change in Egypt's policy, and giving some promise of eventual settlement. If he refused, he would appear to be accepting responsibility for the failure to get a settlement.

But they find Mr. Hammarskjold dedicated to a course of caution, staying strictly within his security council mandate, and taking one step at a time. Having obtained the cease-fire, his next objective is not something basic or far-reaching. It is to get new border regulations and

better facilities for U.N. observers, so that it will be easier to prevent the border explosions, that have been so nerve-wracking lately. It appears that Mr. Hammarskjold will return to New York without going much, if any, further.

The Israeli leaders say they want something more than gracious acceptance of the cease-fire. They want direct negotiations so that Egypt would at least imply the recognition of Israel. Without real negotiations they fear that Egypt will use the time now won simply to accelerate its warlike preparations.

Ted Pearson-

Word for Today

In the role of peace-maker, Dag Hammarskjold has made a notable start. A ~~cease-fire has gone into effect.~~ If a final settlement is achieved, it probably will not be popular. Benjamin Franklin said, "I have never known a peace made, even the most advantageous, that was not censured as inadequate, and the makers condemned as injudicious or corrupt."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, April 19, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that the hydrogen bomb test, scheduled to be held in the South Pacific on May 1,, has been postponed until May 8. The delay was attributed to technical difficulties involved in making ready for the test. The White House today described President Eisenhower as "very much gratified" by the preliminary approval of an international agency to carry out his atoms-for-peace program. For the particulars of that story here is Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: Something like a ray of hope for co-existence between mankind and the atom came out of Washington today, Ed, and, although it may be too early to say that international common sense has prevailed in controlling the terrible potentialities of the hydrogen and atomic bombs, an important step has been taken in that direction. What has happened is that twelve nations, including the United States and Russia, have agreed to set up an international atomic energy agency to make available the raw materials of nuclear power to all countries for peaceful exploitation of the new science. The agreement grew out of a suggestion by President Eisenhower a couple of years ago that this country would earmark part of its production of fissionable materials for an international pool.

For the past two months, Ambassador James Wadsworth, and twelve other diplomats have been working on a charter, which would set up an international organization to handle the program. The operation will be run by a board of governors from twenty-three countries. There will be a director-general and a new international atomic headquarters. There would be teams of inspectors to make sure that nonation was diverting the so-called peacetime atoms to military purposes and, generally speaking, the new international atomic energy agency would be the banker and broker of this new source of power and experiment. The general idea is to get the new science into the energy-starved areas of the world and make nuclear power available to those nations without

the natural resources to develop their own projects.

Although not strictly a United Nations agency, it would make regular reports to the U. N. General Assembly and other interested U. N. groups. In event of a security violation the U. N. Security Council would be advised but would not have the power of veto.

With the United States planning another hydrogen test explosion within the next three or four weeks in the Pacific, the establishment of the atoms-for-peace agency is highly significant and welcome news. Maybe after all there is such a thing as international common sense, nuclear or otherwise.

This is Bill Downs in Washington. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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With the United States planning another hydrogen test explosion within the next three or four weeks in the Pacific, the establishment of the atoms for peace agency is highly significant and welcome news. Maybe after all there is such a thing as international common sense, nuclear or otherwide. This is Bill Downs in Washington. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The House Appropriations Committee voted a billion, 200-million dollars today, for President Eisenhower to put a soil bank program into operation without delay. The committee vote was 35 to 7. Chairman Cannon said the money would enable Secretary Of Agriculture Benson to put into effect ..under existing laws in thesoil lan contempleted in the omnibus farm bill vetoed by the President on Monday. There is one difference. Democratic Representative Whitten of Mississippi, who helped draft the appropriations bill, says the new measure gives the President no authority to make advance payments to farmers this year for soil bank commitments next year. Today's actionwas a surprise manouver. The Amministration has held that special legislation is needed for a soil bank program, and Mr. Eisenhower requested such a bill in his veto message.

Secretary Benson testified before the Senate Agrigulture Committee today- and insisted that a soil bank program caonot be put into operation without new legislation. But new legislation, he said, is not required in order to raise support prices, as recommended by the President. Benson said, "The law already provides that basic commodities may be supported above the minimum levels specified in the flexible scale."

A federal jury today acquitted former Army Lieutenant Aldo Icardi on a charge of perjury. Icardi was accused of lying to a congressional committee three years ago, when he denied complicity in the murder of his commanding officer behind enemy lines in Italy during World War Two. The court directed the verdict of acquittal on the technicality that Icardi's testimony..even if false..could not have been material to the congressional inquiry.

News of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel is an occasion for relief, rather than for excited expectations of an early peace settlement.

What is good in the news is that things aren't going to grow worse, at least for the time being. And in this respect it is much like the news earlier this week that the Soviet Union had agreed to work for settlement of the conflict thorugh the United Nations. The two developments have won time in which to try to make some real progress toward a real peace. They do not promise that peace will be achieved. The difficulties of getting it continue to be formidable and will need strong pressures for moderation and forebearance on both parties. And they need even more a demonstration that the Soviet Union wants a reasonable settlement, and is not simply shifting its tactics to enlarge its power.

The cease-fire, then, is a modest success. Still it is a very considerable one. And it once more attests tha value of the United Nations. It is not being cynical to say that the success is only negative in nature. The United Nations, as it stands, cannot aspire to more than this in such circumstances. It cannot solve the problems that produce tensions; it cannot knock heads

together, or summon chiefs of state, to answer for their actions or policies. At best it can give voice to worldconcern when local fires threated to turn into a conflagration. But this it has done once more, and the success of Mr. Hammarskjold's mission is greatly to his personal credit, as well as an enhancement of the United Nation's prestige.

The Hammarskjold mission, however, is not fully staisfying Israeli desires The objection is not, to what he has done, but that he seems to have limited hi self to little more at this time. My colleague inston Burdett cables me from Jerusalem that Israeli leaders have tried their utmost to induce Mr. Hammarskjold to use his influence and authority to try to bring about direct negotiations between their country and Egypt. That they want him to do, Burdette says, it to take the initiative by proposing a "little summit meeting" between Colonel Nasser and Ben Gurion. If Nasser consented, they would consider it a long step forward, marking a radical change in Egypt's policy, and giving some promise of eventual settlement. If he refused, he would appear to be accepting responsibility for the failure to get a settlement.

But they find Mr. Hammarskjold dedicated to a course of caution staying strictly within his security council mandate, and taking one step at a time. Having obtained the cease-fire, his next objective is not something basic or far reaching. It is to get new border regulations and better facilities for U.N. observers, so that it will be easier to prevent the border explosions, that have been so nerve-wracking lately. It appears that Mr. Hammarskjold will return to New York without going much, if any, further.

The Israeli leaders say they want something more than gracious acceptance of the cease-fire. They want direct negotiations so that Egypt would at least imply the recognition of Israel. Without real negotiations they fear that Egypt will use the time now won simply to accelerate its warlike preparations.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the role of peace maker, Dag Hammarskjold has made a notable start. If a final settlement is achieved, it probably will not be popular. Benjamin Franklin said, "I have never known a peace made, even the most advantageous, that was not cesuured as inadaquate, and the makers condemned as injudicious or corrupt.

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., April 20, 1956

This is the news:

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The American ambassador to Moscow... Chip Bohlen... reported to President Eisenhower today on recent events in Russia, including the →

downgrading of Stalin. Bohlen told reporters, "It was just a normal sort of report and estimate of events." He will leave for Moscow tomorrow, after two weeks of consultations in Washington.

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(tape runs 4:56
(ends on cue: "Back now
(to Ed Murrow in NY."

PL-73721

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The American ambassador to the United Nations... Henry Cabot Lodge... said today that the danger of war in the Middle East has lessened. "But," he said, "we are not out of the woods." He said, that in achieving a cease-fire between Egypt and Israel, Secretary General Hammarskjold had done an outstanding job. Lodge also

credited the "firm policy" of the President.

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Egypt charged [redacted] that Israeli planes had violated its air space by flying over Gaza for three successive days. [redacted] Egypt said it regarded the flights as a breach of the cease-fire agreement and had protested to the mixed armistice commission. Israel denied the charge.

Premier Nasser of Egypt [redacted] flew to Saudi Arabia today for a meeting with King Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Ahmed of the Yemen. The two kings are expected to sign a bilateral pact, linking their

countries to Egypt and Syria, which have already signed a separate military accord.

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Word for Today

In discussing the possibility of improving East-West relations, Premier Bulganin quoted what he alleged was an old Russian proverb. "Moscow," he said, "was not built in a day." This, of course, is exactly the kind of situation Mark Twain had in mind when he remarked, "What a good thing Adam had! When he said a good thing, he knew nobody had said it before."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, April 20, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party boss Khrushchev continue their talks with British leaders today in London. My colleague, Howard K. Smith, has been covering that story at first-hand. Here, direct from London, is his recorded report.

SMITH: The only lucky break that Premier Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have had so far on their trip to Britain has been that Grace Kelly finally got married and got away on her honeymoon. The visit of the Russian leaders to their first western capital is probably one of the most important events of the year 1956, but until this afternoon it has been running a bad second, even in the newspapersof Great Britain, to the romantic developments at Monte Carlo and Villefranche on the Mediterranean. Partly because of this competition in the news the Russians' trip has so far failed to meet the expectations they had of repeating the popular success that their Cabinet colleague, Malenkov, won in touring this country earlier this month. Crowds have been small wherever Bulganin and Khrushchev have appeared in the three days of their visit so far. Cheers have been few and thin. In many places they have been received with boos instead of cheers as this afternoon, when they returned to their hotel after talks with Prime Minister Eden. This evening the two men got into a motor launch to go down the Thames for an official dinner at Greenwich, the place which marks zero degrees longitude on the world map. At Waterloo Bridge and along the river bank the small crowds of people who watched neither cheered nor booed but simply looked in cold, complete silence.

In fairness, the new Princess of Monaco, she is only partly the cause for this lack of popular acclaim for the Russians. One other cause is the most stringent security network that Scotland Yard has ever thrown around foreign visitors to Britain. In a country where not even the Queen or the Prime Minister has ever had a motorcycle escort, twenty-one

motorcycle policemen packed themselves around the Russians' car and moved with it like a black cloud around it wherever it moves. Wherever they stop for some ceremony or to pay a visit, police and plain clothesmen become thicker on the ground than spectators and the police do something that I have seen in other countries but never before here. They face not the men they're guarding; they face the public they are guarding the men from. There seems to be a grim resolve that death may in time come to Bulganin and Khrushchev but it will not be permitted to come on British soil.

Still another reason for the absence of popular enthusiasm is no doubt the simple fact that Britons are rather angry at these two visitors Last year Bulganin and Khrushchev paid a visit to India and Burma, two places where Britain's reputation for granting freedom to dependencies is very good. There the Russians proceeded to brand Britain a colonial exploiter and they even went so far in speeches as to suggest that it was not Hitler but Britain and the United States who started World War 11. Those insults were sorely felt here and ordinary people are still far from ready to forgive the men who perpetrated them.

Finally, one last reason for the coolness of the reception is that it is a deliberate act of the British Government's policy. The Soviet sent Malenkov last month as a kind of dry run to see what their visit would be like. However, not only the Russians but also the British learned something from that dry run. The British concluded in particular that they could not allow B. and K. to repeat the baby-kissing, back-slapping, Robert Burns quoting propaganda success that Malenkov had enjoyed. To prevent it, the Government here prepared an exceedingly tight schedule of serious sightseeing and more serious negotiating for the visitors. The timetable leaves the two men almost no time to try to break the police cordon and warm up the rather chilly audiences by the Malenkov approach even if that were possible. Yesterday, for example, the Soviet leaders had no sooner fulfilled the barest formalities of arrival, like signing the visitors' book at Buckingham Palace, before they were escorted into the Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street. Doors were

locked and serious talks were begun. This morning, early, they were escorted back to No. 10 for more talks and this afternoon back again for still more. They will talk some more at Chequers over the week-end and after one day off for a visit to the north more talks at No. 10 on Tuesday. A communique tonight said they had covered Europe yesterday, the Middle East this morning and disarmament this afternoon.

Curiously, despite the public unenthusiasm here, people in Britain have a good deal of solid hope that something good may come out of this visit. The formula, they say, calls for firm treatment and firm treatment the visitors will get.

Back now to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In discussing the possibility of improving East-West relations, Premier Bulganin quoted what he alleged was an old Russian proverb. "Moscow", he said, "was not built in a day." This, of course, is exactly the kind of situation Mark Twain had in mind when he remarked, "What a good thing Adam had. When he said a good thing, he knew nobody had said it before."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 23, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today the time has come to make the North Atlantic Treaty Organization something more than a military pact. He indicated its purpose should be broadened... to benefit member countries in the economic and cultural fields. Mr. Dulles was addressing the annual Associated Press luncheon, here in New York. Last Saturday, President Eisenhower also made a major foreign policy speech. And I should like to discuss both speeches in a few minutes.

In Britain today, the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev turned sour. In a speech at an industrial fair in Birmingham, Khrushchev boasted that Russia "very soon" will have a missile with a hydrogen bomb warhead "which can hit any point in the world." Russia, he said, has already dropped a hydrogen bomb from an airplane... something he said no other country has done. He claimed the American hydrogen blast had been from a ground installation. Khrushchev made his boast in discussing the embargo on shipment of

strategic goods to Russia. He asked, "Do you think you are preventing us from doing anything?" And then he made the boast about hydrogen missiles capable of hitting any part of the world. My colleague, Alex Kendrick, cables from London that there was more than a trace of exasperation in Khrushchev's words. Kendrick says this may be because his talks with British leaders are getting practically nowhere, and the Communist Party boss is sounding off his resentment that the British don't "charm" as easily as the governments of India, Burma and Afghanistan last summer, when Khrushchev and Bulganin made their Asian tour. In any case, Kendrick says, by rattling the H-bomb Khrushchev struck exactly the wrong note.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Symington said the Russian statement... if true... is "a significant and terrible warning to the free world." Symington is chairman of a Senate committee investigating the state of American airpower. Secretary of the Air Force Quarles commented he would not "want to assume that Khrushchev does not know what he is talking about." Soviet possession of such a missile, he said, will seem quick no matter when it happens. But Quarles predicted that

the piloted bomber will be the "preferred" means of delivering atomic or hydrogen bombs for at least the next five years. Khrushchev, he said, spoke in generalities.

It was revealed today... in Moscow... that the presidium of the Supreme Soviet has set up a special watchdog committee to check on the activities of all security organizations in Russia, including the secret police. The decision... tightening party control... was reached at a meeting of the presidium on April 7th.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred for two hours today with Syrian leaders in Damascus. Syria is the fourth country Hammarskjold has visited on his peace mission to the Middle East. There was no announcement on the results of today's meeting.

Britain has called on Yemen, the smallest of the Arab states, to withdraw its tribesmen from the adjoining British protectorate of Aden, on the Red Sea. The tribesmen staged a raid last Wednesday, and reportedly stayed on the territory.

On Cyprus, three more persons have met violent deaths. A Turkish policeman was killed in Nicosia, while chasing three gunmen who had tried to kill another police officer. Another Turkish Cypriot was shot to

death by unknown assailants. And a British soldier died of wounds received in a rebel ambush last night. ~~Rioting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots was broken up today by British troops.~~

France reports a new action against rebel nationalists in Western Algeria. Nationalist forces are reported routed after a two-hour attack. But in accordance with new French policy, no casualty figures are given.

Talks opened in London today looking toward the granting of independence to Singapore. The meeting is being attended by representatives of all political parties in the colony. The British colonial secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, welcomed them as representing "the will and belief of the people of Singapore" that they are able to manage their own affairs.

On Formosa, the Chinese Nationalists report a new artillery duel between Communist batteries on the mainland and Nationalist forces on the island of Quemoy. A Nationalist communique says the Reds fired 340 rounds. It reports two civilians killed.

The Supreme Court today banned racial segregation on buses operating within states. The court refused... unanimously... to review a decision

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by the United States Circuit Court in Richmond, that segregation on buses operating within a state is contrary to the Constitution. In 1946, the Supreme Court declared segregation on buses traveling between states unconstitutional. ~~Thus, today's action... together with the recent order by the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibiting segregation on buses and trains that cross state lines, in effect places a ban on racial segregation on all public transportation.~~ Twelve ~~Thirteen~~ states have laws requiring segregation on public transportation within their borders. One of them is Alabama. And there is speculation how today's Supreme Court action will affect the Negro boycott of public buses in Montgomery.

Edward R. Murrow: April 23, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

In the course of President Eisenhower's ~~address~~ speech to the newspaper editors in Washington Saturday night, he said that our aim must be to strengthen the close bonds within the Atlantic community, and announced that Secretary Dulles would speak today on that subject. Today Mr. Dulles called for NATO to be developed into more than a military pact. "The time has come" he said, "to advance NATO from its initial phase into the totality of its meaning."

This, to be sure, is no new idea. Economic development of NATO was much discussed at the last NATO Council meeting. But aides of Mr. Dulles suggested today that Mr. Dulles's speech might prove to be comparable to the address Secretary George Marshall delivered at Harvard which was the forerunner of the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Dulles did not produce a blueprint of what NATO might become. Well, neither did General Marshall in his Harvard address. What Mr. Dulles said was that NATO must consider further development if the alliance was to serve the needs of this and coming generations. "If that is the desire of NATO member nations" he said, "the United States will join eagerly in exploring the possibilities that now beckon us forward." He promised that the possibilities are to be taken up at the coming NATO council meeting in

Paris on May fourth. He stressed that it was not enough for the free world to be united against something, it also must unite for something. "Our peoples" he declared, "have many common aspirations and interests that go far beyond the instinct of self-preservation." He gave his particular blessing to the trend toward closer integration of West European countries, as in the coal and steel community and the projected organism that is to control the joint use of atoms for peace in Europe. However, if there is to be a Dulles plan, or anything like the Marshall Plan, it was being kept carefully under wraps.

Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles were pointing to the new direction of American foreign policy, with its accent on economic rather than military development. Not only did they touch on the future of NATO, they stressed the changes in Soviet policy. Notably absent from both speeches was any emphasis on massive retaliation. Clearly it is not considered desirable now to talk about it. Instead both speakers showed a cautious interest in the changes in Kremlin behavior. Mr. Eisenhower made it one of the three principles of American policy to induce the Kremlin to correct injustices and work for peaceful purposes. The President did not shut his eyes to the changes that need to be made before the free world

can feel at ease. But he said that the legitimate interests and purposes of the United States do not conflict with those of the Soviet Union. "A Soviet Government genuinely devoted to these purposes" he declared, "can have friendly relations with the United States and the free world for the asking. We will welcome that day."

Mr. Dulles today spoke of advancing "the inevitable day when the historic friendship between the Russian and American peoples can again be fully manifested." And he took satisfaction from the fact "that we can today see within Russia some signs of light which could mark the dawning of that new day". One reason for the new look in Soviet policy, he said, was the unity and strength of free nations. But another reason was that forces of liberalization are at work within the Soviet bloc, and are powerful enough to require response, or at least appearance of response. "All this" he declared, "is immensely important. It is more than the free world dared to hope a few years ago."

I have said that both the President and Mr. Dulles were cautious in showing their interest in the changes in the Kremlin. The President pointed out that Germany was still divided; that the European satellites are still ruled by Soviet puppets, and Korea still is divided. Mr.

Dulles's catalogue of deficiencies was longer. "Stalin has been demoted" he said, "but we have not yet seen in the Soviet bloc the reality of representative government. The Soviet leaders profess to have renounced violence, but press feverishly to develop their military establishment, particularly nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them." In Asia and the Near East, he said, Soviet leaders have become merchants of hatred and fomenters of violence. In Japan, Soviet policy is still ugly. And if the Kremlin has admitted some of the lies of the Stalin regime, it has not repudiated two of the most outrageous lies perpetrated by Stalin, the lie that South Korea was the aggressor in the Korean war, and that the United States used germ warfare against the Chinese communists.

However, no two speeches by the top policy makers in Washington in recent years have been more friendly to the Russians, and this the world is bound to note. Today it was the irrepressible Khrushchev who brandished the hydrogen bomb, dropping it, so to speak, on any spot on the planet. This too the world will note. And Mr. Khrushchev thereby handed Washington a notable propaganda victory. ~~I might say that~~ And such victories have not come so often as not to be appreciated.

Word for Today

There is a new accent on economics in the contest between East and West. This is good, for as General Marshall said, "The emphasis placed solely on the military aspects of world affairs does a disservice to the cause of peace. The more present differences are talked about and treated exclusively as a military problem," he said, "the more they tend to become so."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today the time has come to make the North Atlantic Treaty Organization something more than a military pact. He indicated its purpose should be broadened ..to benefit member countries. in the economic and cultural fields. Mr. Dulles was addressing the annual Associated Press Luncheon, here in New York. Last Saturday, President Eisenhower also made a major foreign policy speech. And I should like to discuss both speeches in a few minutes.

In Britain today, the visit to Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev turned sour. In a speech at an industrial fair in Birmingham Khrushchev boasted that Russian "very soon" will have a missile with a hydrogen bomb warhead "which can hit any point in the world." Russia, he said, has already dropped a hydrogen bomb from an airplane ..something he said no other country has done. He claimed the American hydrogen blast had been from a ground installation. Khrushchev made his boast in discussing the embargo on shipment of strategic goods to Russia. He asked, "Do you think you are preventing us from doing anything?" And then he made the boast about hydrogen missiles capable of hitting any part of the world. My colleague, Alex Kendrick, cables from London that there was more than a trace of exasperation in Khrushchev's words. Kendrick says this may be because his talks with British leaders are getting practically nowhere, and the Communist Party boss is sounding off his resentment that the British don't "charm" as easily as the governments of India, Burma, and Afghanistan last summer, when Khrushchev and Bulganin made their Asian tour. In any case, Kendrick says, by rattling the H-bomb Khrushchev struck exactly the wrong note.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Symington said the Russian statemnt... if true..is "a significant and terrible warning to the free world." Symington is chairman of a Senate committee investigating the state of American airpower. Secretary of the Air Force Quarles commented he would not " want to assume that Khrushchev does not know what he is talking about." Soviet possession of such a missile, he said, will seem quick no matter when it happens. But Quarles predicted that the piloted bomber will be the "preferred" means of delivering atomic or hydrogen bombs for at least the next five years. Khrushchev he said, spoke in generalities.

It was revealed today..in Moscow..that the presidium of the Supreme Court has set up a special watchdog committee to check on the activities of all security organizationsin Russia, including the Secret police. The decision.. tightening party control..was reached at a meeting of the presiduum on April 7th.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred for two hours today with Syrian leaders in Damascus. Syria is the fourth country Hammarskjold has visited in his peace mission to the Middle East. There was no announcement on the results of today's meeting.

On Cyprus, three more persons have met violent deaths. A Turkish policeman was killed in Nicosia while chasing three gunmen who had tried to kill another police officer. Another Turkish Cypriot was shot to death by an unknown assailants. And a British soldier died of wounds received in a rebel ambush last night.

France reports a new action against rebel nationalists in Western Algeria. Nationalist forces are reported routed after a two-hour attack. But in accoradnce wit new French policy, no casualty figures are given.

Talks opened in London today looking toward the granting of independence to Singapore. The meeting is being attended by representatives of all political parties in the colony. The British colonial secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, welcomed them as representing "the will and belief of the people of Singapore" that they are able to manage their own affairs.

On Formosa, the Chinese Nationalists report a new artillery duel between Communist batteries on the mainland and Nationalist forces on the island of Quemoy. A nationalist communique says the Reds fired 340 rounds. It reports two civilians killed.

The Supreme Court today banned racial segregation on buses operating within states. The court refused..unanimously..to review a decision by the United Circuit Court in Richmond, that segregation on buses operating within a state is contrary to the Constitution. In 1946, the Supreme Court declared segregation on busses traveling between states unconstitutional. Twelve states have laws requiring segregation on public transportation within their borders. One of them is Alabama. And there is speculation how today's Supreme Court action will effect the Negro boycott of public buses in Montgomery.

In the course of President Eisenhower's speech to the newspaper editors in Washington Saturday night, he said that our aid must be to strengthen the close bonds within the Atlantic community, and announced that Secretary Dulles world speak today on that subject. Today Mr. Dulles called for NATO to be developed into more than a military pact. "The time has come" he said, "to advance NATO from its initial phase into the totality of its meaning."

This, to be sure, is no new idea. Economic development of NATO was much discussed at the last NATO Council meeting. But aides of Mr. Dulles suggested today that Mr. Dulles's speech might prove to be comparable to the address Secretary George Marshall delivered at Harvard which was the forerunner of the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Dulles did not produce a blueprint of what NATO might become. Well, neither did General Marshall in his Harvard address. What Mr. Dulles said was that NATO must consider further developement if the alliance was to serve the needs of this and coming generations. "If that is the desire of NATO member nations", he said, "The United States will join eagerly in exploring the possibilities that now beckon us forward." He promised that the possibilities are to be taken up at the coming NATO Council meeting in Paris on May fourth. He stressed that it was not enough for the free world to be united against something, it also must unite for something. "Our peoples" he declared, "have many common aspirations and interests that go far beyond the instinct of self preservation." He gave his particular blessing to the trend toward closer integration of West European countries, as in the coal and steel community and the projected organism that is to control the joint use of atoms for peace in Europe. However, if there is to be a Dulles plan,or anything like the Marshall Plan, it was being kept carefullu under wraps.

Both President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles were pointing to the new direction of American foreign policy, with its accent on economic rather than military development. Not only did they touch on the future of NATO, they stressed the changed in Soviet policy. Notably absent from both speeches was any emphasis on massive retaliation. Clearly it is not considered desirable now to talk about it. Instead both speakers showed a cautions interest in the changes in Kremlin behavior. Mr. Eisenhower made it one of the three principles of American policy to induce the Kremlin to correct injustices and work for peaceful purposes. The President did not shut his eyes to the changes that need to me made before the free world can feel at ease. But he said that the legitimate interests and purposes of the United States do not conflict with those of the Soviet Union. " A Soviet Government genuinely devoted to these purposes" he

declared, "can have freindly relations with the United States and the free world for the asking. We will welcome that day".

Mr. Dulles today spoke of advancing "the inevitable day when the historic friendship between the Russian and American peoples can again be fully manifested." And he took satisfaction from the fact "that we can today see within Russia some signs of light which could mark the dawning of that new day." One reason for the new look is Soviet policy he said, was unity and strength of free nations. But another reason was that forces of liberaliza ion are at work within the Soviet bloc, and are powerful enough to require response, or at least appearance of response."All this" he declared, "is immensely important. It is more than the free world dared to hope a few years ago."

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hydrogen bomb, dropping it, so to speak, on any spot on the planet. This too the world will note. And Mr. Khrushchev thereby handed Washington a notable propaganda victory. And such victories have not come so often as not to be appreciated.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a new accent on economics in the contest between East and West. This is good, for as General Marshall said, "The emphasis placed solely on the military aspects of world affairs does a didservice to the cause of peace. The more present differences are talked about and treated exclusively as a military problem," he said, "the more they tend to become so."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., April 24, 1956

This is the news:

The Democrats introduced a new farm bill today, authorizing the Administration to carry out a "soil bank" program. The bill was introduced by Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee, who says it will give President Eisenhower everything he asked for, except authority to make advance payments to farmers, promising to take land out of production. Introduction of the new measure, marks a change in Democratic strategy. When Mr. Eisenhower vetoed the first farm bill (because it called for high, rigid supports, as well as the soil bank), he requested separate legislation, authorizing a soil bank program. The Democrats replied that no authorizing measure was needed... that the Administration already had authority, under existing law. And the House Appropriations Committee went ahead and voted a billion, 200-million dollars to finance the program. Now, consideration of that money bill has been put over until next week, and the Democrats

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have introduced the legislation they once said was unnecessary. Tomorrow, the Republicans are scheduled to introduce their own farm measure.

The Agriculture Department today estimated 1956 farm income at 10-billion, 400-million dollars. That's 400-million less than last year, or a drop of about 5 percent.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey told Republican congressional leaders today, there is not much chance of a tax cut this year. Humphrey questioned the prediction of the Senate-House economic committee that the budget would show a two-billion-dollar surplus. And Republican Senator Knowland says that if the surplus should amount to two billion dollars, he would favor applying it to the national debt.

Secretary of State Dulles said today the idea of broadening the function of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be discussed next week at the NATO council meeting in Paris. Dulles said in a New York speech yesterday that the time had come for making NATO something more than a purely military alliance, in view of Russia's new emphasis on economics. Dulles told reporters today the alliance should be made to endure in the interest of unity. He said such an

organization... created to meet an emergency... "either grows or tends to dry up."

In London, the British Foreign Office has welcomed Mr. Dulles' suggestion that NATO be something more than a military alliance. The idea has also been favorably received in Paris and Bonn.

The London visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev was marked tonight by a reception at Claridge's Hotel, attended by four thousand guests. The Russian embassy ~~picked up the tab.~~ Paid the bill. Among the guests was Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special adviser on disarmament. When Stassen and Khrushchev met, the Russian invited Stassen into a private room for a discussion, and one report says they had a two-hour talk. A reporter asked Stassen afterward if they had made progress toward an agreement on disarmament. Stassen's answer was that it had been a friendly discussion... very thorough... and that it had been sufficiently important for him to send an immediate report to the President. Earlier in the day, Khrushchev and Bulganin visited the House of Commons while it was in session. The Russian leaders heard a member suggest that the 100th anniversary of the end of the Crimean War should be marked by

some kind of [redacted] celebration. Britain opposed Russia in that war, and Prime Minister Eden replied, "I do not think we need to go back 100 years. I think we should look forward, rather, to the next 20 or 30 years."

Syria announced today that it was prepared to respect a cease-fire with Israel. And United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold... who had been conferring with Syrian leaders... flew to Amman, the capital of Jordan, to continue his efforts there to achieve a lessening of tensions between Israel and the Arab states.

Israel announced today that four Israeli civilians were killed last night in an ambush, less than a mile from the Jordan frontier. United Nations investigators tracked the attackers into Jordan. Israeli Foreign Minister Sharett called the incident "an outrage", bearing all the signs of another commando raid.

On Cyprus, British paratroopers today searched every home in the Greek quarter of Nicosia. All male residents of the quarter... boys as well as men... were fingerprinted, and new curfew restrictions imposed. The action was taken after an outbreak between Greek and

Turkish Cypriots, in which two Turks were killed and several shops in the Greek community were set on fire.

Today in Athens, the cabinet refused to accept the resignation of the Greek foreign minister. He had been attacked by the Greek Cypriots as showing softness toward Britain in the Cyprus dispute.

In Montgomery, Alabama, the police commissioner has ordered the arrest of any passenger or bus driver involved in [redacted] desegregation on the [redacted] public buses. The police order was issued after the bus company said it was abandoning segregation, in the light of yesterday's Supreme Court ruling that segregation on intra-state buses is unconstitutional. Leaders of the Negro boycott of the buses say there will be no change in their position. The boycott will continue for the time being.

In Baton Rouge, a state judge today ordered a permanent ban on activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Louisiana. The judge based his injunction on a 32-year-old law designed to curb activities of the Ku Klux Klan. The N.A.A.C.P. says it will appeal.

Presidential primaries were held today in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts

and Alaska. So far, there are no returns.

Edward R. Murrow: April 24, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

It is just a year ago today that the Asian-African conference at Bandung came to a close. By now that conference is closely associated in the public mind with the struggle of subject peoples for independence. To look back on it after a year is to realize, even more than at the time, that it was one of the most significant of the postwar conferences. In the year since that meeting, liberation has made remarkable gains. Sudan has achieved its independence, Malaya has come to the point where it is assured it next year, Morocco and Tunis have won [redacted] sovereign status, and Algeria is far along the same road. Quite a record for a single year.

The Bandung conference did not <u>produce</u> these specific advances. But it gave expression to the deep surge for liberation which the two world wars set in motion. This process of liberation might be called a heartening aspect of the present era that helps balance off such disheartening aspects as the hydrogen and plutonium bombs, inter-continental missiles and the cold war. Bandung by being associated with this aspect has become something of a symbol of encouragement.

When the Colombo powers first decided to call an Asian-African conference, a flurry of suspicion swept the Western countries. They thought the occasion would see a familiar attack on colonialism, from which

only the communists would benefit. But both the State Department and the British Foreign Office had second and wiser thoughts, and did their best to make the Bandung delegates feel that their meeting was welcomed in the West.

Bandung didn't turn out to be a defeat of the West and a communist victory. It turned out to be something that had not been sufficiently understood, the first appearance on the world stage of a new alignment of peoples, most of them non-white peoples, who were formulating and announcing their common interests. It was really an astonishing meeting, for it brought together representatives of twenty-nine nations and of fifty-three percent of the world's population. It actually represented the majority of mankind meeting for the first time in history. One could not complain that such a meeting had come so late. It couldn't have come sooner. Only ten of its members had been independent before World War II.

A great deal happened at Bandung, but by all odds the most important thing about it was that the conference was held. And the next most important thing will come when it meets again. For then the Asian-African co-operation will be more than a one-time phenomenon. There was talk at Bandung of annual meetings, and Premier Nasser was busy drumming

up support for the next meeting to be held at Cairo. The Bandung leaders however, decided for bi-annual meetings - decided, too, not to set up a permanent secretariat, nor to be too closely organized. So a meeting is not to be convening at this time in Egypt which, to put it mildly, would not offer as composed a setting as Indonesia. But a year from now, another meeting is due, and Africa is entitled to be the next host. Cairo happens to be the only African capital with facilities to take care of such a big conference. One must hope that by then the Middle East will have quieted down.

It is interesting to note that the big debate at Bandung would not be so vehement, if it were to be held this year. It was between the pro-Western members and the neutralists, over membership in Western defense pacts. You may recall that the conference did not in the end denounce the pacts. Its final resolution, very much of a United Nations document in spirit, recognized the right of states to join regional defense pacts, as well as their right not to join them. But in the year since Bandung, the West has been changing its priorities. Washington no longer makes partnership in defense measures a condition for granting aid. This year it has been studying how to make SEATO more economic, and now is talking

of doing the same for NATO. This change, to be sure, has nothing first-hand to do with Bandung. It is chiefly the result of the Kremlin's drive to extend Soviet power through an economic offensive. But most of the nations needing economic development are in Asia and Africa. So the Bandung members are interested most of all. It makes a huge difference to them that the cold war is taking this turn. They now can have offers from two sides, and the American offers no longer necessitate a semi-military tie-in. This is a post-Bandung manifestation. ~~It could not have been foreseen at the first meeting. But it is in line with what the Asian and African countries want. For now comes a titanic competition between the West and the Communist bloc for the right to aid them.~~

~~That is not saying that the Western defense systems no longer are important. They still may be needed to defend free countries.~~ But the ~~big change is that the West now believes that freedom is as much an economic as a military problem. And in deciding so, it has moved closer to the Bandung countries. It is true that the West suffered a serious loss in the defeat in Ceylon of Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala. He had been the most forceful critic of Soviet colonialism at Bandung. But with the West's own shift of priorities, this setback is not particularly damaging. And that of itself shows how far the West is moving.~~

Ted Pearson—

Word for Today

There has been among the colonial peoples a drive toward independence that has been remarkable for its achievement. Santayana said, "Declarations of independence make nobody really independent." But the new free nations... and those striving for nationhood... would still say with Thoreau, "I was not born to be forced. I will breathe after my own fashion."

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PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There has been among the colonial peoples a drive toward independence that has been remarkable for its achievement. Santayana said, "Declarations of independence make nobody really independent." But the new free nations... and those striving for nationhood..would still say with Thoreau, "I was not born to be forced. I will breathe after my own fashion. "

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., April 25, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that Communist Party Boss Khrushchev may have been telling the truth when he said recently that Russia would soon have a long-range hydrogen missile. But there is a big difference, Mr. Eisenhower said, "between a laboratory capacity or capability of doing something and making an instrument... a really efficient, effective instrument of war." The President told his weekly news conference that in the missiles field, this country may have reached its maximum effort. "There are only so many scientists," he said. "There are only so many facilities, and you get to a point where mere expenditures of money in a field like this does no good." He said the United States will continue to test the hydrogen bomb. It was a paradox, he said, to urge a stepped-up guided missile program and call for abolition of the hydrogen tests, "because one without the other is useless."

The President told reporters he has always believed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could be of more than "just military usefulness."

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And Secretary of State Dulles, he said, will discuss the possible expansion of NATO, when he meets leaders of the alliance in Paris next week.

On domestic subjects, Mr. Eisenhower said he sees no logical reason for cutting taxes this year. He said he cannot go along with some Republicans who call the 84th Congress the "do nothing" Congress. (He doesn't like to make that kind of statement.) And Vice President Nixon, he said, still has not given him an answer that he would consider "final and definitive", as to whether he... Nixon... wants to run with him on the Republican ticket.

The Senate Investigations Subcommittee issued a subpoena today for ~~threatened today to subpoena~~ Murray Chotiner, Vice President Nixon's former campaign manager. ~~unless Chotiner testifies voluntarily.~~ In Los Angeles, Chotiner said, "I have never refused to appear voluntarily, but I cannot fly across the country on a moment's notice." The subcommittee heard testimony yesterday that Chotiner... who is an attorney... received a 5-thousand-dollar fee in 1953 for representating a manufacturer accused of contract irregularities. The manufacturer... Herman Kravitz... was

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charged then with misappropriating material used in making parka hoods for the Army. The Senate subcommittee, investigating possible graft in the procurement of uniforms, called Kravitz today as a witness, and he refused to answer most questions put to him, on grounds of possible self-incrimination. One question he refused to answer was why he hired Chotiner as his attorney. Vice President Nixon's office said today, that Chotiner served as Nixon's national campaign manager in 1952... and managed his senatorial campaign in California in 1950. Chotiner also helped Senator Knowland in his 1952 campaign.

The House Judiciary Committee has approved President Eisenhower's proposals on civil rights. The measure calls for creation of a bipartisan civil rights commission, and a special division for handling civil rights cases, in the Department of Justice. The bill would also make it easier for individuals to bring their own cases into Federal Court.

~~The government announced today that living costs last month went up one-tenth of 1 percent, the first increase since November. The government said a seasonable increase in food prices is expected for the next few months.~~

Almost complete returns from yesterday's primary in Pennsylvania show President Eisenhower leading Adlai Stevenson by nearly 300-thousand votes in what amounted to a popularity contest. Returns from the Massachusetts primary... where the voting was extremely light... show Eisenhower receiving nearly 52-thousand votes to 19-thousand votes for Stevenson. Stevenson had strong competition on the Democratic ticket in Representative McCormack, running as a favorite son candidate. McCormack got about 9-thousand more votes than Stevenson. ~~Alaska also~~ had a ~~primary yesterday, and those returns have been very slow in~~ coming in. ~~With only a small fraction of Alaska's precincts reporting,~~ Eisenhower ~~has a thousand, 324 votes to a thousand, 152 votes for~~ Stevenson. ~~Kefauver, so far, has 708 votes.~~

The constitution for an international atoms-for-peace agency was made public today at United Nations headquarters. The constitution (still subject to final approval) was agreed to last week by 12 nations, including the United States and Russia. It calls... among other things... for elaborate safeguards to make sure nuclear resources of the agency are not diverted to military purposes. (I should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes).

U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold met Jordan leaders today, in a further effort to relieve Middle East tension. A communique said "different subjects" pertaining to Hammarskjold's mission were discussed, and that the talks will continue.

The talks between British and Soviet leaders ended today in London. The results will be announced tomorrow. Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Boss Khrushchev met Prime Minister Eden twice today... although only one meeting was scheduled. And this is taken to mean the Russians may have made some last-minute proposition, possibly dealing with disarmament. Tomorrow, the Soviet leaders will [illegible] The final communique will be issued on their return to London tomorrow night. And they're due to sail on Friday.

In Washington today, the United States expelled two of Russia's representatives at the United Nations. The State Department said the two Russians were "no longer desirable", because of their part in getting five Russian seamen, who had sought asylum in this country, to "re-defect" and go home. Witnesses have told the Senate internal security subcommittee that the seamen were "kidnapped".

Secretary of State Dulles said tonight... in a Washington speech... that Russia must ultimately be prepared to subject "the new power of modern weapons" to the common will of the community of nations. Such destructive power, he said, "ought never to be the tool of any single nation to promote its national objectives, or to permit it to defy community law and order." He said unless that concept is accepted, there can never be a dependable peace.

Edward R. Murrow: April 25, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Though we live in a time of basic change - which the atom age surely is - the public seems to be a lap behind the news about it. It hears vague and startling things about fission and fusion bombs and inter-continental missiles; is aware of the Atomic Energy Commission, and its fabulous establishments, and knows such phrases as "atoms for peace". But it doesn't follow details about atomic changes closely. It is as though the atomic age were coming to maturity behind a curtain. Now and again it produces news that the public takes in. Even so, ~~the public does~~ Most of us do not seem to appreciate how close at hand some atomic realities are.

There was news of a revealing kind today, with disclosure of the constitution for the international agency that is to direct the world distribution of atoms for peace. This agency may be set up and actually functioning by summer of next year. It then will be on the way to becoming a multi-billion-dollar enterprise of a character never before imagined in world affairs. Its membership will be even wider than the United Nations. It may have eighty to ninety members, as against the seventy-six in the U.N. And it will function under a system of inspection and controls that the casual onlooker may believe is unattainable at the present stage of the cold war.

But it is attainable. The inspection provisions were agreed to by the Soviet Union.

The idea of atoms for peace is, of course, American in origin and was first proposed in 1953 by President Eisenhower. Its realization has occasioned a long and heated debate affecting most of the world. The constitution has turned out to be something far broader than the United States offered, or thought necessary. At the outset, the donors of atomic supplies expected to control the agency. Then a tussle developed between the atomic haves and have-nots. The have-nots won out. This happened right here in New York without attracting much attention in this country. Probably India and other have-not countries were better informed about it because India's Krishna Menon was the man who led the have-nots.

Not much attention was aroused when the Soviet Union accepted far-reaching inspection. But the constitution that provides for it is sponsored by the United States, the Soviet Union and ten other countries. It still is a blue-print, and must be adopted by a full-member conference to be held at the U.N. in September. This full conference has the right to amend it, a fact which in itself was a victory for the atomic have-nots. So in the end the constitution can be even more liberal. But it is

certain not to be amended to favor the atomic haves."

The agency is to be directed by a twenty-three-nation board of governors. This will include at the start, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and Canada. Five more will be from other countries most advanced in atomic technology. They are to be chosen on a regional basis, and to start with will be Brazil, South Africa, India, Australia and Japan. Any of these ten can be voted out, and replaced by a country considered further ahead in atomic technology. Then three nations are to be chosen for their richness in atomic supplies. Belgium and Czechoslovakia are already assured two of these seats, and Sweden is expected to win the third. Finally, there will be ten members chosen to represent the have-nots. This turns out to be a pretty even division of power between industrialized and non-industrialized countries, and in terms of division of power, is something quite new in world affairs.

The agency is to meet once a year, and will make decisions by a majority vote, something else the Soviet Union has accepted. The agency's precise relationship to the United Nations, has yet to be spelled out. This is a highly debatable subject. The United States has not wished too close a tie-in with the U.N. But it already is assured that there is to be no

veto on any of the operations of the Agency through the United Nations.

The agency can be called a kind of atomic Point Four program, with recipients having as much to say as donors. But to get this scope they have to guarantee that none of the atomic materials received is diverted to military use. Before any country can receive fissionable materials, or atomic equipment, it must agree to admit inspectors freely to all places necessary for adequate check on the use made of them. Non-compliance can result in suspension of assistance, re-call of materials and, if peace is threatened, the matter goes to the Security Council, which is the only occasion on which the veto can be used. The atom has created a new world organization.

Admission of such members as Communist China is up to the general membership, acting on recommendation of the governors. U.S. delegate James Wadsworth said invitations would go only to peace-loving states, which he though would keep Red China out. But he said it was conceivable, if unlikely, that both Nationalist and Communist China should belong.

Ambassador Lodge is now urging the U.N. Economic and Social Council to undertake a wide study of the economic aspects of atomic energy development, and is behind a resolution asking Dag Hammarskjold to prepare a report on this theme.

-Bob Dixon-

Word for Today

On the subject of atomic annihilation, Albert Einstein once gave this grim assurance. "I do not believe," he said, "that civilization will be wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed. But enough people capable of thinking, and enough books, would be left to start again. And civilization would be restored."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that Communist Party Boss Khrushchev may have been telling the truth when he said recently that Russia would soon have a long-range hydrogen missile. But there is a big difference, Mr. Eisenhower said, "between a laboratory capacity or capability of doing something and making the instrument..a really efficient, effective instrument of war." The President told his weekly news conference that in the missiles field, this country may have reached its maximum effort. "There are only so many scientists", he said, "There are only so many facilities, and you get to a point where mere expenditures of money if a field like this does no good." He said the United States will continue to test the hydrogen bomb. It was a paradox, he said, to urge a stepped-up guided missile program and call for abolition of the hydrogen tests, "because one without the other is useless." The President told reporters he has always believed in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could be of more than "just military usefulness." And Secretary of State Dulles, he said, will discuss the possible expansion of NATO, when he meets leaders of the alliance in Paris next week.

On domestic subjects, Mr. Eisenhower said he sees no logical reason for cutting taxes this year. He said he cannot go along with some Republicans who call the 84th Congress the "do nothing" Congress. (He doesn't like to make that kind of statement. And Vice President, Nixon, he said, still has not given him an answer that he would consider "final and definitive", as to whether he..Nixon..wants to run with him on the Republican ticket.

The Senate Investigations Cubcommittee issued a subpoena today for Murray Chotiner, Vice President Nixon's former campaign manager. In Los Angeles,

Chotiner said, "I have never refused to appear voluntarily, but I cannot fly across the country on a moment's notice." The subcommittee heard testimony yesterday that Chotiner..who is an attorney,..received a 5-thousand dollar fee in 1953 for representing a manufacturer accused of contract irregularities. The manufacturer..Herman Kravitz..was charged then with misappropriating material used in making parka hoods for the Army. The Senate subcommittee investigating possible graft in the procurement of uniforms called Kravitz today as a witness, and he refused to answer most questions put to him on grounds of possible self-incrimination. One question he refused to answer was why he hired Chotiner as his attorney. Vice President Nixon's office said today that Chotiner served as Nixon's national campaign manager in 1952...and managed his senatorial campaign in California in 1950. Chotiner also helped Senator Knowland in his 1952 campaign.

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The agency can be called a kind of atomic Point Four program, with recipients having as much to say as donors. But to get this scope they have to guarantee that none of the atomic materials received is diverted to military use. Bufore any country can receive fissionable materials, or atomic equipment, it must agree to admit inspectors freely to all places necessary for acequate check on the use made of them. Non-compliance can result in suspension of assistance, recall of materials and, if peace is threatened, the matter goes

to the Security Council, which is the only occasion on which the veto can be used. The atom has created a new world organization.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: On the subject of atomic annihilation, Albert Einstein once gave this grim assurance. "I do not believe", he said, "that civilization will be wiped out. Perhaps two-thirds of the people of the earth might be killed. But enough people capable of thinking, and enough books, would be left to start again. And civilization would be restored."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., April 26, 1956

This is the news:

Vice President Nixon said today he will seek re-election. Only yesterday, President Eisenhower told a news conference he had received no word from Mr. Nixon that he would consider "final and definitive". Mr. Nixon talked with the President today, and then told reporters: "I informed the President that in the event that the President and the delegates to the convention reached the decision that it was their desire for me to serve as the nominee of the Republican Party for Vice President, that I would be honored to accept." Mr. Eisenhower then issued a statement through White House News Secretary Hagerty, saying he was "delighted" by Nixon's decision. The President had said several weeks ago that he would be happy to run on any ticket with Nixon... but that it would be up to Nixon to chart his own course. The Republican national chairman... Leonard Hall... said tonight that Mr. Nixon has been "a great vice president". And he predicted that with the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket,

the Republican Party will score a greater victory this year than in 1952. Democratic Chairman Butler attacked Nixon's record... and said he was "sure" the majority of American voters did not believe Mr. Nixon was "the type of person to be in a position from which he may succeed to the presidency."

The government eased restrictions today on the shipment of non-strategic goods to Russia and the satellite states. Under the new order, American exporters will be able to ship about 700 items to the Soviets under general license. Individual licenses will no longer be necessary for shipment of these items. These products include rubber goods, jewelry, office machines, drugs, dental equipment and toys. Secretary of Commerce Weeks said the new procedure "in no way reflects a change in the policy of barring strategic goods to the Soviet bloc." And the total embargo on shipments to Communist China, he said, remains unchanged.

A joint communique was issued in London tonight on the results of the 10-day talks between British and Russian leaders. The communique ran four pages, totaled 28-hundred words. Both nations pledged themselves to work for disarmament and peace in the Middle East. And they agreed that development of trade between Britain and Russia

is desirable. But there was no hard and fast agreement on specific issues. I should like to discuss this rather remarkable meeting further, in a few minutes.

Five-power disarmament talks continued in London today. And a Western source says Russia is now ready to discuss nuclear disarmament, as well as a reduction in conventional weapons. These talks... under the sponsorship of the United Nations... have been in progress six weeks. Until now, the Russians have been proposing an arms cut, limited to weapons of the conventional type. The West has been insisting that nuclear weapons be included in any disarmament agreement. The Western source says it is too early to tell whether what happened today is a major Russian concession, or a propaganda maneuver.

At the United Nations today, a spokesman for the Russian delegation denied that Chief Soviet Delegate Sobolev... or any of his aides... had abused their diplomatic privilege, in arranging for five Russian sailors to go home. The five sailors were crewmen on a Soviet tanker, captured by the Chinese Nationalists in the Formosa Strait. They requested... and were granted... asylum in the United States. But they went home under

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mysterious circumstances on April 7th. Senate investigators heard testimony that Sobolev... and members of his staff... exercised threats, and yesterday the State Department ordered two of Sobolev's aides out of the country. The spokesman for the Russian delegation said today that the sailors asked that arrangements be made for them to go home. And the sailors told a news conference in Moscow, that they returned of their own free will. In Congress today, two senators... Jenner of Indiana and Welker of Idaho... demanded that Sobolev be expelled for what Jamner called the "kidnaping" of the five seamen. The State Department indicated the case is closed.

In Berlin, the Communist government of East Germany announced today that another 88 persons convicted of political crimes, have been SET FREE. One of the prisoners released was Max Fechner, former minister of justice, who was purged after the anti-Communist uprising in June, 1953.

In Jerusalem today, the mixed armistice commission condemned Jordan for the attack Monday, in which four Israeli civilians were killed. The ambush took place in the Negev, less than a mile from the Jordanian

frontier. The commission called the action "a warlike act"... and asked Jordan to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

The U.N. secretary general... Dag Hammarskjold... got provisional agreement from Jordan today for a cease-fire, then flew back to his temporary headquarters in Lebanon. He plans to go to Cairo for further talks this week-end.

Here in New York, an anti-trust suit against the American Newspaper Publishers Association has been settled. The association consented to an order... enjoining it from urging members to engage in advertising practices which violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

In Congress, Chairman Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee says the Democrats are abandoning their plan to press for the equivalent of 90 percent of parity in the new farm bill. Cooley said the measure introduced in the House tomorrow will call for a "soil bank", without advance payment to Farmers - ~~and many non-controversial provisions in the bill that President Eisenhower vetoed. But it will not call for the so-called "compensatory payments" objectional to the Administration. These payments would have amounted to the difference between prevailing government price supports and 90 percent of parity.~~

Edward R. Murrow: April 26, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

International conferences are a little bit like marriages. It takes a year or two before anyone can tell whether they have been successful. The communique issued after the prolonged Russian-British talks contains the usual generalities. It says the talks were conducted on both sides in "a spirit of candor and realism - a full and useful exchange of views." The strengthening of Anglo-Soviet relations would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries. Both countries would like a relaxation of international tension. The British and Russians both want more "mutual confidence." Both agreed to be guided by the principles of the United Nations. Both countries say they are all in favour of respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. Britain and Russia will do their utmost to put an end to the armaments race in all parts of the world. Peace and security in Europe are of determining importance in preserving the peace of the world. And then comes a sentence of unusual candor. It reads: "But an understanding on the means to achieve that end was not reached."

Germany wasn't even mentioned.

Regarding the Middle East, both countries agree to support the United Nations in its endeavor to strengthen peace in the region of Palestine. Both agreed to support U.N. action in trying to do something about the Arab

refugees. The British and Russian leaders talked about disarmament. They all thought it would be a good thing. Humanity ought to be saved from the threat of a nuclear war. Nuclear weapons ought to be prohibited, and nuclear energy used exclusively for peaceful purposes. But the communique is mute as to how this admirable objective is to be achieved.

There was also much talk about Anglo-Russian trade. They agreed that more of that would be a good thing too. Both countries would benefit. The Russians said they were willing to trade more with Britain. The British said they would like to do more trade with Russia. The Russians thought that if there were no trade restrictions or discriminations they might buy as much as three ~~thousand million~~ BILLION dollars' worth of good from Britain in the next five years. The Russians gave the British a list of the stuff they'd like to buy; a comprehensive list of machinery, equipment and ships. The British pointed out that part of this list included strategic material which could not be shipped to Russia. The Russians said if they were to buy from Britain they would have to sell to her. The British replied that their markets were open to a wide range of Soviet exports. And so now British and Russian experts are going to study the lists to see whether a deal can be made. And that's about all

there is to it so far as the communique is concerned.

The language is restrained, and the good intentions expressed will be meaningful only if followed in the coming months by specific action.

Howard K. Smith cables me from London tonight that the informed British view is that the communique approves virtue and condemns evil. The British regard these sentiments as "sign posts" which the Russians agreed to, but it remains to be seen if Russian conduct will be guided by these sign posts they helped to erect. The British feel they had three great triumphs in connection with the Russian visit. None of them were mentioned in the communique. The first is the negative fact that no unfortunate incident happened to the Russians. In other words, no one tried to shoot them. And nothing happened to arouse friction between Britain and the United States. The second triumph as viewed in Britain was the model behavior of the British public. A demonstration that Britons of all parties cannot be softened or deceived by smiles, baby-kissings, or other empty gestures. The Russians gave signs of realizing for the first time that they were dealing with a pretty hard-boiled, cool-headed nation that is politically mature, and reacts calmly both to promises and to threats.

The third achievement as viewed by the British is that the Russians

came to understand for the first time that the situation in the Middle East is in fact on the verge of explosion. And that Britain is prepared to move troops into that area if the explosion occurs. Smith reports that the British are firmly convinced that the Russians do not want war now, and that the men from Moscow now realize that war could happen in the Middle East as a result of Communist arms policy in that area.

Aside from this possibility that the Russians may now be more aware of the mortal danger of their policy in the Middle East, and the prospect of increased trade between the two countries, neither the Russians nor the British appear to have altered their previous positions.

Ted Pearson.

Word for Today

The communique... marking the end of talks between British and Russian leaders... deals in generalities. An old legal maxim warns, "Fraud lurks in generalities." But there is also the prospect of further negotiation. Wendell Philipps reminds us, "Every step of progress the world has made has been from scaffold to scaffold and from stake to stake."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Britain and Russia will do their utmost to put an end to the armaments race in all parts of the world. Peace and security in Europe are of determining importance in preserving the peace of the world. And then comes a sentence of unusual candor. It reads : "But an understanding on the means to achieve that end was not reached."

Regarding the Middle East, Germany wasn 't even mentioned. Both countries agree to support the United Nations in its endeavor to strengthen peace in the region of Palestine. Both agreed to support U.N. action in trying to do something about the Arab refugees. The British and Russian leaders talked about disarmement. They all thought it would be a good thing. Humanity ought to be saved from the threat of a nuclear war. Nuclear weapons ought to be prohibited, and nuclear energy used exclusively for peaceful purposes. But the communique is mute as to how this admirable objective is to be achieved.

There was also much talk about Anglo-Russian trade. They agreed that more of that would be a good thing. too. Both countries would benefit. The Russians said they were willing to trade more with Britain. The British said they would like to do more trade with Russia. The Russians thought that if there were no trade restrictions or discriminations they might buy as much as three billion dollars' worth of goods from Britain in the next five years. The Russians gave the British a list of the stuff they'd like to buy: a comprehensive list of machinery, equipment and ships. The British pointed out that part of this list included strategic material which could not be shipped to Russia. The Russians said if they were to buy from Britain they would have to sell to her. The British replied that their markets were open to a wide range of Soviet exports. And so now British and Russian experts are going to study the lists to see whether a deal can be made. And that's about all there is to it, so far as the communique is concerned.

The language is restrained, and the good intentions expressed will be meaningful only if followed in the coming months by specific action.

Howard K. Smith cables me from London tonight that the informed British view is that the communique approves virtue and condemns evil. The British regard these sentiments as "sign posts" which the Russians agreed to, but it remains to be seen if Russian conduct will be guided by these sign posts they helped to erect. The British feel they had three great triumphs in connection with the Russian visit. None of them were mentioned in the communique. The first is the negative fact that no unfortunate incident happened to the Russians. In other words, no one tried to shoot them. And nothing happened to arouse friction between Britain and the United States. The second triumph, as viewed in Britain, was the model behavior of the British public. A demonstration that Britons of all parties cannot be softened or deceived by smiles, baby kissings, or other empty gestures. The Russians gave signs of realizing for the first time that they were dealing with a pretty hard-boiled, cool-headed nation that is politically mature, and reacts calmly both to promises and to threats.

The third achievement, as viewed by the British is that the Russians came to undersand for the first time that the situation in the Middle East is in fact on the verge of explosion. And that Britain is prepared to move troops into that area if the explosion occurs. Smith reports that the British are firmly convinced that the Russians do not want war now, and that the men from Moscow now realize that war could happen in the Middle East as a result of Communist arms policy in that area.

Aside from this possibibity that the Russians may now be more aware of the mortal danger of their policy in the Middle East, and the prospect of increased trade between the two countries, neither the Russians nor the

British appear to have altered their previous positions.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The communique..marking the end of talks between British and Russian leaders..deals in generalities. An old legal maxim warns, "Fraud lurks in generalities." But there is also the prospect of further negotiation. Wendel Phillipps reminds us, "Every step of progress the world has made has been from scaffold to scaffold, and from stake to stake."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., April 27, 1956

This is the news:

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In a broadcast to the British people, Prime Minister Eden said the discussions with the Russian leaders "could be the beginning of the beginning." He said there had been some plain speaking. There was no agreement on either German reunification or disarmament. But there had been "an encouraging measure of agreement," Eden said, on some other questions. And as examples, he cited the Russian promise to help keep peace in the Middle East and plans for expanding Anglo-Soviet trade. He said Britain will abide by the embargo on trade in strategic goods.

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A third Democratic senator... George of Georgia... said the United States should not help Egypt build the Aswan Dam. Georgia is a cotton-producing state, and Senator George said the dam might cause millions of additional acres in Egypt to be planted in cotton.

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Union. The longshoremen's association was expelled from the A.F.L. in 1953, for refusing to purge itself of gangster elements. / The teamster's union was threatened with expulsion from the AFL-CIO, because of the alliance.

In the United Nations today, Greece accused Britain of committing "crimes against humanity", in dealing with the rebellion of Greek Cypriots on the island of Cyprus. The Greek protest cited what it called "mass persecutions of civil populations."

[redacted]

And the world heavyweight boxing champion... Rocky Marciano... announced today that he is retiring "because I want to start living with my family." / Marciano, who is 32, will retire with a record of never having been defeated [redacted] rights. He has been champion since 1952. X//

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It is not necessary to say which of these events was more important.

Both of them reduced Soviet influence and damaged Soviet policy. One can ask what neutralist leaders - Nehru, for one - thought of Khrushchev brandishing the hydrogen bomb. For Nehru, the darkest feature of United States policy has been the threat implied in our nuclear weapons, and particularly in the strong things sometimes said in Washington about them. Mr. Nehru liked the Soviet leaders for always stressing peaceful intentions and for denouncing our nuclear build-up. Now in a single sentence in a speech, Khrushchev turned Soviet advantage into disadvantage. That is not saying Nehru and other neutralists will now become pro-American. But they now can understand why Washington is so concerned with nuclear development for defense. Whether Khrushchev said what he did about the hydrogen warhead after careful forethought, or merely lost his temper over British unfriendliness, makes little difference. The result is the same in either case.

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~~The Labor people had mild qualms of conscience as hosts who had been rough with their guests, and Hugh Gaitskill went around to call on the visitors to try to mend matters. But Khrushchev refused to shake hands with George Brown at the House of Commons Speaker's dinner. And it can be reported that Mr. Gaitskill, in his final call, again urged the release of Socialist prisoners.~~

The Labor Party has a considerable faction that has tended to favor the Soviet Union as against the United States. Now this faction will be less effective. But the consequences in the European continent will be even greater. Now it can be recognized that the gulf between communists and socialists has not been bridged, and the new Kremlin doctrine of a

united front is as easy to renounce as to proclaim. My colleague Dick Hottelet cables me that among communist slogans for May Day in East Germany is one addressed to social democratic "comrades" and trade union "colleagues" in West Germany, promising that if united they will be invincible. This slogan won't be worth a plugged nickel in West Germany next Tuesday.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., April 30, 1956

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A Senate subcommittee approved a bill designed to cut down the illegal traffic in drugs. Under its provisions, a person convicted of selling heroin to youngsters under 18 could be sentenced to death. A person convicted of smuggling marijuana into the United States would be subject to 5-to-10 years imprisonment, instead of the 1-to-5 year term provided under present law.

The Supreme Court has postponed a ruling on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. By a 6-to-3 decision, it remanded the case to the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether perjured testimony led to the board's finding... in 1953... that the Communist Party in the United States is a tool of Moscow and consequently must register under terms of the act. The party has contended that former Communist Harvey Matusow and other ex-Communists lied to the board in the course of the hearings. It has also challenged the constitutionality of the act. In a dissenting opinion... in which Justices Reed and Minton concurred... Justice Clark said, "Never before have mere allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for reopening a proceeding or granting a new trial." As a result of today's majority decision, the Supreme Court cannot rule on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act before next year.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold flew to Jerusalem today... from Cairo... for a final round of talks with Israeli leaders. Hammarskjold met informally tonight with Israeli Foreign Minister Sharett. And tomorrow he is expected to see Premier Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold is seeking practical arrangements for enforcing the cease-fire agreed to by Israel and Egypt on April 18th. Israel accused Egypt today of breaking that agreement. A Foreign Office spokesman reported two Israelis killed yesterday in incidents along the Gaza Strip.

In North Africa, French troops today battled a strong rebel force only 12 miles from Algiers. According to unofficial reports, 83 rebels were killed in Algeria in the last 24 hours. French losses were unreported.

The Russian leaders returned to Moscow today from their 10-day visit in Britain. Both Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev praised British hospitality... and said their visit had been profitable. "Strange as it may seem," Khrushchev said, the only organization which tried to spoil the atmosphere was the Labor Party." Khrushchev was referring to the request... by some Laborites... of information on the fate of Socialists who had disappeared behind the →

Iron Curtain. He said the Soviet Union favors the establishment of good relations with the United States. He said, "We shall do everything in that direction."

In Washington, the State Department told the Polish ambassador today "to cease immediately"... trying to pressure Polish refugees into going back behind the Iron Curtain. The State Department note said it had learned that officials of the Polish Embassy had been "seeking out Polish nationals in this country" and trying... by various methods... to prevail upon them to go home.

Edward R. Murrow: April 30, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

In the woods, when a great and ancient tree that has weathered many storms suddenly comes crashing down, there is the noise of smaller trees snapping back into position, the rustle and the cries of small creatures, and the descending noise of twigs, branches and bits of moss falling to the ground. And then there is silence, more complete and oppressive than any silence that went before. Frequently this happens on a dead calm day, for no apparent reason. So it was today with Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. He was making the keynote speech at Washington and Lee University. The occasion was their mock democratic convention. The Senator had just said: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the seat of the mighty." He collapsed and was pronounced dead ten minutes later.

It was altogether typical of the man that he devoted his last hour to politics and to youth. He was a man without cant, without rancor; a politician respected and admired, even by his opponents. In defeat he was resolute, and in victory indeed magnanimous. Few men have ever so endeared themselves in the hearts of their fellow-men. He had humor, but seldom used it to hurt. He was a man who wore both power and popularity loosely, almost carelessly, like an old cloak. He was tolerant of most

things, except intolerance. He had been in politics since 1905. He was helpful to young men. He was a tireless political campaigner. And he was an orator of what is generally called "the old school". Anyone who heard his keynote speech at Philadelphia in 1948, or his brilliant performance at Chicago in 1952, heard political oratory at its best. At Chicago he had thought the presidential nomination to be within his grasp. He lost it - knew he had lost it - and then went before the Convention, shrugged his broad shoulders and proceeded to demonstrate how a good politician, and a good loser should act and speak.

He served as Vice President under Mr. Truman, became known as "The Veep", and was always the Gentleman from Paducah. He loved the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate. He was known during his years in the Senate as "the Ready Man", ready at the drop of a gavel to deliver a brilliant and lengthy speech, without benefit of notes or ghost writers. While he was Vice President he refused to have a bodyguard, saying: "I'm a big boy now, and who would want to harm a young man like me, anyway?"

He was loyal to his Party, but did not hesitate to break with Roosevelt in 1944 when the President vetoed a Tax Bill.

He was a man with manners, who liked people, who enjoyed good stories,

some of them were old, but they were re-invigorated by the Barkley telling. After he finished his term as Vice President, he spent a couple of years in Kentucky and then went back to politics. He was elected the state's Junior Senator for the term beginning in January of last year. So he went back to Congress where he had first arrived as a Representative in 1913. He once said he hoped to keep on politicking to the end - and he did.

The tributes, the expressions of shock and sorrow, are already coming in. Senator Knowland of California says: "The country and Kentucky have lost a great citizen and a great senator." Senator Lehman of New York says: "Senator Barkley's death is a great shock to me, and a national disaster. His place in history is secure, but his place in our hearts will never be filled." McClellan of Arkansas: "The nation has lost a great man; one of the most beloved men in America". Ellender of Louisiana: "He was a great American and a great statesman. We have suffered a very grievous loss." Former President Truman called him "a citizen that the United States can always be proud of." President Eisenhower said: "The nation is the poorer by this tragic event."

To this reporter, Senator Barkley was always a man who took his duties and his responsibilities seriously, but who was always able to laugh, both

at himself and his opposition. There will be many tributes to his ability, his loyalty and his humor. Some of them will be eloquent. But mostly they will resemble the sound of smaller trees snapping upright, branches, twigs and moss falling to the ground - after a giant tree has come crashing down.

Word for Today

~~Through reason, [illegible] of circumstances~~... American policy is being transformed. William Congreve called reason the power to guess at right and wrong. In every change of national policy, there is risk. But James B. Conant once observed, "Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out." (Can Bentley would have agreed,

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President Eisenhower told the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce today that the policies of his administration have created record prosperity. "We must now find more ways," he said, "to assist less flourishing segments of our economy to share more equitably in this abundance. We must continue to champion fiscal integrety and promote healthy economic growth.

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A Senate subcommittee approved a bill designed to cut down the illegal traffic in drugs. Under its provisions, a person convicted of selling heroin to youngsters under 18 could be sentenced to death. A person convicted of smuggling marijuana into the United States would be subject to 5 - to - 10 years imprisonment, instead of 1 - to - 5 year term provided under present law.

The Supreme Court has postponed a ruling on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950. By a 6 - to - 3 decision, it remanded the case to the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether perjured testomony led to the board's finding..in 1953..that the Communist Party in the United States is a tool of Moscow and consequently must register under terms of the act. The party has contended that former Communist Harvey Matuso and other ex-Communists lied to the board in the course of the hearings. It has also challenged the constitutionality of the act. In a dissenting opinion..in which Justices Reed and Minton concurred. Justice Clark said, "Never before have more allegations of perjury, so flimsily supported, been considered grounds for repoening a proceeding or granting a new trial." As a result of today's majority decision, the Supreme Court cannot rule on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act before next year.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold flew to Jerusalem today.. from Cairo..for a final round of talks with Israeli leaders. Hammarskjold met informally tonight with Israeli Foreign Minister Sharett. And tomorrow he is expected to see Premier Ben Gurion. Hammarskjold is seeking practical arrangements for enforcing the cease - fire agreed to by Israel and Egypt on April 18th. Israel accused Egypt today of breaking that agreement. A Foreign Office spokesman reported two Israelis killed yesterday in incidents along the Gaza Strip.

In North Africa, French troops today battled a strong rebel force only 12 miles from Algiers. According to unofficial reports, 83 rebels were killed in Algeria in the last 24 hours. French losses were unreported.

The Russian leaders returned to Moscow today from their 10-day visit in Britain. Both Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev praised British hospitality and said their visit had been profitable. "strange as it may seem," Khrushchev said, "the only organization which tried to spoil the atmosphere was the Labor Party". Khrushchev was referring to the request ..by some Laborites..of information on the fate of Socialists who had disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. He said the Soviet Union favors the establishment of good relations with the United States. He said, "We shall do everything in that direction."

In Washington, the State Department told the Polish Ambassador today to cease immediately"..trying to pressure Polish refugees into going back behind the Iron Curtain. The State Department note said it has learned that officials of the Polish Embassy had been "seeking out Polish nationals in this country" and trying..by various methods..to prevail upon them to go home.

In the woods, when a great and ancient tree that has weathered many storms suddenly comes crashing down, there is the noise of smaller trees snapping back into position, the rustle and cries of small creatures, and the descending noise of twigs. branches and bits of moss falling to the ground. And then there is silence, more complete and oppressive than any silence that went before. Frequently this happens on a dead calm day, for no apparent reason. So it was today with Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky. He was making the keynote speech at Washington and Lee Univeristy. The occasion was their mock democratic convention. The Senator had just said: "I would rather be a servant in the House of the Lord than sit in the seat of the mighty." He collapsed and was pronounced dead ten minutes later.

It aas altogether typical of the man that he devoted his last hour to politics and to youth. He as a man without cant, without rancor; a politician respected and admired, even by his opponents. In defeat he was resolute, and in victory indeed magnanimous. Few men have ever so endeared themselves in the hearts of their fellow - men. He had humor, but seldom used it to hurt. He was a man who wore both power and popularity loosely, almost carelessly, like an old cloak. He was tolerant of most things, except intolerance. He had been in politics since 1905. He was helpful to young men. He was a tireless political campaigner. And he was an orator of what is generally called "the old shcool." Anyone who heard his keynote speech in Philadelphia in 1948, or his brilliant performance at Chicago ln 1952, heard political oratory at its best. At Chicago he had thought the presidential nomination to be within his grasp. He lost it - knew he had lost it - and then went before the Convention, shrugged his broad shoulders and proceeded to demonstrate how a good politician and a good loser should act and speak.

He served as Vice President under Mr. Truman, became known at "The Veep", and was always the Gentleman from Paducah. He loved the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate. He was known during his years in the Senate as "the Ready Man", ready at the drop of a gavel to deliver a brilliant and lengthy speech, without benefit of notes or ghost writers. While he was Vice President he refused to have a bodyguard, saying: "I'm a big boy now, and who would want to harm a young man like me, anyway?"

He was loyal to his Party, but did not hesitate to break with Roosevelt in 1944 when the President vetoed a Tax Bill.

He was a man with manners, whol liked people, who enjoyed good stories, some of them were old, but they were re- invigorated by the Barkley telling. After he finished his term as Vice President, he spent a couple of years in Kentucky and then went back to politics. He was elected the states Junior Senator for the term beginning in January of last year. So he went back to Congress where he had first arrived as a Representative in 1913. He once said he hoped to keep on politicking to the end - and he did.

The tributes, the expressions of shock and sorrow, are already coming in. Senator Knowland of Calfiornia says: "The country and Kentucky have lost a great citizen and a great senator." Senator Lehman of New York says: "Senator Barkley's death is a great shock to me, and a national disaster. His place in history is secure, but his place in our hearts will neve be filled." McClellan of Arkansas: "The nation has lost a great man: one of the most beloved men in America." Allender of Louisiana: "He was a great American and a great statesman. We have suffered a very grievous loss." Former President Truman called him "a citizen that the United States ann always be proud of." President Eisenhower said; "The nation is the poorer by this tragic event."

To this reporter Senator Barkley was always a man who took his duties and his responsibilities seriously, but who was always able to laugh, both at himself and his opposition. Ther will be many tributes to his ability , his loyalty and his humor. Some of them will be eloquent. But mostly they will resemble the sound of smaller trees snapping upright, branches, twigs and moss falling to the ground - after a giant tree has some crashing down.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: American policy is being transformed. William Congreve called reason the power to guess at right and wrong. In every change of national policy there is risk. But James B. Conant once observed, "Behold the turtle. He makes progress only when he sticks his neck out." Senator Barkley would have agreed.

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 1, 1956

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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limited to consultation. France does not think NATO a suitable agency to conduct aid throughout the world and wants this function turned over to the United Nations. The French argue this would assure Soviet co-operation and thus take economic aid out of the cold war. A similar argument was put forward by our U.N. Ambassador Lodge for extending the use of the United Nations for distributing aid. His statement presumably means that the Administration is not for transforming NATO into a vast economic agency. Secretary Dulles told the Foreign Relations Committee that he did not favor making NATO into a supervisory or an for economid aid. Senator George also has spoken out against it. So the promoters of the Aid Club already have received a jolt from the one country that could underwrite it financially. However they argue that the Soviet Union with its veto power could cominate or stifle world-wide aid it it was confined to the U.N. And they point out that if it were kept there Germany could have no big part, since it is not a member.

The economic planners yesterday found Canada against them.Lester Pearson in a London speech opposed developing wide economic powers for NATO, and stressed instead the need of it exercising greater political powers. He held out the hope of NATO becoming an Atlantic Community, and pleaded for more frequent ministerial meetings an an accepted custom of member nations never taking action that affected other members, politically or economically, without prior discussion at NATO meetings.

The development of modern wapons, Mr. Pearson said, has made military supiority almost meaningless and armament races irrevelant. "It surely does not take much hard thinking he declared, to come to the conclusion that in their own interests nation states should work together toward supra-national communities."

It will be generally recognized at the Paris meeting that a military alliance needs to unite for something to remain dynamic, if the military threat that brought it into existence is diminishing. Its members may not be agreed on what they are for. But they are thinking about it, and that has to come first.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Dulles has left for Paris to consult with our NATO allies. He takes with him no complete, pre-arranged plan. Sidney Hook once said, "As a creature of time, man must approach his problems peicemenal. When he does so, he finds that good conflicts with good, and that we pay a price for every step of progress."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 2, 1956

This is the news:

The head of the Strategic Air Command... General LeMay... told a Senate committee today that only two out of seventeen B-52 bombers produced in the last three months have been accepted by the Air Force. LeMay said most of the aircraft were rejected "because of a component failure for which we now have a solution." He reported that 41 of 57 long-range jet bombers produced before January first were accepted. Four B-52's were produced and accepted in January.

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Moscow has rejected an American protest against two Soviet diplomats, accused of pressuring FIVE Russian seamen into going home. The FIVE seamen had requested asylum in the United States, but went back to Russia under mysterious circumstances. The State Department accused two members of the Russian delegation at the United Nations, of applying pressure, and ordered the two diplomats out of the country. Moscow calls the American accusation "without foundation".

Secretary of State Dulles arrived in Paris today for the meeting, later this week, of the NATO council of foreign ministers. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Dulles had a two-hour talk with French Foreign Minister

Pineau. Diplomatic sources say the discussion covered a wide range of subjects, including the possible expansion of NATO in the political and economic fields.

In London, the five-power disarmament talks [redacted] entered their final phase. The conference has asked its secretariat to prepare a report on the discussions, and the talks are expected to end without agreement on Friday. At today's session, the possibility of limiting stockpiles of nuclear weapons was again discussed.

U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold flew to Damascus today to confer with Syrian leaders. Syria has said it will not agree to a cease-fire with Israel, unless Israel promises not to resume work on the Jordan River power and irrigation project. [redacted] Jordan and Lebanon have taken the same position. Israel says it will not make such a promise. And Hammarskjold went to Syria today to try to break the deadlock. After a long talk with the Syrian premier and defense minister, he flew back to Jerusalem. He would not say whether today's mission was a success.

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President Tubman of Liberia said today that he has turned down a Soviet bid to go to Moscow.

And in Bonn, the West German government rejected a Russian offer of a trade treaty. A West German spokesman said such an agreement is impossible as long as Germany is divided.

In Algeria, the Nationalist revolt has entered its 19th month. Scattered fighting continues, and a curfew has been extended to eight towns near Algiers.

The Marine Corps today appointed Major General David M. Shoup to the newly created post of inspector general for training. [redacted] a combat commander in World War Two and wears the Congressional Medal of Honor. In his new job, he will supervise recruit training, [redacted] The appointment is a result of the "disciplinary march" at Parris Island, South Carolina, [redacted] The staff sergeant who ordered the march has been charged with [redacted] manslaughter and faces a general court martial.

Returns from the Alabama primary show State Representative Charles McKay easily defeating Governor Folsom in the race for Democratic national committeeman. McKay, [redacted] a strong advocate of racial segregation, [redacted] had accused Folsom of being luke-warm on the subject. Senator Lister Hill won easy renomination. Only a few more than half the returns are in from the primary in the District of Columbia. These returns show supporters of Adlai Stevenson holding a wide lead over delegates supporting Senator Kefauver.

In Minneapolis, the general conference of the Methodist Church today adopted a statement of racial principles, asking that segregation

Edward R. Murrow: May 2, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

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Lord Montgomery forecast the development of a missile that can fly five thousand miles in fifteen minutes. The only defense against it, he indicated, would be a counter-missile, one that could stop it somewhere on the way. And for this to be possible, there must be a counter-missile of adequate range, and there must be the means to detect the in-coming weapon. And this is where the need of the few minutes comes in. It arises from the fact that the earth's surface is curved. According to Monty, take any place on earth, launch a five thousand mile missile, and you find that

the radar detecting device at the potential target cannot pick up the approaching missile until it is at least halfway on its journey. If the missile can complete the journey in fifteen minutes, the defensive action can't begin for seven-and-a-half minutes. This obviously is not enough.

Lord Montgomery said that the solution of the problem is to place the detecting device halfway between the launching site and the intended target, that is, 2,500 miles from each. Then it could pick up the aggressor and launch a counter-missile while the original missile had gone only fifteen to twenty percent of the way. The defense would then have about twelve minutes instead of seven-and-a-half.

This talk by Monty, which was reported by the Paris correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, obviously points to the importance of Europe's NATO members, who are about halfway between the Soviet launching site and the target across the Atlantic. The nature of war may be changing, along with the role of armies, navies and air forces. But detecting devices in NATO countries could save the four-and-a-half minutes needed to launch a defensive weapon, another reason to keep NATO from breaking up.

Montgomery granted that armies, navies and air forces still would have functions in the new kind of war, but he said there no longer would be

justification to keep them as separate services. The cost of the inter-continental missiles would be so great, he thought, that no country could afford separate services, with their duplications, overlaps and inefficiency. So he said he favored setting up integration of the services as a definite goal. Otherwise, he added, with a typical Monty phrase: "We might well muck up the whole chance of survival."

Field Marshal Montgomery's comments are not offered as the last word on the subject; in fact they are close to being first words. It is only a few days since the world first heard that a hydrogen warhead could be used on an inter-continental missile. Nikita Khrushchev spilled the secret in an outburst in a speech in England. Our own experts have since told Congress that a scientific break-through had been made and we too can make such an hydrogen warhead. The five thousand mile missile still hasn't been perfected. Much of the nervousness in Washington lately has been due to the fear that the Russians will have it first. If by then we don't have a counter-missile, the nuclear stalemate with the Soviet Union will have ended, and the Russians will have a nuclear superiority.

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~~As a footnote to these speculations, let me add that the DEW line - the Distant Early Warning line - which we are helping to build in northern Canada to deal with nuclear attacks over the Arctic, apparently belongs to what Monty called the transitional stage. As far as can be judged from published material, the DEW Line is designed to detect planes but not rocket missiles, which move ten to fifteen times faster than jet bombers. If that is true, and if Lord Montgomery is right in his assumptions, this costly line could become obsolete in five years.~~

the Radar - in the arctic

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1956
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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The services for Senator Barkley were marked by tribute to the man's integrity. John Morley once observed, "Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other." and Daniel O'Connell said, more than a hundred years ago, "Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 3, 1956

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The Senate committee investigating charges of graft in the procurement of military uniforms heard the testimony today of Murray Chotiner, a California lawyer who once served as Vice President Nixon's campaign manager. Chotiner has said that... in 1953... he received a fee of 6-thousand dollars from Herman Kravitz, a uniform manufacturer convicted of embezzling government property. Last week, Kravitz refused to answer questions regarding his relationship with Chotiner. Chotiner said today that the relationship was that of attorney and client... and that he never used Mr. Nixon's name on Spoke to Nixon- in dealing with government agencies on behalf of any of his clients. He revealed that one of those clients...sometime between 1953 and 1955... was Marco Reginelli, identified by committee counsel as a Philadelphia racketeer who was also in the uniform manufacturing business. Chotiner said he represented Reginelli in a deportation case and received a one-thousand-dollar fee. Chotiner admitted that... at one time... two White House officials had made telephone calls on behalf of his clients. But these calls, he said, had nothing to do with either Reginelli or Kravitz. He identified the officials as Max Rabb, a White House adviser on minority affairs, and

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The chairman of the investigating committee... Senator McClellan... said late today that he believed the Justice Department had ordered its attorneys to deal "cautiously" with Chotiner. He said he intends to ask the Justice Department for a copy of the order.

The House Appropriations Committee voted today to give the Defense Department 33-billion, 600-million dollars in the next fiscal year. That's half a billion less than President Eisenhower requested... but nearly one and three-quarter billion dollars more than the armed forces had to spend this year. The Air Force gets the largest share---almost 15 and a half billion dollars. The committee said it is concerned

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with Russia's growing strength in the air.

In London, the United Nations disarmament subcommittee voted unanimously today, to break off its deadlocked talks. The delegates from the United States, Britain, Russia, Canada and France will hold a final session tomorrow, then report back to United Nations headquarters, here in New York.

The United Nations secretary general... Dag Hammarskjold... announced today that cease-fire agreements have been reached between Israel and the three Arab states---Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. He said the agreements are unconditional, except for the reservation of each country, to the right of self-defense. Last month, Hammarskjold announced a similar cease-fire between Israel and Egypt. His announcement today said nothing of Israel's demand that the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal be lifted. Nor did it mention Syria's demand that Israel must not resume work... unilaterally... on the Jordan River power and irrigation project. Tonight, Hammarskjold was scheduled to hold a final meeting with Egyptian Premier Nasser, and then fly to Rome on his way back to New York. He will make a full report to the Security Council next week.

Reports from Paris say that France and Germany have reached full agreement, that the question of disarmament must be tied in with reunification of Germany./ French leaders had proposed, that the big powers consider disarmament before German reunification./ Secretary of State Dulles conferred with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd today, on the eve of the meeting of the NATO council of foreign ministers. They agreed that NATO should assist... but not try to collect or distribute... economic aid to the under-developed countries. #

Edward R. Murrow: May 3, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The French ideas on how to meet the new Soviet political and economic challenge in the Middle East and Asia have been given to Secretary Dulles in Paris and transmitted to Washington for White House study. They come in a ten-page document, prepared by Foreign Minister Christian Pineau. Monsieur Pineau presented it to Mr. Dulles last night.

My colleague David Schoenbrun learns from a high-level American source that Mr. Dulles was impressed with the French thesis and recommended continuous study of it in Washington. There may be differences over methods but Mr. Dulles concurs with the need for a dramatic transformation of the Western alliance.

Judging from Mr. Schoenbrun's summary of the French proposal, it is lively and hard-hitting. It starts with the assertion that Soviet economic penetration in the Middle East and East Asia, and the goodwill tours to uncommitted and neutral nations, have been far more effective than Western leaders have admitted publicly. We may ridicule "Baldy and Bulgie", the French said, but the sad fact is that we look more ridiculous than they do in the eyes of small nations. For obviously Russia has been changing its policy and tactics, while Western leaders still are singing the old song about the hateful Russians and the need to build military blocs.

While it is true that the West's economic program has been going a long time, and its aid is much greater than anything the Russians have offered, the French said that it is an unfortunate rule of human nature that credit doesn't last very long, and that we will be judged by what we are doing and shall do, rather than what we have done. Further, we have almost always tied our economic aid to military programs, demanding that recipients join pacts such as NATO, SEATO and Bagdad, and have threatened to cut off aid if the recipients traded with Russia or Red China. Neutral nations, the French argued, don't want aid with strings attached. Burma already has refused American aid for that reason. Thailand last week accepted $28,000,000 of economic aid from China in defiance of the terms of the American aid program. Neutral countries insist more and more on the right to remain neutral, and to trade with both East and West. We must ~~XXXXXX~~ respect this neutralist position, the French insisted, and respect it politically as well as economically. The small uncommitted nations as well as the big ones, as for example India, want to be treated as equals. The very phrase "backward nations" offends many of them, and we must respect their sensitiveness. They may be young and under-developed, but they are not backward. We must watch our language, the French warned, and

learn to think and feel with these nations. For their pride, they point out, may be more dangerous than their hunger.

The nub of the French argument is that needed economic aid must, however, not be funnelled through NATO, since that must always be a military alliance, at least in part. Any aid from NATO, the French argued, inevitably would appear to be a recruiting job for mercenaries. Economic aid, said Monsieur Pinaud, must feed people's hunger and not the cold war. We must stop trying to buy allies, which not only is immoral, but doesn't work. Indeed, the NATO members joined for their own defense, not merely because America gave dollars.

The French called it tragic that the communists have been able to exploit the charge that Europeans have become American mercenaries. They attribute it to Congressional debates, and the Administration's constant need to "sell" the aid program on the ground that the United States was acquiring allies. The new program they proposed should be global in nature, they said, and without strings attached. They suggested that it operate through the United Nations, but did not insist dogmatically on that point. A new agency may have to be created, they admitted.

The French said they are not cooling off on NATO. They recognize its

achievements. But the fact that the Soviet Union has changed the locale and nature of the cold war makes it necessary for NATO to evolve with the times. There should be closer and regular consultation between NATO members, and closer co-ordination of political and economic policies.

"You can't be partner in an alliance one day, they said, and stick knives into his back another day in another place. [Obviously they were thinking of troubles they have had in North Africa and the British have had in Cyprus, and of the Anglo-American creation of the Bagdad pact behind their backs, and contrary to ~~their~~ French advice.]

Mr. Schoenbrun has been given to understand that Mr. Dulles is ready to enter into global economic planning arrangements with our allies, either through NATO or some new agency. He concludes that NATO has reached its most important turning point since its creation, and while big decisions are not to be expected in the present two-day session, the meeting could be the "conception conference" that will re-kindle the waning hope and faith of free peoples in the merits of alliance.

Ted Pearson

Word for Today

The House has passed a new farm bill... but not without much argument. Plutarch said, "It is a thing of no great difficulty to raise objection against another man's oration, but to produce a better in its place is extremely troublesome." Charles Dudley Warner was prophetic when he said, "Blessed be agriculture, if one does not have too much of it."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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The House Appropriations Committee voted today to give the Defense Department 33-billion, 600 - million doolars in the next fiscal year. That's half a billion less than President Eisenhower requested..but nearly one and three-quarter billion dollars more than the armed forces had to spend this year. The Air Force gets the largest share..almost 15 and a half billion dollars. The committee said it is concerned with Russia's growing strength in the air.

In London, The United Nations disarmament subcommittee voted unani ously today to break off its deadlocked talks. The delegates from the United States, Britain, Russia, Canada and France will hold a final session tomorrow, then report back to United Nations headquarters here in New York.

The United Nations secretary general..Dag Hammarskjold..announced today that cease-fire agreements have been reached between Israel and the three Arab states -- Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. He said the agreements are unconditional, except for the reservation of each country to the right of self-defense. Last

month, Hammarskjold announced a similar cease-fire between Israel and Egypt. His announcement today said nothing of Israel's demand that the Egyptian blockade of the Suez Canal be lifted. Nor did it mention Syria's demand that Israel must not resume work..unilaterally..on the Jordan River power and irrigation project. Tonight, Hammarskjold was scheduled to hold a final meeting with Egyptian Premier Nasser and then fly to Rome on his way back to New York. He will make a full report to the Security Council next week.

Reports from Paris say that France and Germany have reached full agreement that the question of disarmement must be tied in with reunification of Germany. French leaders had proposed that the big powers consider disarmament before German reunification. Secretary of State Dulles conferred with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd today on the eve of the meeting of the NATO council of foreign ministers. They agreed that NATO should assist ..but not try to collect or distribute ..economic aid to the under-developed countries.

The French ideas on how to meet the new Soviet political and economic challenge in the Middle East and Asia have been given to Secretary Dulles in Paris and transmitted to Washington for White House study. They come in a ten-page document, prepared by Foreign Minister Christian Pineau. Monsieur Pineau presented it to Mr. Dulles last night.

My colleague David Schoenburn learns from a high-level American source that Mr. Dulles was impressed with the French thesis and recommended continuous study of it in Washington. There may be differenced over methods but Mr. Dulles concurs with the need for a dramatic transformation of the Western alliance.

Judging from Mr. Schoenbrun's summary of the French proposal, it is lively and hard-hitting. It starts with the assertion that Soviet economic penetration in the Middle East and East Asia, and the goodwill tours to uncommitted and neautral nations, have been far more effective than Western leaders have admitted publicly. We may ridicule "Baldy" and Bulgic", the French said, but the

sad fact is that we look more ridiculous that they do in they eyes of small nations. For obviously Russia has been changing its policy and tactics, while Western leaders still are singing the old song about the hateful Russians and the need to build military blocs.

While it is true that the West's economic program has been going a long time, and its said is much greater than anything the Russians have offered, the French said that it is an unfortunate rule of human nature that credit doesn't last very long, that we will be judged by what we are doing and shall do, rather than what we have done. Further, we have almost always tied our economic aid to military programs, demanding that recipient join pacts such as NATO, SEATO and Baghdad, and have threatened to cut off aid if the recipients trated with Russia or Red China. Neautral nations, the French argued, don't want aid with strings attached. Burma already has refused American aid for that reason. Thailand last week accepted $28,000,000 of economic aid from China in defiance of the terms of the American aid program. Neautral countriss insist more and more on the right to remain neautral, and to trade with both East and West. We must respect this neautralist position, the French insisted, and respect it politically a well as economically, The small uncommitted nations as well as the big ones, as for example India, want to be treated as equals. The very phrase "backward nations" offends many of them, and we must respect their sensitiveness. They may be young and under-developed, but they are not backward. We must watch out language, the French warned, and learn think and feel with these nations. For their pride, they point out may be more dangerous than their hunger.

The nub of the French argument is that needed economic aid must, however, not be funnelled through NATO, since that must always be a military alliance, at least in part. Any aid from NATO, the French argued, inevitably would appear

to be a recruiting job for mercenaries. Economic aid, said Monsieur Pineaud, must feed people's hunger and not the cold war. We must stop trying to buy allies, which not only is immoral, but doesn't work. Indeed, the NATO members joined for their own defense, not merely because America gave dollars.

The French called it tragic that the communists have been able to exploit the charge that Europeans have become American mercenaries. They attribute it to Congressional debates, and the Administration's constant need to "sell" the aid program on the ground that the United States was acquiring allies. The new program they proposed should be global in nature, they said, and without strings attached. They suggested that it operate through the United Nations, but did not insist dogmatically on that point. A new agency may have to be created, they admitted.

The French said they are not cooling off on NATO. They recognize its achievements. But the fact that the Soviet Union has changed the locale and nature of the cold war makes it necessary for NATO to evolve with the times. There should be closer and regular consultations between NATO members, and closer coordination of political and economic policies.

"You can't be partner in an alliance one day, they said, and stick knives into his back another day in another place". Obviously they were thinking of troubles they have had in North Africa and the British have had in Cyprus, and of the Anglo-American creation of the Baghdad pact behind their backs, and contraty to French advice.

Mr. Schoenbrun has been given to understand that Mr. Dulles is ready to enter into global economic planning arrangements with our allies, either through NATO or some new agency. He concludes that NATO has reached its most important turning point since its creation, and while big decisions are not to be expected in the present two-day session, the meeting could be the "conception conference" that will re-kindle the waning hope and faith of free peoples in the merits of alliance.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The House has passed a new farm bill..but not without much argument. Plutarch said, "It is a thing of no great difficulty to raise objection against another man's oration, but to produce a better in its place is extremely troublesome." Charles Dudley Warner was prophetic when he said, "Blessed be agriculture, if one does not have too much of it."

Good Night and Good Luck."

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 4, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that the United States is stronger... militarily... than most people think. He told his weekly news conference the public will feel better when it has the "full picture". Mr. Eisenhower was referring to testimony, before a Senate committee, that Russia is surpassing the United States in the production of intercontinental jet bombers. For one thing, the President said, we have the most powerful navy in the world. He said, "There is no navy that even approaches it in power. And it features one thing---air power." He also pointed out that the United States has bases around the world, established for "the particular purpose of using the medium bomber."

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"A settlement is still possible and necessary." President Eisenhower said at his news conference that the whole Western world is disappointed by Russia's unwillingness to accept adequate inspection measures. He said there must be inspection. "If we don't know anything more about what's inside the Iron Curtain than we do today," he said, "then we are not going to reduce anything. That's all there is to it."

A reporter asked the President about the testimony of Murray Chotiner, who said yesterday that two White House aides had made telephone calls for him in connection with his law practice. Chotiner was Vice President Nixon's campaign manager in 1952. He testified yesterday that he had never "traded" on his association with Mr. Nixon, on behalf of his clients. Mr. Eisenhower said today he has no reason to believe that Chotiner's contact with the White House officials violated his rule against members of the White House staff submitting to influence. In no case, the President said, did any connection Chotiner had with the White House "benefit him one bit."

Regarding his health, President Eisenhower said his doctors have told him he can continue his present schedule of work indefinitely.

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The French resident minister for Algeria... General Lacoste... flew back to Algiers today, from Paris, with a promise that substantial reinforcements will soon be on the way. // French troops are reported to have killed another 34 Algerian rebels, in the last 24 hours. / French casualties, if any, are unreported.

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Israel reported two border incidents today. / It said an Israeli patrol encountered Jordanian infiltrators last night in the Gilboa Hills... and that one "intruder" was killed. To the south... near the Gaza strip... Egyptian infiltrators crossed the armistice line, and took crops belonging to the Israeli settlement of Nahal Ozz. At Nahal Ozz, there was no military action.

Lebanon criticized Syria today, for agreeing to a cease-fire with Israel, without extracting an Israeli promise not to divert the waters of the Jordan River. / Dispatches say it took a "grim" hour of discussion, between the Syrian and Lebanese premiers in Beirut, to make the Lebanese government feel that it had not been betrayed.

Moscow announced today that special laws used to get convictions in the purge trials of 1936-38 have been revoked. The action was taken by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet on April 19th, about the same time the Russian press was denouncing "trial by confession" as practised under Stalin. The announcement said that, henceforth, prosecution will be "guided by standards established by the criminal and judicial codes."

An atomic device was exploded today at Eniwetok, in the South Pacific. It was the first of a series of nuclear tests, to be culminated by an air drop of a hydrogen bomb. The device set off today was in the "small" category... equivalent, perhaps, to 20- thousand tons of T.N.T. It may have been an atomic warhead.

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Here in New York tonight, doctors announced that labor columnist Victor Riesel... who had acid thrown in his face by an unknown assailant a month ago... has lost the sight of both eyes. The attack occurred on the street, after Riesel had made a broadcast dealing with labor racketeers. The syndicate which handles Riesel's column said tonight, "The gangs can blind one newspaperman, but they cannot blind a nation's entire press."

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(tape runs 4:08, ends on
(cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow
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That was the report by Dick Hottelet, on his exclusive interview today with the West German chancellor, Konrad Adenauer.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is Bob Dixon.

Word for Today

Will Rogers covered a disarmament conference in London in 1930, only he called it "a disagreement conference... nothing but a Democratic convention with a silk hat on." He quoted Henry L. Stimson as saying, "You go back home, Will, and announce that one of America's muchly advertised talents has been overestimated. We are not the masters of bunk."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Friday, May 4, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Today in Bonn, Germany, my colleague, Richard Hottelet, got an exclusive interview with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Much of the interview concerned the future role of NATO: Where do we go from here? Here by recording - Hottelet puts his first question.

HOTTELET: We asked the Chancellor how he would define the problems presently confronting NATO. He replied NATO was founded at a time when there was immediate danger of hot war. This danger has now receded. The Soviets are now employing different tactics and NATO must adapt itself to these tactics. The Chancellor believes that NATO's most urgent need is the coordinatedviews on important questions of foreign policy effecting the Soviet Union. Lack of coordination, he said, has weakened the West even though Russia has not grown stronger. And the Chancellor urged specific action in the political field and in the field of information. No new agencies would be required. He proposed that the various delegations to NATO and the NATO ambassadors be made stronger, that they be given the instructions and directives which are now, as he put it, sadly lacking. As for information, the Chancellor said "I believe that NATO must make known what it is and what it does. The Soviets are much talked about. They travel around. But the really good efforts of the West are discussed much too little and NATO has too little to say for itself. It's also my impression," the Chancellor went on "that the necessary military aspect of NATO is still rather too prominent. The erroneous belief is widespread that NATO and SHAPE, its military headquarters in Europe, are identical and that NATO has only military functions. Let me sum up: The military aspect of NATO remains, but the non-military aspect which must be alterable and flexible, must take its placebeside the military aspect with the same vigor. Foreign policy must be coordinated as far as possible. The world must know that a NATO exists, that it has power, and it must know

what NATO does." We asked the Chancellor if the anti-Stalin campaign behind the Iron Curtain gives the West an opening for political action. Dr. Adenauer's reply was very definite. "No," he said, "I see no such opening. The Soviet Union's goal remains unaltered world domination." He attached no great importance to the campaign against Stalinism. On the contrary, he pointed out with a smile that Lenin and Stalin had in their time both attacked the so-called personality cult. He went on "If one condemned Stalin and on the other hand calmly permits Stalin's deeds to continue, it is quite clear that nothing has changed in the Soviet's inner motives. Therefore," he declared, "I think it absolutely essential to be vigilant, to remain vigilant and to be so strong that one will not be attacked. But, in addition, let me emphasiz there must be new tactics of the peoples united in the Atlantic pact to meet the new tactics of the Soviets."

We asked the Chancellor if as part of these new tactics there should be direct talks between Moscow and Bonn on German reunification. He faced me squarely and said, slowly, "One should never forget that there are <u>four</u> responsible powers in the question of reunification. Individual talks have no point. They only arouse suspicion. Naturally, we must enlighten the Russians about our point of view. But the Four Powers must carry out their obligation of bringing about German reunification in peace and freedom."

Various German quarters have recentlydemanded direct action between Bonn and Moscow, and we asked the Chancellor whether these demands had any political significance. He replied "I attach no importance to these demands. They are made only by individuals. The Soviet leaders' negotiations in London have shown with absolute clarity that Soviet Russia simply does not want German reunification, at least not at the present time. Itdoes not want reunification in peace and freedom."

The interview brought out one other important fact. At the age of 80, on the eve of Germany's first anniversary as a

sovereign nation, after a tough and active year, the Chancellor is vigorous in body and mind. These are the views which will for some time dominate German foreign policy.

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

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ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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MURROW: Will Rogers covered a disarmament conference in London in 1930, only he called it "a disagreement conference..nothing but a Democratic convention with a silk hat on." He quoted Henry L. Stimsonas saying, "You go back home Will, and announce that one of America's muchly advertised talents had been overestimated. We are not the masters of bunk."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 7, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Congress today that the United States plans to supply its partners of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with new weapons. He indicated ~~that~~ these weapons might include guided missiles and 280-millimeter guns "with an atomic capability". He said, "Many European countries are now able to finance a greater share of the cost of maintaining their existing forces. A greater proportion of United States assistance can therefore be used in helping them acquire the new weapons necessary for strengthening the common defense effort." ~~Immediately~~ He said... in his semi-annual report on the mutual security program... that in six years the United States has shipped other countries nearly 12 and a half billion dollars' worth of military goods. Mr. Eisenhower again urged Congress to give him authority for long-term economic aid. Such authority is needed, he said, to counter the "sharply increased activity by the Soviet Union in barter trade, and in economic and military assistance to nations outside the Communist bloc."

The director of the International Cooperation Administration... John Hollister... testified on the aid program today before the Senate Foreign

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Relations Committee. Hollister said the new program... calling for expenditure of nearly 5-billion dollars... is needed to keep up the free world defenses. He explained that authority for long-range economic aid is essential in order to provide "flexibility" in administering the program. "And the power requested," he said, "does not amount to binding contract authority." Actual appropriations could still be made on a year-to-year basis. Hollister said most of the 5-billion dollars would still go for military assistance. He said, "Although today Soviet tactics are placing greater emphasis on economic overtures to the less developed nations, defense efforts cannot be relaxed in any degree." In Korea and around Formosa, he said, there is always danger of Communist attack.

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the Paris meeting of NATO foreign ministers. Dulles called the meeting "a turning point" for the Atlantic alliance. "It was recognized," he said, that the unity of the Atlantic community must be further developed, if it is to surmount the shifting tactics of international Communism... and if it is to serve the needs of this and coming generations."

The White House today announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Robert Briscoe to succeed Admiral William Fechteler as commander-in-chief of Allied forces in Southern Europe. Briscoe has been serving as deputy chief of naval operations in Washington. Fechteler is due for retirement.

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted today to take up the House-approved farm bill on Wednesday. Democratic Senator Humphrey said he will offer some amendments. One of them would give the secretary of agriculture authority to make direct payments, to make up the difference between a support price and ~~[illegible]~~ 90 percent of parity. Republican Senator Young said he will try to have parity prices frozen at their present levels for two years.

The Supreme Court ruled today that... in some instances... an employer claiming inability to pay higher wages must open his books to union inspection. The decision was split, 6 to 3. It upheld an order by the National Labor Relations Board requiring the Truitt Manufacturing Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, to let a union auditor examine its books. The majority opinion emphasized that the court was not laying down a rule for all collective bargaining cases. It said, "The inquiry must always be whether under the circumstances of the particular case the statutory obligation to bargain in good faith has been met." The minority opinion was that the case in question should have been remanded for further study.

In another action, the Supreme Court denied Louisiana State University a review of a lower court ruling, requiring it to admit a Negro as an undergraduate. Negroes already are enrolled in the university's graduate schools.

Here in New York, Secretary General Hammarskjold began a round of private talks today with United Nations representatives. He also continued work on a report on his recent ~~peace~~ mission to the Middle East. (I ~~should like to discuss the Hammarskjold mission further, in a few minutes).~~

In London today, Great Britain and Russia wound up the first phase of their talks, aimed at preserving peace in Indo-China. A Foreign Office spokesman said "some progress" had been made. The armistice ending the Indo-China War called for elections throughout Vietnam, to determine the future of the country. The Communist government of North Vietnam is insisting that the election be held, since the Reds have an idea they will gain by it. The government of South Vietnam opposed the election, on grounds it was not a party to the armistice agreement.

Western Algeria was struck today by a new wave of violence. Nationalist guerrillas attacked more than 40 farms. / Twenty-five persons on the farms are reported killed. Many of the farm buildings were burned. Twenty of the dead are identified as Europeans.

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Paris today for a six-day state visit. Tonight... at a dinner party... Tito called on the East and West "to seek out new paths", in order to spare the world the catastrophe of nuclear war. Mankind, he said, must not permit "a group of individuals to play with the fate of the world." / Tito did not identify the "group of individuals".

The Pulitzer Prizes were announced today. The prize for the best novel went to "Andersonville", by Mackinlay Kantor. The winning drama was "The Diary of Anne Frank". The national reporting award went to Charles L. Bartlett, Washington correspondent of the Chattanooga Times, "for the original disclosures that led to the resignation of Harold Talbott as secretary of the Air Force." The prize for international reporting was shared by William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Kingsbury Smith and Frank Conniff, for a series of exclusive interviews with Soviet leaders.

I have asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, to give us a report on the results of [redacted] last week's NATO meeting. We switch by recording now [redacted] to Paris and David Schoenbrun.

runs 5:08

returns on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in NY."

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Word for Today

We are encompassed with grave problems. The enemy has resorted to new tactics, to which we must adapt. Joseph Conrad said, "The sight of human affairs deserves admiration and pity. And he is not insensible who pays them the undemonstrative tribute of a sigh which is not a sob, and of a smile which is not a grin."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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SCHOENBRUN: "Much has been said, little has been done." In that short, sharp phrase, the French paper L' Monde tonight expresses the consensus in this key country of the Atlantic alliance that the alliance itself is dying on the vine. Unless there be any doubt of its opinion, the paper's front-page editorial adds with somber, obituary-like finality: "If the Atlantic alliance ever really existed, it is now no more than a word." This is a harsh judgment. The fact that it is made without even a word of regret is in itself even harsher. Is it, however, a true judgment? Is NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, now no more than just a set of initials? Were the billions of dollars poured into Europe, poured after all, into a sewer? Are the soldiers, airmen and sailors of the Western defense forces only toys? If so, if NATO is only a word, if the Foreign Ministers of fifteen nations - totalling some 500,000,000 peoples, controlling more than 60% of theworld's trade - if all of this is now an empty illusion, then can freedom survive in the world? Can this thing called Western civilisation survive? These are grave questions. No responsible man would put them lightly. Yet they have been put, repeatedly, insistently, here in Paris these past four days as the fifteen Foreign Ministers of NATO met for what was billed, in advance, as one of the most important, if not "the" most important, conference of the alliance since its inception seven years ago.

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This NATO Conference, which ended here in Paris yesterday, did not come up with any answers to these questions. But it was, I would suggest, a most important and a useful conference - nonetheless - if only because for the first time in years it did have the courage to put these questions frankly and bluntly, to recognize officially what many observers have been saying for a long time, that the alliance of the Western world has lost momentum. Is in need of new inspiration. Does need to undergo the agonizing reappraisal - to use a Dulles phrase in a different context.- For what Mr. Dulles himself has now learned is that the reappraisal is no longer an American threat to pull out of the alliance but an American and an Allied need, in common, to take a new look at our alliance. We're all in this together and we may all sink together if the dangerous trend of the past year is not halted. What has happened isthat the world has changed; changed greatly since the inception of NATO in 1949. NATO was conceived in fear and in hope, seven years ago; in fear of a Soviet aggression in Europe; in hope that a united defense front might not only discourage that aggression but might also lead to a greater community of the Atlantic peoples. In short, that NATO might be "for" something as well as "against" something. The positive aim being the promotion of freedom and greater prosperity for the member peoples. Neither the hopes nor the fears have materialized. Soviet aggression was discouraged thanks to NATO. But the Soviet potential for aggression is greater than ever. If we put our guard down now it may be an invitation to them to start punching again. As for the hopes of NATO, they fell miserably to reach fruition. Any objective man must agree with the stimate that NATO is not a community of the Atlanti-

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(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Congress today that the United States plans to supply its partners of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with new weapons. He indicated these weapons might include guided missiles and 280-millimeter guns "with an atomic capability". He said, "Many European countries are now able to finance a greater share of the cost of maintaining their existing forces. A greater proportion of United States assistance can therefore be used in helping them acquire the new weapons necessary for strengthening the common defense effort." He said..in his semi-annual report on the mutual security program..that in six years, the United States has shipped other countries nearly 12 and a half billion dollars' worth of military goods. Mr. Eisenhower again urged Congress to give him authority for long term economic aid. Such authority is needed, he said, to counter the "sharply increased activity by the Soviet Union in barter trade and in economic and military assistance to nations outside the Communist bloc."

The director of the International Cooperation Administration..John Hollister ..testified on the aid program today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Hollister said the new program..calling for expenditure of nearly 5-billion dollars..is needed to keep up the free world defenses. He explained that authority for long-range economic aid is essential in order to provide "flexibility" in administering the program. "And the power requested", he said, "does not amount to binding contract authority". Actual appropriations could still be made on a year-to year basis. Hollister said most of the 5-billion dollars would still go for military assistance. He said, "Although today Soviet tactics are placing greater empahais on economic overtures to

the less developed nations, defense efforts cannot be relaxed in any degree." In Korea and around Formosa, he said, there is always danger of Communist attack.

Secretary of State Dulles returned to washington today from the Paris meeting of NATO foreign ministers. Dulles called the meeting "a turning point" for the Atlantic alliance. "It was recognized", he said, "that the unity of the Atlantic community must be further developed, if it is to surmount the shifting tactics of international Communism..and if it is to serve the needs of this and coming generations.

The White House today announced the appointment of Vice Admiral Robert Briscoe to succeed Admiral William Fechteler as commander - in - chief of Allied forces in Sotthern Europe. Briscoe has been serving as deputy chief of naval operations in Washington. Fechteler is due for retirement.

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted today to take up the House - approved farm bill on Wednesday. Democratic Senator Humphrey said he will offer some amendments. One of them would give the secretary of agriculture authority to make direct payments to make up the difference between a support price and 90 percent of parity. Republican Senator Young said he will try to have parity prices forzen at their present levels for two years.

The Supreme Court ruled today that..in some instances..an employer claiming inability to pay higher wages must open his books to union inspection. The decision was split, 6 to 3. It upheld an order by the National Labor Relations Board requiring the Truitt Manufacturing Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, to let a union auditor examine its books. The majority opinion empahaized that the court was not laying down a rule for all collective bargaining cases. It said, "The inquiry must always be whether under the circumstances of the particular case, the statutroy obligation to bargain in good faith has not been met." The minority opinion was that the case in question should have been remanded for further study.

In another action, the Supreme Court denied Louisiana State University a review of a lower court ruling, requiring it to admit a Negro as an undergratuate. Negroes already are enrolled in the university's graduate schools.

In London today, Great Britain and Russia would up the first phase of their talks aimed at preserving peace in Indo-China. A Foreign Office spokesman said "some progress had been made. The armistice ending the Indo-China War called for elections throughout Vietnam, to determine the future of the country. The communist government of North Vietnam is insisting that the election be held since the Reds have an idea they will gain by it. The government of South Vietnam opposed the election, on grounds it was not a party to the armistice agreement.

Western Algeria was struck today by a new wave of violence. Nationalist guerillas attacked more than 40 farms. Twenty-five persons on the farms are reported killed. Many of the farm buildings were burned. Twenty of the dead are identified as Europeans.

Marshal Tito of Youoslavia arrived in Paris today for a six-day state visit. Tonight..at a dinner party..Tito called on the East and West "to seek out new paths", in order to spare the world the catastrophe of nuclear war. Mankind, he said, must not permit "a group of individuals to play with the fate of the world." Tito did not identify the "group of individuals."

The Pulitzer Prizes were announced today. Thr prize for the best novel went to "Andersonville", by Mackinlay Kantor. The winning drama was "The Diary of Anner Frank." The prize for international repo ting as shared by William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Kingsbury Smith and Frank Conniff, for a series of exclusive interviews with Soviet leaders.

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That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, giving us a report on the result of last week's NATO meeting.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We are encompassed with grave problems. The enemy has resorted to new tactics, to which we must adapt. Joseph Conrad said, "The sight of homan affairs deserves admiration and pity. And he is not insensible who pays them the undemonstrative tribute of a sigh which is not a sob, and of a smile which is not a grin."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 8, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles reported tonight... in a Washington speech... on the results of last week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Paris. The decision to make NATO something more than a military alliance, he said, was "of historic importance." Mr. Dulles said the Atlantic community still is not organized adequately to deal with questions like the problem of Cyprus. He accused Russia of ignoring its promise... made at the summit conference at Geneva... to seek German reunification through free elections. But Russia, Mr. Dulles said, "seems increasingly aware of the dangerous consequences of reckless action in the Middle East." He said this has given the NATO countries "Grounds For Hope" that the United Nations may be able to solve the Palestine problem.

Harold Stassen today gave President Eisenhower a personal briefing on the London disarmament conference./ Stassen headed the American delegation to the conference, which ended in disagreement./ He said the President told him, the United States will continue "patiently and persistently" to seek a sound agreement. "I believe," Stassen said, "the day of agreement will come." He said he thought Soviet Premier Bulganin might send a new message on disarmament to the President soon.

Secretary of Defense ~~Dulles~~ Wilson told a Senate committee today, that stories that Russia "is far outstripping the United States in terms of air power" are not true. Last week, General Lemay, the head of the Strategic Air Command, testified that of the seventy-eight B-52's produced to date, only 46 have been accepted by the Air Force./ Wilson said today that B-52 production is going to be stepped up./ "We are now proposing," he said, "to increase the peak rate to 20 per month, and to achieve the peak substantially earlier than planned."/ The present schedule calls for production of twelve B-52's a month./ Wilson said, "There is no logical reason why the United States should pattern its defense program directly on that of the U.S.S.R." And like President Eisenhower last week, he stressed the importance of naval air power.

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economic and practical viewpoint." The present minimum wage is a dollar an hour.

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Virtually complete returns from yesterday's primary in Maryland show Millard Tydings winning the Democratic nomination for senator by 8-thousand votes. Tydings' opponent... George Mahoney... still has not conceded. ~~If Tydings holds his lead, his opponent in November will~~ be Republican Senator Butler, who defeated him with ~~Senator McCarthy's~~ support in 1950. ~~At that time, Tydings already had served in the Senate~~ for 24 years and was ~~seeking a fifth~~ term.

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In Washington the State Department's Middle Eastern expert, George Allen, testified that the communist arms for Egypt had "increased the frightening prospect of a devastating arms race, or even a war in the area." He divulged nothing about our policy in the area, except to repeat that "we would like a peaceful and equitable settlement of Arab-Israel differences."

Mr. Hammarskjold's accomplishment does nothing to reduce or eliminate the apparently irreconcilable conflict between Israel and her neighbors. The blockade by Egypt of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Akaba continues. To appreciate what this means, it would be necessary to imagine that the

Canadians had blockaded San Francisco and the Panama Canal, while at the same time they were digesting, and learning to use, large quantities of communist-built aircraft and armor.

There are many flashpoints around the frontiers of Israel, where the shooting could begin. None is more critical than the Jordan River Valley project. The Israeli's contend that this development, both for power and for irrigation, is vital to the economic success of their state. Each season lost without work holds back Israel's long-range development plans. Early this year the Israeli's completed all but a mile-and-a-half of the vital canal. This is in a de-militarized area, and Israel contends she has the right to complete it. Syria has said officially that if the Israeli's start digging, it will mean war. And Egypt and Jordan are linked to Syria with a military alliance. When Mr. Hammarskjold was talking to the Syrians they at first said they wouldn't sign a cease-fire agreement unless Israel agreed not to resume work on the Jordan diversion. The Syrians finally agreed, but with an obvious mental reservation on the Jordan River dispute, and in fact sent Mr. Hammarskjold a separate letter on the subject.

The disputed area lies in a swamp south of Lake Huleh, and north of the Sea of Galilee. The Israeli's claim it is their sovereign property, de-militarized and under U.N. control, and they have a perfect legal right to resume work any time they want to. They stopped work on it because of

a U.N. Security Council resolution in November of 1953, which ordered suspension of the work, so that an "urgent examination" of the situation could be carried out. Two-and-a-half years have elapsed, nothing has happened, and the Israeli's claim they are now legally free to go ahead. The Jordan water would be shared by Israel and Syria, but the Syrians haven't agreed. They don't recognize the existence of Israel, regard it as an illegal enemy state. Israeli officials leave no doubt that in due course they propose to proceed with the project.

It may be that the British, during their talks with the Russian leaders in London, convinced them that Arab aggression against Israel would end up by being a big war. It is possible that the Russians may do what they indicated in London, namely cut down the supply of arms to the Arab nations. They have already created an imbalance in aircraft, armor and heavy guns. Israel is attempting to adjust the balance by purchasing defensive weapons wherever she can. Our government will not say Yes, and it won't say No. We are urging Canada, France and even Italy to make arms available to Israel. The fighters they have received from France, the Mystere Mark 4, are inferior to the Russian MIGs. The Egyptians have a considerable number of Russian Ilyucion bombers. The Israeli's aren't

even attempting to buy bombers, regarding them quite ~~XXXXXX~~ rightly as offensive weapons.

It is reasonable to ask why Israel would not accept a joint guarantee of her frontiers by the Western Powers. The answer they give is simple. They saw what happened to Poland and to Czechoslovakia, and to small nations in the shadow of the Soviet. They have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that their defense must be based upon weapons in hand, and not upon guarantees of any kind. They contend that by the time their guarantors had assembled, debated and resolved, the whole thing would be academic because Israel would have ceased to exist.

Mr. Hammarskjold, after much to-ing and fro-ing, has made a very small dent in a massive problem. And until it is resolved it will continue to threaten the peace of the entire world.

Ted Pearson-

Word for Today

The basic conflict between Israel and her neighbors still exists. Even the cease-fire is not being observed altogether, though Napoleon counseled nations desiring peace "to avoid the pin-pricks that precede the cannon-shots of war." Real peace remains to be achieved. But as J.N. Maffitt said, "We lose much by fearing to attempt."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The basic conflict between Israel and her neighbors still exists. Even the cease-fire is not being observed altogether, though Napoleon counseled nations desiring peace "to avoid the pin-pricks that precede the cannon -shots of war." Real peace remains to be achieved. But as J.N. Maffit said, "We lose much by fearing to attempt."

Goodnight and Goodluck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 9, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that he will enter Walter Reed Hospital tomorrow evening for "a major medical check-up, from head to toe." The President told his weekly news conference that it would be the routine examination he has been having every year for the past few years... and not directly related to his heart attack in September. The heart specialist, Dr. Paul Dudley White, gave Mr. Eisenhower a brief examination today, and said afterward that the President seems to be in good health.

It was pointed out to Mr. Eisenhower... at his news conference... that returns from yesterday's Indiana primary showed him getting better than 60 percent of the vote, over Senator Kefauver. It was suggested that, on the basis of these returns, the farmers were not in revolt against the Administration. Mr. Eisenhower expressed gratification at the results. He said it would be "stretching a point" to regard the

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victory of Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson, in Texas, as a repudiation of his administration. Last week, Johnson won control of the state Democratic organization from Governor Shivers, who supported Mr. Eisenhower in the 1952 campaign. The President said it looked to him like "an internal conflict among Democrats."

Democratic Senator George announced today that he will not seek re-election. George is the dean of the Senate, having served as senator from Georgia for nearly 34 years. And he is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator George gave no specific reason for his retirement..although his physician called the decision wise, in view of a minor heart ailment. George is also suffering from a mild form of diabetes. His retirement appears to leave the field open for Herman Talmadge, former governor of Georgia, to succeed him in the Senate. Talmadge already has declared his candidacy.

President Eisenhower said today that he has offered Senator George an appointment as his personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. George indicated he will accept.

Mr. Eisenhower again discussed the question whether this country has a sufficient number of intercontinental bombers. He said some education needed to be done on the subject. "If we are going to depend entirely on long-range strategic bombers," he asked, "why do we have all these forward bases that are costing so many billions to build and sustain?" [redacted]

He said, when you put American planes on forward bases, "you obviously don't need planes that can fly from the middle of St. Louis to the middle of the Eurasian continent." He also stressed the importance of naval air power.

Admiral Radford... chairman of the joint chiefs of staff... told a Senate committee today that the nation's defense forces are adequate. They are capable, he said, "of performing all essential tasks in the initial stage of a shooting war, global or otherwise." The Army chief of staff... General Maxwell Taylor... told the same committee [redacted] there are "a number of soft spots" in the Army program. However, he said, "our present capabilities do permit us to perform our most important

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tasks as we now see them. He said the adequacy of the present military program is largely a matter of judgment.

The worst rioting in twelve years broke out in Athens today, in protest against the scheduled execution of two Cypriots convicted of violence in the movement to unite Cyprus with Greece. Four persons died in the demonstrations. Nearly 200 persons were injured. And windows in the United States Information Office were smashed. The British governor of Cyprus refused yesterday to commute the two death sentences. One of the condemned youths killed a policeman; the other shot and wounded a British businessman.

Egypt and Israel accused each other today of causing a new incident on the Gaza Strip. The Egyptians said an Israeli patrol opened fire on a group of Arab villagers. The Israelis said Egyptian infiltrators crossed the demarcation line into Israeli territpry. There were no casualties.

France today ordered 50-thousand more troops moved to Algeria, in an effort to put down the Arab rebellion. Twenty thousand additional troops will be called up immediately. The rest will be in uniform by the end of the month. Today, in Eastern Algeria, rebel forces smashed at 46 villages. At least 14 persons were killed.

The French cabinet decided today to authorize the establishment of a "home guard" in Algeria, to help protect farms and crops from rebel attacks.

In Morocco today, an official of the Moroccan Party of Democratic Independence... a moderate Nationalist group... was assassinated. The assassin, who used a revolver, apparently escaped.

~~Marshal Tito broke off his diplomatic talks in Paris today, to go sightseeing at Versailles. Security precautions were undiminished. Even in the gardens of the former French kings, police helicopters hovered overhead.~~

~~In Moscow today, the army newspaper Red Star challenged recent statements that Stalin... by his bad judgment... left Russia unprepared for Nazi attack. The charge that Stalin failed to take necessary~~

precautions has appeared in the official magazine of the Soviet Defense Ministry, and the rebuttal in Red Star took Western observers in Moscow by surprise. Red Star called the charge "absolutely wrong". It said the Defense Ministry... headed by Marshal Zhukov... "crudely distorted" the facts, under the pretext of the struggle against the personality cult. It said: "There is no putting up with the state of affairs when, under the pretext of exposing this cult, the role of our party and people are played down." Western observers noted that Red Star did not defend Stalin by name.

Japan and the Philippines signed a reparations agreement today, for losses suffered by the Philippines during World War Two. Under the terms of the agreement, Japan will provide 550-million dollars' worth of goods and services, over a period of 20 years. It will also lend the Philippines an additional 250-million dollars.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 9, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The disappearance of Commander Lionel Crabb, Royal Navy retired, is assuming fantastic proportions. Commander Crabb was a frogman - one of Britain's best, an authentic hero. He was last seen in Portsmouth Harbor, not far from the Russian heavy cruiser that had brought Bulganin and Khrushchev to Britain. Nine days later the Admiralty announced that Crabb was missing, presumed dead. This bare announcement produced a whirlwind of speculation. What was the retired British Commander doing in the water near the Soviet cruiser.? Was he protecting it, or inspecting it? Had the Russians killed him, or captured him? Why had the police torn several sheets out of the hotel register where he was staying in Portsmouth? Who was Crabb's companion at the hotel? He signed the register as Matthew Smith. Why was no search made for Commander Crabb's body? The Russian Embassy in London said it was "enthralled" by the mystery, but knew nothing about it except that a Russian look-out had seen a frogman in Portsmouth Harbor on April 19th.

Commander Crabb's wife and some of his friends insisted he was still alive, but offered no evidence.

And then today there occurred a most unusual scene in the House of

Commons, when Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden was questioned about Commander Crabb's disappearance. He said it would not be in the public interest to disclose the circumstances in which Commander Crabb is presumed to have met his death. And he added: "I think it necessary in the special circumstances of this case to make it clear that what was done, was done without the authority or the knowledge of Her Majesty's ministers." In other words, the British Government didn't know anything about it. Eden said: "Appropriate disciplinary steps are being taken." He was asked: "Against whom?" Why was the Commander diving near the Soviet cruiser? Was he on an espionage mission? Eden didn't answer. The Labour Party wanted an immediate debate, but the Speaker ruled them out of order.

Eden's cryptic answer was widely regarded as one of the most extraordinary statements ever made by a British Prime Minister.

My colleague Alexander Kendrick cables me from London that Eden's stonewall refusal to divulge any information has converted into virtual certainty previous rumors that the British frogman was actually engaged in some sort of espionage relating to the Soviet cruiser. It has also strengthened parallel rumors that an American Intelligence agency was

involved in Commander Crabb's last dive. Eden's statement that the British Government didn't know anything about the mission would seem to indicate that British Naval Intelligence, or some other hush-hush outfit, was acting on its own. Kendrick reports that the feeling is widespread in London that they were acting in concert with an American agency, interested in knowing something about Soviet naval devices or construction. And who was the Matthew Smith, Crabb's companion who signed that hotel register? He is now, rightly or wrongly, believed to have been an American.

In British parliamentary language, the phrase that Eden used, "not in the public interest", generally means that an answer would embarrass Britain's relations with a friendly foreign power. Labour leaders are claiming tonight that Eden's refusal to answer was an effort to cover up a very grave blunder. It is certain that both grave and unusual circumstances must exist for Eden to have taken the line he did, to assume full responsibility but to refuse all information. The Speaker's ruling preventing debate put a lid on the mystery, so far as the House of Commons is concerned. But Kendrick reports that the public reaction is explosive. Many political observers of both Parties believe Eden made a major boner - he left no brick undropped. Every member of the public may

now confirm his wildest speculation.

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All efforts to secure comment or denial from responsible naval and intelligence sources in Washington have so far been futile.

Word for Today

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1956
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Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 10, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary General Hammarskjold reported to the United Nations today on his recent mission to the Middle East. Hammarskjold said, in a 10-thousand-word report to the Security Council, that the cease-fire agreements between Israel and the Arab states constituted a necessary first step toward peace. "It is too early," he said, "to say what has been achieved of substance. The value of the agreements... and their effect... will depend first of all on the good-will and the actions taken by the governments directly concerned." Also of importance, Hammarskjold said, will be the support accorded these governments by the world community as represented by the United Nations. ~~He told~~ the Security Council that the situation "offers unique opportunities." ~~Final settlement, he said, probably is still far off.~~ But he added, "even partial solutions to the harassing problems of the region would be a contribution to the welfare of the peoples concerned and to the peace of the world." It is now up to the Security Council

Hammarskjold said he advised Israel not to resume work on its Jordan River irrigation project... to which Syria objects... and had told Egypt that it was bound, by Security Council ruling, to allow Israeli shipping to pass through the Suez Canal. He appealed for settlement of the Palestine problem within the framework of the United Nations---without "organizational innovations."

[redacted]

Reports from ~~Palestine~~ The Middle East tell of new border incidents. Egypt accuses Israeli troops of bayonetting to death an Arab farmer, inside the Gaza Strip. Egypt also complains of an Israeli aircraft, violating the Egyptian air space over Gaza. Israel reports that the railroad running between Tel Aviv and Beersheba, was blown up last night, three miles north of Beersheba... and that an Arab infiltrator fired on an Israeli patrol, south of Jerusalem, near the Jordan border. An Israeli spokesman says the infiltrator was killed in an exchange of shots. Jordan says the "infiltrator" was a civilian, who lost his way and crossed the frontier by mistake. Jordan concedes he was carrying a gun.

Fighting between French and rebel forces, continued today in Algeria, and the whole Department of Constantine has been placed under a state of siege. French troops are trying to hunt down the Arab guerrillas who attacked 46 villages in Eastern Algeria yesterday. In one local action, the garrison counter-attacked twelve times. Casualties are described as "heavy". 1/3 of Algeria is now under Martial Law —

On Cyprus today, the British hanged two Cypriots convicted of terrorism... in connection with the union-with-Greece movement. One of the Cypriots was charged with murdering a policeman, the other with wounding a British civilian. Dispatches from Cyprus say the island is unusually calm.

~~In Athens, riot police patrolled the streets to prevent the outbreak of new, anti-British demonstrations. And tonight the Greek premier called an emergency meeting of his cabinet.~~

In London, the government of Prime Minister Eden has agreed to a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on the mysterious disappearance of frogman Lionel Crabb. Crabb was last seen on April 19th, in the vicinity of a Russian warship in Portsmouth harbor. The warship had brought Russia's leaders to Britain, and there is speculation that Crabb was spying on the hull of the vessel. Yesterday... in the House of Commons... Eden refused to divulge details of the case, said it "would not be in the public interest." Today... under Laborite pressure... he agreed to debate the case on Monday.

Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce is flying home tonight from Rome. An embassy announcement said Mrs. Luce is returning to the United States for a medical check-up. It said, "She is expected to return to her post in a short time."

In Washington today, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating 33 and a half billion dollars for the Defense Department for the next fiscal year. In approving the measure, the House defeated an amendment that would have provided an extra billion dollars for the purchase of additional long-range, intercontinental bombers. ~~The fight for the amendment was led by~~ Democratic Representative ~~Flood of Pennsylvania,~~ who warned of Russia's growing air power. ~~[illegible]~~ This is no time, he said, to "sacrifice" ~~[illegible]~~ budget.

Secretary of State Dulles testified today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee... and warned Congress against cutting the Administration's foreign aid program. Mr. Dulles said there is less danger of a general war. Russia, he said, may soon cut its armed forces. But he pointed out that this may be only to provide more manpower for agriculture and industry. It is simply, he said, to serve Russia's "continuing goal--- domination of the world."

The Senate Agriculture Committee sent its new farm bill today to the Senate floor. Like the measure passed by the House, it calls for a soil bank... but denies President Eisenhower the authority to make advance payments this year ~~under the soil bank program~~. Republican opposition centers on the provision that would establish mandatory price supports for the feed grains---rye, oats, barley and grain sorghums. Senator Aiken of Vermont charged it would increase the cost-price squeeze already hurting farmers. He threatened to recommend a presidential veto, unless the provision is dropped. Senate action on the bill is expected next week.

The Senate Finance Committee voted today against lowering the age at which disabled workers... and most women... would be eligible for retirement payments under the Social Security program. It rejected a proposal to lower the qualifying age from 65 to 62. The committee action kills two major provisions of the Democratic-sponsored bill passed last year by the House. A provision to start benefit payments to widows reaching the age of 62 was approved today.

Tonight, the Senate approved a five-billion-dollar flood insurance program. The measure would set up a federal flood insurance administration, authorized to issue up to 5-billion dollars in insurance policies. The bill now goes to the House.

Edward R. Murrow: May 10, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Ten years ago in March, Winston Churchill showed up at Westminster College in Missouri to deliver a speech that ended an epoch in world affairs and ushered in a new one. This was at Fulton, and President Truman, as a personal sponsor, was on the platform. The epoch that closed was one of hopeful co-operation with the Soviet Union. The era that opened was the cold war. "Nobody" declared Mr. Churchill that day, "knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intend to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies." He continued with ominous gravity: "It is my duty to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe - I am sure I do not wish to, but it is my duty, I feel, to present them to you." And then he uttered the now celebrated phrase: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."

Today at ancient Aachen in Germany, Sir Winston Churchill delivered another speech. It might be called the Fulton speech in reverse. If the new Soviet policy of friendliness to the West is sincere, he said, Russia should have a part in the unification of Europe.

Sir Winston was in Germany for the first time since he left the Potsdam conference, to take part in the British election of 1945. He was there to receive the Charlemagne ~~reward~~ Prize for services for a unified Europe. In the first two post-war years, he said, Soviet policy divided Russia from her wartime allies. "We have now been told on high Russian authority" he went on, "that it was the Stalin policy: and Stalin, who was then all-powerful, is dead. But meanwhile events moved. There followed speedily, during the Stalin policy, a reconciliation between the British Commonwealth and the United States, on the one hand, and the great mass of Western Germany on the other. This was indeed an historic event" he continued. "It led also to the formation of NATO. This treaty, in which Germany is a partner, is a solid affirmation of the unity of Europe, and of the resolve of the United States to come back across the Atlantic Ocean and take what cannot be called less than a leading part in the maintenance of it. The principle of the treaty is simple and imaginative. We all join hands together in our wish to avoid the aggressor whoever he may be.

"A new question has now been raised by the repudiation of Stalin" he said. "If it is sincere, we have a new Russia to deal with, and I do not see myself why, if this is so, the new Russia should not join in support of

this solemn agreement."

"Our main theme of salvation", he declared, "should be the grand alliance of the European powers, linked with Canada, the United States and with the British Commonwealth as a member, which would take in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, not now NATO members. I repeat, "he went on, "that the spirit of this arrangement should not exclude Russia and the East European states." He went on to suggest that by such development the unification of Germany would be more easily achieved than by rival blocks confronting each other with suspicion and hostility.

He spoke hopefully of changes that have come in Poland since Stalin was repudiated. "It may be" he said, "that other changes will follow. Czechoslovakia may recover her freedom, above all Germany may be re-united. "We must above all" he warned, "avoid violence, for the only unity then might be the unity of ashes and death. "Equally" he said, "it would be ~~feeble~~ fatal for NATO now to relax and let apathy overtake what has been achieved in the last eight years."

~~I gathered~~ It is probable that Harry Truman, who sponsored the Fulton speech, might not care to sponsor the Aachen speech. Speaking last night of Governor Harriman, he praised him for not having been taken in by Russian avowals

of peaceful intent when he was Ambassador in Moscow. "He is not taken in today" Mr. Truman said, "as many of our leaders seem to be, by the smile on the face of the Kremlin" But this was not a reference to Churchill, who had not yet spoken.

However, it shows that it was easier to awaken distrust of the Soviet Union ten years ago than it will be now to dispel it. Sir Winston is now in permanent retirement at the age of eighty-one. He was in temporary retirement when he spoke at Fulton, ~~and~~ but was still a potential Prime Minister and in every sense a world leader. Today his influence is not so commanding. ~~But at Aachen he ceremoniously opened a door to the Russians, though he left it for them to demonstrate their sincerity.~~

It will not be forgotten that the Russians themselves have proposed a grand European alliance, though on the terms of linking the Eastern satellites of the Warsaw pact - that is, East Germany included - with NATO. That is not what Sir Winston had in mind. He wants the partition of Europe to end so that the partition of Germany can end.

Ted Pearson,

Churchill envisions a Grand Alliance, in which Russia may one day be associated with the West. Edmund Burke said, "A disposition to preserve... and an ability to improve... would be my standard of a statesman." Sir Winston is that, and more. Today, in Aachen, he was called "guardian of human liberty, beacon of European youth."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Secretary of State Dulles testified today before the House Foreign Affairs Committee..and warned Congress against cutting the Administration's foreign aid program. Mr. Dulles said there is less danger of a general war. Russia he said, may soon cut its armed forces. But he pointed out that this may be only to provide more manpower for agriculture and industry. It is simply, he

said, to serve Russia's "continuing goal--domination of the world."

The Senate Agriculture Committee sent its new farm bill today to the Senate floor. Like the measure passed by the House, it calls for a soil bank.. but denies President Eisenhower the authority to make advance payments this year. Republican oppsotion centers on the provision that would establish mandatory price supports for the feed grains..rye, oats, barley and grain sorghums. Senator Aiken of Vermont charged it would increase the cost-price squeeze already hurting farmers. He threatened to recommend a presidential veto, unless the provision is dropped. Senate action on the bill is expected next week.

The Senate Finance Committee voted today against lowering the age at which disabled workers..and most women ..would be eligible for retirement payments.. under the Social Security program. It rejected a proposal to lower the qualifying age from 65 to 62. The committee action kills two major provisions of the Democratic - sponsored bill passed last year by the House. A provision to start benefit payments to widows reaching the age of 62 was approved today.

Tonight, the Senate approved a five-billion-dillar flood insurance program. The measure would set up a federal flood insurance administration, authorized to issue up to 5-billion dollars in insurance policies. The bill now goes to the House.

Ten years ago, in March, Winston Churchill showed up at Westminster College in Missouri to deliver a speech that ended an epoch in world affairs and ushered in a new one. This was at Fulton, and President Truman, as a personal sponsor, was on the platform. The epoch that closed was one of hopeful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The era that opened was the cold war. "Nobody" declared Mr. Chruchill that day, "knows that Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intend to do in the immediate future, or what are

the limits, if any. to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies." He continued with ominous gravity: "It is my duty to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe - I am sure I do not wish to, but it is my duty, I feel, to present them to you." And then he uttered the now celebrated phrase: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.

Today at ancient Aachen in Germany, Sir Winscon Churchill delivered another speech. It might be called the Fulton speech in reverse. If the new Soviet policy of friendliness to the West is sincere, he said, Russia should have a part in the unification of Europe.

Sir Winston was in Germany for the first time since he left the Potsdam conference, to take part in the British election of 1945. He was there to receive the Charlemagne Prize for services for a unified Europe. In the first two post-war years, he said, Soviet policy divided Russia from her wartime allies. "We have now been told on high Russian authority" he went on, "that it was the Stalin policy: and Stalin, who was then all-powerful, is dead. But meanwhile events moved. There followed speedily, during the Stalin policy a reconciliation between the British Commonwealth and the United States, on the one hand, and the great mass of Western Germany on the other. This was indeed an historic event." he continued. "It led also to the formation of NATO. This treaty, in which Germany is a partner, is a solid affirmation of the unity of Europe, and of the resolve of the United States to come back across the Atlantic Ocean and take what cannot be called less than a leading part. in the maintenance of it. The principle of the treaty is simple and imaginative. We all join hands together in our wish to avoid the aggressor, whoever he may be.

" A new question has now been raised by the repudiation of Stalin" he said. "If it is sincere we have a new Russia to deal with, and I do not see myself why, if this is so, the new Russia should not join in support of this solemn agreement."

"Our main theme of salvation", he declared, "should be the grand alliance of the European powers, linked with Canada, the United States and with the British Commonwealth as a member, which would take in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, not now NATO members. I repeat, "he went on, "that the spirit of this arrangement should not exclude Russia and the East European states." He went on to suggest that by such development the unification of Germany would be more easily achieved than by rival blocks confronting each other with suspicion and hostility.

He spoke hopefully of changes that have come in Poland since Stalin was repudiated. "It may be" he said, "that other changes will follow. Czechoslovakia may recover her freedom, above all Germany may be re-united. "We must above all" he warned, "avoid violence, for the only unity then might be the unity of ashes and death. "Equally" he said, "it would be fatal for NATO now to relax and let apathy overtake that has been achieved in the last eight years."

It is probable that Harry Truman, who sponsored the Fulton speech, might not care to sponsor the Aachen speech. Speaking last night of Gevernor Harriman, he praised him for not having been taken in by Russian avowals of peaceful intent when he was Ambassador in Moscow. "He is not taken in today Mr. Truman said, "as many of our leaders seem to be, by the smile on the face of the Kremlin" But this was not a reference to Churchill, who had not yet spoken.

However, it shows that it was easier to awaken distrust of the Soviet Union ten years ago that it will be now to dispel it. Sir Winston is now in permanent retirement at the age of eighty-one. He was in temporary retirement when he spoke at Fulton, but was still a potential Prime Minister and in every sense a world leader. Today his influence is not so commanding.

It will not be forgotten that the Russians themselves have proposed a grand European alliance, though on the terms of linking the Eastern satellites of the Warsaw pact - that is, East Germany included - with NATO. That is not what Sir Winston had in mind. He wants the partition of Europe to end so that the partition of Germany can end.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Churchill envisions a Grand Alliance, in which Russia may one day be associated with the West. Edmund Burke said, "A dispostion to preserve ..and the ability to improve..would by my standard of a statesman." Sir Winston is that and more. Today, In Aachen, he was called "guardian of human liberty, beacon of European youth."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 11, 1956

This is the news:

The Moscow radio says Russia and Great Britain have exchanged formal notes on the mysterious disappearance of British frogman Lionel Crabb. Crabb was last seen in Portsmouth Harbor, near the Russian cruiser that recently brought Soviet leaders to Britain for a 10-day visit. There has been speculation he was spying on the hull of the vessel. So far, Prime Minister Eden has neither confirmed nor denied ~~declined to confirm or deny~~ these reports, and the subject comes up for debate in the House of Commons on Monday. The Russian note... broadcast tonight... politely asks Britain to explain Crabb's presence in Portsmouth Harbor. It points out that Russian sailors saw him. According to Moscow, Britain has answered the Russian note... saying that the frogman's activities were carried out without permission of the British Government. ~~The Russian press accused Britain today of "shameful underwater espionage". Pravda said the affair "cannot help provoking just indignation on the part of the public of both countries."~~

CA 8-6000 Bonnybridge

Russia announced today that it has revoked a series of laws, tying Soviet workers to their jobs. A new decree says that, henceforth, a worker may quit his job on a farm... or in a factory... without penalty of imprisonment. All persons serving time for having left their jobs without government permission are released and all pending prosecutions canceled. Workers can still be fined for what the decree calls "unjustified absence".

Hungarian troops today began tearing down the physical Iron Curtain along the frontier between Austria and Hungary. The Communist government of Hungary recently announced that the mine fields, watch towers and wire barricades would be removed as "a gesture of coexistence." The dismantling process is expected to take several months. A general election will be held in Austria on Sunday.

In Paris, a joint communique has been issued marking the end of formal talks between Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and French leaders. The communique advocates step-by-step disarmament... and says Yugoslavia favors all efforts for a "liberal" solution of the Algerian problem. (I should like to discuss Tito's visit further in a few minutes).

The French Communist Party today issued a call for strikes and demonstrations against the "unjust" war in Algeria. This is an about-face. Only four weeks ago, Communist members of the National Assembly helped vote Premier Mollet emergency powers to cope with the Algerian situation.

On Cyprus, the Nationalist underground says it has executed two British soldiers in reprisal for the hanging of two Greek Cypriots yesterday. British authorities say the two soldiers have been missing for some time and that their fate is unknown. The underground claimed several months ago it was holding one of the men prisoner. In announcing the retaliatory action, Greek Cypriot leaflets said the union-with-Greece movement holds no enmity toward British troops but "we are determined to be free." The two Cypriots were hanged yesterday for murder and attempt to murder. Today, the Cypriot capital of Nicosia remained in mourning. Factories were empty. Nearly all Greek shops were closed. A Cypriot... [redacted] distributing underground leaflets... was shot and killed by a British soldier. He had been accosted, and started to run.

~~The British colony of Aden... in Southwestern Arabia... was the scene today of another independence demonstration. A car in which a colonial official was riding was stoned.~~

~~Results of municipal elections throughout Britain show a swing toward the Labour Party. So far, the Labourites have counted a gain of~~

→

264 ~~[illegible]~~. Voting in several hundred communities will be continued tomorrow.

West Germany said today that it will go on sharing the cost of maintaining Allied troops on its territory, until the build-up of its own armed forces. The form of the West German contribution... and the amount... remains to be decided.

Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said he is "not willing" to recommend any next step toward securing peace in the Middle East. Hammarskjold told a news conference, "I feel strongly that, more than ever, it is in the hands of the governments of the region." He said he does not regard the continuing border incidents as a major violation of the cease-fire agreements. An arms race, he said, does not constitute the greatest danger. Hammarskjold feels the basic danger lies in those factors that cause such a race.

In Washington, the Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... said today that carrier-based planes could make only a small contribution in any strategic air war with Russia. He told a Senate committee; "We must be realistic about such factors as the probable location of the

carriers, as well as the amount of striking power they could contribute." But he said he believes the military budget [redacted] proposed by the Administration is sufficient to deter an enemy attack "this year." Next year, he said, more money and weapons will be needed."

A recent Supreme Court ruling came under attack today in the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Democratic Senator Eastland and Republican Senator McCarthy decried the decision giving the Federal Government sole jurisdiction in sedition cases. They said states should also have jurisdiction. McCarthy said: [redacted] "It is not that members of the Supreme Court "knowingly" helped the Communist cause. It's just that they don't understand what they are doing." Eastland said the trouble is too many justices are "politicians".

Edward R. Murrow: May 11, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The visit of President Tito to Paris is to be followed by his visit to the Kremlin early next month. And if the United States wants him, Tito would be glad to come to this country too. In the present state of the changing world, it pays for heads of state to get about. Neutralists - and in this category Tito is second in eminence only to Nehru of India - find it particularly useful to travel. They aren't to be mistaken for traveling salesmen, or traveling buyers, either. Neutralism is a particular profession, of increasing respectability. By being on good terms with both camps in the world struggle for power, the neutralist can collect benefits from both, more benefits, in some cases, than if he joined up with either side. Tito really ranks ahead of Nehru for results obtained, for he has worked the Soviet side of the street, for bigger concessions than the Kremlin ever has given anyone else, and at the same time, his brand of communism has survived economically, through the handouts of the capitalist United States.

Undoubtedly Tito's cordial reception in Paris can be justified by legitimate French interests. One may be North Africa. Tito recently visited Colonel Nasser in Egypt, and the French presumably were trying to find out if something can be done to lessen Nasser's enthusiasm for France's Arab peoples. But Tito's own best reason for coming to Paris is the fact

that he is shortly going to Moscow. That is, he needs to identify himself as a bona fide neutralist before he goes to the Soviet capital. Not only will it help him in world opinion, it will help him still more in Moscow. It will help him say "No" when his Soviet hosts try to persuade him that he is the prodigal son at last returned to his true home.

The new look in Soviet policy will have one of its greatest tests in its effect on Tito. More than is generally recognized, a great part of the softening of Soviet policy - the demotion of Stalin included - has been intended to undo the actions that drove Tito out of the Soviet fold. The release of men imprisoned in satellite countries and the dismissal of top hatchet men in these countries have been ordered for the effect on Tito. No matter what the charge was against the victims, they were punished for being Tito-ists. The techniques used in the purge trials, like brain-washings and confessions, have been ordered abolished, because they were used against Tito-ists. The Cominform which expelled Tito,then tried to ruin him, has been publicly disbanded. The large balances owing Jugoslavia by satellite countries, are being paid, so that Tito has quietly collected much more from the East of late, than from the West.

The current doctrine in Administration circles in this country is

that the softer Soviet policies are the result of Western armament. But that is only part of the story. When the present Soviet leaders surveyed their situation after the death of Stalin they saw that to establish their power internally they would have to undo some of the major mistakes of Stalin. But only one of these mistakes was that he so aroused the West that it built up its present massive might. Another was that he drove Tito out of the family. This was an ideological blunder that hurt communist theorists as much as anything done since the war.

So when Bulganin and Khrushchev went to Belgrade they put on the most spectacular exhibition of eating crow that has been witnessed in modern times. And it was followed by reversals of policy that have weakened Communist overlordship in satellite countries. The Kremlin leaders now see Poland shaking off some of its chains, and Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania taking deeper breaths and flexing their muscles. They may well wonder if they have gone too far, as well as too fast. But now the hour of reckoning with Tito approaches. He set his price. He made it high, but the Kremlin appears to have paid it in full. And Tito will find out whether he has sold himself right back into the family.

That is not to say that the Kremlin will insist on Tito throwing away

his neutralist banners and substituting the hammer and the sickle. Tito may be more useful to the Kremlin if he still looks like a neutral and the neutrals and the West so consider him. But after all that the Russians have invested in Tito, in shame, and confessions of wrong-doing, in lessened prestige and hard cash, they must feel sure that they have brought him back.

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In dealing with Tito, Stalin made a costly mistake. The new rulers of Russia have partially corrected that mistake, in Plutarch's phrase, "by suasion, not by force of arms." But Tito remains uncommitted. In playing East against West, he is merely following the advice of William Penn, who said, "A wise neuter joins neither, but uses both."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In dealing with Tito, Stalin made a costly mistake. The new rulers of Russia have partially corrected that mistake, in Plutarch's phrase, "by suasion, not by force of arms." But Tito remains uncommitted. In playing East against West, he is merely following the advice of William Penn, who said, "A wise neuter joins neither, but uses both."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M.,E.S.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

Russia announced today that it is cutting its armed forces by a million 200-thousand men. Sixty-three divisions will be disbanded, including three Air Force divisions and 30-thousand men stationed in East Germany. And 375 ships of the Russian Navy will be put in reserve. The Soviet announcement said there will be a proportional reduction in the military budget..and that all reductions will be in effect by May of next year. The announcement said these cuts are in addition to the 640-thousand men demobilized a year ago. It said Russia took this action "with the desire of playing a new part in the matter if disarmament and insuring peace." And it called on other countries, including the United States, to follow Russia's example.

The Russian move was expected. It had been suggested that if Russia cut its armed forces, it would free manpower for industry and agriculture..and have considerable propaganda value. The Soviet annnuncement today acknowledges that the demobilization "will play a great new part in the further raising of all branches of the national economy of the U.S. S. R."

Secretary of Defense Wilson said in Washington today that American airpower is greater than Russia's..and that he thinks it will stay that way. Wilson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that air power is not necessarily measured in the number of aircraft. The comparison, he said, should be made in terms of quality and combat readiness. He warned Congress not to cut the Administration's military assistance program. Any sizeable cut, he said, would be a serious risk in the defense of the free world. Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, also testified..and expreseed the same views. Radford said, we must not fall into the Soviet trap. There is no question, he said,

that more modern and efficient weapons are being added to the Soviet arsenal "at a staady if not increased rate."

In London today, Preme Minister Eden again refused to give the House of Commons the inside story of what happened to British frogamn Lionel Crabb. The frogman has not been seen since he was observed in Portsmouth Harbor, near the Russian warship that brought Bulganin and Khrushchev to England for a state visit. It is widely held that Crabb was spying on the Soviet vessel, but Eded refused last week to confirm or deny these reports. In the debate in the House of Commons today, Labor Leader Hugh Gaitskell said he accepts Eden's statement that the frogman's mission was not authorized by any government minister. But, said Gaitskell, the affair does reveal "a very grave lack of control." He demanded to know "at what sort of level" a decision of this kind is taken.

Earlier..in a debate on the Cyprus question..the Laborites attacked Eden's tough policy toward the island colony as "irresponsible folly". The deputy leader of the Labor Party, James Griffiths, said negotiations with the Greek Cypriots must be resumed and archbishop Makarios recalled from exile to attend the talks. He also proposed a firm declarations applying to Cyprus the principles of self-determination. Griffiths said the conservative government had no alternative. "If they do not adopt these suggestions", he said, "the sooner they make way for another government the better."

On Cyprus today, a Greek Cypriot was shot and killed by British troops making a security search. And a 15-year-old boy was sentenced to ten years in prison for possessinn of a home-made bomb.

President Heuss of West Germany arrived in Athens today for a state visit. no formal talks are scheduled, but there will be an exhcange of views.

French Premier Mollet and Foreign Minister Pineau will fly to Moscow tomorrow for talks with Soviet leaders. Today..on the eve of their departure... Russian Premier Bulganin opposed the French plan to link disarmament with German unification. In an interview with the French newspaper LeMonde, Bulganin said it would be "wrong" to make disarmement dependent on a solution of complicated international problems, such as the German question. Solution of the disarmament problem, he said, cannot be delayed. He called it "the topmost problem in present world politics. Bulganin said there are no "insurmountable obstacles" to friendship between the Soviet Union and France. Russia, hs said, would like to see stepped - up trade with France and a settlement of the Algerian problem.

MURROW: Each time this reporter is fortunate enough to come to Hollywood he is also fortunate enough to go and visit one of Hollywood's most distinguished producers, Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, and today I persuaded Mr. Goldwyn to come down to the studio.

Samuel, since I saw you last you've been to the Orient, haven't you?

GOLDWYN:Yes, sir! And it was very exciting. I think everyone, sooner or later, should make a trip to the Orient and see how the rest of the world lives.

MURROW: Much television out there now?

GOLDWYN: Well, they're two hundred thousand television sets in Japan. They're increasing at the rate of about ten percent.

MURROW: Well, Sam, I think you were the first to predict, and I think you did it to me, to predict a marriage between television and the movies. How is it working out?

GOLDWYN: Well, when I first made that prediction they were just flirting with one another. After that they started going steady and right now they're engaged. I would say that marriage is just around the corner and I think it will be a happy one. Like every marriage, it's not going to be all smooth sailing, but

it whould be a long and a fruitful one.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Goldwyn, you helped to create the movie code. What changes have occurred since that time and what changes should be made:

GOLDWYN:The only code changes in the past twenty-five years have been very small. Since the code was originally drawn up the world has chanced and the code should recognize those changes. However, we don't have enough time at our disposal today to go into detail. That would take much too ong.

MURROW: Well, Sam, how is the movie business doing in competition with television?

GOLDWYN: People would not leave their television sets to see a bad picture. What used to be the movie habit has been replaced by the TV habit, but fine pictures are doing greater business today than before. I had that experience in "Guys and Dolls", which is doing far more business than "The Best Years of our "Lives" and that was something of the old- time greats.

MURROW: Sam, what about (unintelligible --drowned out)

GOLDWYN: The next picture is going to be something really exciting, but right now I don't know what it it going to be, Ed, any more than you know what yo u're going to do next year, and I find (drowned out)..that way I just said, then I will go to it.

MURROW: (drowned out)..you're not being coy (drowned out)..of television moving more and more in the direction of live or film prestations?

GOLDWYN: I really believe (drowned out) film.

MURROW (drowned out..Goldwyn propaganda (drowned out)

MURROW: Why doesn't seomeone make .....(drowned out) cavalcade (drowned out)

GOLDWYN Ed, every time youstart a picture you feel it is going to be an epic. (laughter) Every time!

MURROW: That happens every time, does it?

GOLDWYN Every time!

MURROW : (unintcligible) ..disappointment

GOLDWYN: Well, there are so many disappointments that it's really heart rendering.

MURROW: Sam, I understand that within a matter of weeks the Goldwyn creative writing award will be announced. Will you tell us a little about that?

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Nobody knows Hollywood and the art of making motion pictures like Sam Goldwyn. It's a strange town. Walter Duranty once said, "Iowa comes here and goes crazy." Fred Allen defined Hollywood as a placewhere people from Iowa mistake each other for movie stars. "It is no place for a professional comedian," he said. "The amateur competition is too great." Goodnight and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, May 14, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

ANNOUNCER: ..... Each time this reporter is fortunate enough to come to Hollywood he is also fortunate enough to go and visit one of Hollywood's most distinguished producers, - Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, and today I persuaded Mr. Goldwyn to come down to the studio.

Samuel, since I saw you last you've been to the Orient, haven't you?

GOLDWYN: Yes, sir! And it was very exciting. I think everyone, sooner or later, should make a trip to the Orient and see how the rest of the world lives.

MURROW: Much television out there now?

GOLDWYN: Well, they're two hundred thousand television sets in Japan. They're increasing at the rate of about ten percent.

MURROW: Well, Sam, I think you were the first to predict, and I think you did it to me, to predict a marriage between television and the movies. How is it working out?

GOLDWYN: Well, when I first made that prediction they were just flirting with one another. After that they started going steady and right now they're engaged. I would say that marriage is just around the corner and I think it will be a happy one. Like every marriage, it's not going to be all smooth sailing, but it should be a long and fruitful one.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Goldwyn, you helped to create the movie code. What changes have occurred since that time and what changes should be made?

GOLDWYN: The only code changes in the past twenty-five years have been very small. Since the code was originally drawn up the world has changed and the code should recognize those changes. However, we don't have enough time at our disposal today to go into detail. That would take much too long.

MURROW: Well, Sam, how is the movie business doing in competition

with television?

GOLDWYN: People would not leave their television sets to see a bad picture. What used to be the movie habit has been replaced by TV habit, but fine pictures are doing greater business today than before. I had that experience in "Guys and Dolls," which is doing far more business than "The Best Years of our Life" and that was something of the old-time greats.

MURROW: Sam, what about (unintelligible-drowned out by interference) .....

GOLDWYN: The next picture is going to be something really exciting, but right now I don't know what it is going to be, Ed, any more than you know what you're going to do next year, and I find (drowned out) ..... the way I just said, then I will go to it.

MURROW: (drowned out) ..... you're not being coy (drowned out) ..... of television moving more and more in the direction of live or film presentations?

GOLDWYN: I really believe (drowned out) ..... film. (drowned out) .....

MURROW: (drowned out) ...../GOLDWYN: propaganda (drowned out)

MURROW: Why doesn't someone make (drowned out) cavalcade (drowned-out). (following portion impossible to pick-up. Recording defective) (? ? ? ?)

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with "The Word for Today."

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff 30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M.,E.S.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

Russia announced today that it is cutting its armed forces by a million 200-thousand men. Sixty-three divisions will be disbanded, including three Air Force divisions and 30-thousand men stationed in Fast Germany. And 375 ships of the Russian Navy will be put in reserve. The Soviet announcement said there will be a proportional reduction in the military budget..and that all reductions will be in effect by May of next year. The announcement said these cuts are in addition to the 640-thousand men demobilized a year ago. It said Russia took this action "with the desire of playing a new part in the matter if disarmament and insuring peace." And it called on other countries, including the United States, to follow Russia's example.

The Russian move was expected. It had been suggested that if Russia cut its armed forces, it would free manpower for industry and agriculture..and have considerable propaganda value. The Soviet annnuncement today acknowledges that the demobilization "will play a great new part in the further raising of all branches of the national economy of the U.S. S. R."

Secretary of Defense Wil on said in Washin ton today that American airpower is greater than Russia's..and that he thinks it will stay that way. Wilson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that air power is not necessarily measured in the number of aircraft. The comparison, he said, should be made in terms of quality and combat readiness. He warned Congress not to cut the Administration's military assistance program. Any sizeable cut, he said, would be a serious risk in the defense of the free world. Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, also testified..and expreseed the same views. Radford said, we must not fall into the Soviet trap. There is no question, he said,

that more modern and efficient weapons are being added to the Soviet arsenal "at a staady if not increased rate."

In London today, Preme Minister Eden again refused to give the House of Commons the inside story of what happened to British frogamn Lionel Crabb. The frogman has not been seen since he was observed in Portsmouth Harbor, near the Russian warship that brought Bulganin and Khrushchev to England for a state visit. It is widely held that Crabb was spying on the Soviet vessel, but Eded refused last week to confirm or deny these reports. In the debate in the House of Commons today, Labor Leader Hugh Gaitskell said he accepts Eden's statement that the frogman's mission was not authorized by any government minister. But, said Gaitskell, the affair does reveal "a very grave lack of control." He demanded to know "at what sort of level" a decision of this kind is taken.

Earlier..in a debate on the Cyprus question..the Laborites attacked Eden's tough policy toward the island colony as "irresponsible folly". The deputy leader of the Labor Party, James Griffiths, said negotiations with the Greek Cypriots must be resumed and archbishop Makarios recalled from exile to attend the talks. He also proposed a firm declarations applying to Cyprus the principles of self-determination. Griffiths said the conservative government had no alternative. "If they do not adopt these suggestions", he said, "the sooner they make way for another government the better."

On Cyprus today, a Greek Cypriot was shot and killed by British troops making a security search. And a 15-year-old boy was sentenced to ten years in prison for possessinn of a home-made bomb.

President Heuss of West Germany arrived in Athens today for a state visit. no formal talks are scheduled, but there will be an exhcange of views.

French Premier Mollet and Foreign Minister Pineau will fly to Moscow tomorrow for talks with Soviet leaders. Today..on the eve of their departure... Russian Premier Bulganin opposed the French plan to link disarmament with German unification. In an interview with the French newspaper LeMonde, Bulganin said it would be "wrong" to make disarmement dependent on a solution of complicated international problems, such as the German question. Solution of the disarmament problem, he said, cannot be delayed. He called it "the topmost problem in present world politics. Bulganin said there are no "insurmountable obstacles" to friendship between the Soviet Union and France. Russia, hs said, would like to see stepped - up trade with France and a settlement of the Algerian problem.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 15, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States "welcomes" Russia's plan to reduce its armed forces, "if this proves to be evidence of an intent to forego the use of force in international affairs." Mr. Dulles was referring to yesterday's announcement... in Moscow... that Russia will cut its armed forces by a million, 200-thousand men in the next year. He told reporters Russia is making propaganda capital out of the announcement. But the real reason for the cutback, he said, is that Russia needs additional manpower for agriculture and industry. He said the shift does not reduce Russia's military strength. The men taken out of uniform, Dulles warned, may readily be put to work nuclear weapons. ~~He said the Soviet announcement is being carefully studied... and its implications carefully explored. Dulles repeated that the United States will gladly take part in a disarmament program which can be carried out "in safety and security, and bring under control the nuclear threat."~~

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today that the United States should be cautious about changing any of its own plans as a result of the Moscow announcement. There is no sign, he said, that Russia's air atomic power has been materially weakened. The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... noted that the Soviet air force would apparently be reduced by only 30-thousand men.

Official sources in London and Paris have reacted to the Russian announcement by saying... in so many words... "so far so good." In Bonn, the Socialists have reacted by demanding "a serious review" of West Germany's rearmament program. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes).

The United Steel Workers Union has drawn up its contract demands, and they include a company-financed health insurance program, and 52 weeks of unemployment pay... otherwise known as the guaranteed annual wage. The demands were decided on today by the union's wage policy committee, meeting in Pittsburgh. Two-year contracts with 12 basic steel and iron ore producers, will expire on June 30th. Negotiations are due to start in about two weeks.

French Premier Mollet flew to Moscow today, for a meeting with Soviet leaders. /He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Pineau. /At the Moscow airport, Mollet said he hoped their visit would lead to a further improvement of French-Soviet relations. But, he said, France will remain faithful to her allies.

In North Africa today, French troops... supported by tanks... captured a rebel stronghold, only 15 miles from Algiers. /The action lasted six hours. Twenty-six guerrillas were killed, and 70 captured. French losses are listed as one dead and five wounded.

The Cairo radio broadcast a speech today by Egyptian Premier Nasser, criticizing France's sale of jet aircraft to Israel. /Nasser said the 24 jet fighters sold by France, were intended for use by NATO. He said, "No matter how many arms the Israelis get, we will have more." He did not say from what source.

The London conference on the future of Singapore ended in deadlock today. /The crown colony was demanding independence within the British Commonwealth, by next April. /Britain agreed to let Singapore have more self-government, but refused to surrender its control of

→

internal security. The colony's chief minister... David Marshall... told reporters, "I am going home to resign." He said an opportunity to make friends with the people of Asia had been lost.

The Chinese Communists shelled the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Little Quemoy today, in the heaviest action in more than two weeks. The Nationalists say 20 Red troops were killed when their guns answered the Communist fire.

Early returns from South Korea, show President Rhee leading in his bid for a third term. Final returns will not be in for another day or two, but Rhee appears certain to win.

In Washington today, the Agriculture Department asked Congress for another two billion dollars, to support farm prices. Undersecretary of Agriculture Morse said, the additional money is needed because of bumper crop production. The money is separate from the proposed "soil bank" program... and would be used to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Atomic Energy Commission has asked Congress to authorize a special insurance program for atomic power plants that are privately owned.

The insurance would protect the plants against damage suits that might result if a nuclear reaction got out of control. Private insurance companies have agreed to provide each plant with coverage up to 65-million dollars. The commission says a half-billion-dollar federal insurance program is needed to give additional protection. It emphasizes that the chance of a runaway reaction is remote.

~~In Denver today, John Gilbert Graham was sentenced to die during the week of August 26th... for dynamiting an airliner last November. Forty-four persons, including Grahamis mother, died in the crash.~~

Edward R. Murrow: May 15, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

In December 1956, the United States announced a reduction in its armed forces of 403,000 men. It did so, largely because higher weapon power had made it unnecessary to maintain the level of manpower. The reduction did not decrease security and it saved money. In numbers, the reduction amounted to about one-eighth of our total manpower.

This substantial cut might have been publicized to the world as proof of our desire to disarm, and a demonstration of our love for peace. To say that would not have been to tell the whole truth about the reduction, but it would have been the truth about our national policy. And it could have been made the basis for an appeal to the Soviet Union to reduce its own fighting forces.

We did not make any such use of the reduction. We threw away the asset of the political value of the arms cut. Secretary Wilson announced it at a news conference, President Eisenhower confirmed it in his budget message. It was handled like a routine administrative detail.

Now Washington is being given a sensational and painful lesson on the art of propaganda by the Kremlin. The Soviet Union says it is cutting its military manpower by a million, two hundred thousand men, presumably about twenty-five percent of the total. This is greater than our cut, both

numerically and relatively. But it is being made mostly for the same reasons. This is the age of the nuclear stalemate, and the development of nuclear weapons makes mass armies of the 1914-1945 era obsolete. As Secretary Dulles pointed out today, Soviet strength is not really being reduced. Soviet security remains the same, and money is being saved. Moreover, the Kremlin has more reasons than we had to make the reduction. It needs more manpower in industry and agriculture. The five year plan calls for expansion of heavy industry and farming beyond the capacity of the present labor force. This is specially important because the Soviet state is shifting the field of its rivalry for world supremacy from military to economic and political power. The million, two hundred thousand men to be withdrawn from the armed forces will serve Soviet interests more effectively in factories and on farms. They will make the Soviet Union a more formidable rival in the years to come. That is the biggest reason for it.

But if one reads the Soviet announcement - the five solid columns of fine print - he will not find a single word about this shift to economic rivalry, nor about mass armies being out of date, or even that Soviet security is not being impaired, or that the money saved can be better spent

on guided missiles. Instead, there is an elaborate account of the disarmament talks in London, depicting the Soviets as the "good boys" of the negotiations, and the Western powers as the "bad boys." The statement laments the utter failure of the talks, then ends with what is presented as a magnanimous, unilateral deed of self-denial, the cut of the million, two hundred thousand men in the armed forces. And this then is used as text of an appeal that the example be followed by others, meaning the United States.

If in December 1954 we had used our arms cut in the same way, we could now point to the Soviet action as the consequence of our initiative and high-mindedness. We could have told about disarmament negotiations and about how good we had been and how obstinate the Russians. I might remark that both sides can say what they like about disarmament negotiations, which have been kept cryptic and confused. Certainly our own public can't possibly say what is incorrect in theSoviet account of them. It can't, because it doesn't know. And if our public doesn't know, the world at large knows still less, and the Soviet public knows least of all. So the Kremlin gets a wonderful press the world over and a thumping success at home. Who is going to stand up and find fault with the reduction of a

million, two hundred thousand men?

One passage in the Soviet statement calls for special comment because it contains the key of the Soviet strategy. "The main obstacle to the further relaxation of international tension" it says, "is the continued arms race." That is standing on its head the clear fact, as the West sees it, that the main cause of tension - and of the arms race - has been, and is, Soviet policy. But if the Kremlin can distract attention from its policies, to the arms race, it thinks it can make millions believe that we must be the ones who want war, and they are the ones who want peace.

They have timed their announcement to coincide with the Mollet visit to Moscow. They want the French to see how peaceable they are, and by contrast, how militarily-minded the Americans remain. The French, they think, are wide open at this moment to this kind of persuasion.

So the Kremlin makes its manpower cut, which it had to make anyhow, and which will bring in enormous economic profits in due course. But first of all it collects an invaluable propaganda victory. Admiral Radford said yesterday that "it is in the political and diplomatic field that we have to worry." This is an example that helps explain why.

DONNELL

DAN MCDONAL,

Word for Today

The Russians are taking bows for doing something the United States already has done, but failed to publicize. Moscow has not abandoned its goal of world domination. As Shakespeare cautioned long ago, "A man may smile and smile, and be a villain still." But the Russians do seem mindful of Napoleon's adage, "Imagination rules the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States "welcomes" Russia's plan to reduce its armed forces, "if this proves to be evidence of an intent to forego the use of force in international affairs." Mr. Dulles was referring to yesterday's announcement..in Moccow..that Russia will cut its armed forces by a million. 200-thousand men in the next year. He told reporters Russia is making propaganda capital out of the announcement. But the real reason for the cutback, he said, is that Russia needs the additional manpower for agriculture and industry. He said the shift does not reduce Russia's military strength. The men taken out of uniform, Dulles warned, may readily be put to work making nuclear weapons.

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today that the United States should be cautious about changing any of its own plans as a result of the Moscow announcement. There is no sign, he said, that Russia's air atomic power has been materially weakened. The Air Force chief of staff..General Twining.. noted that the Soviet Air Force would apparently be reduced by only 30-thousand men.

Official sources in London and Paris have reacted to the Russian announcement by saying..in so many words.."so far so good." In Bonn, the Socialists have reacted by demanding "a serious review" of West Germany's rearmament program. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes.)

The United Steel Workers Union has drawn up its contract demands, and they include a company-financed health insurance program and 52 weeks of unemploymnet pay..otherwise known as the guaranteed annual wage. The demands

were decided on today by the union's wage policy committee, meeting in Pittsburgh. Two-year contracts with 172 basic steel and iron ore producers will expire on June 30th. Negotiations are due to start in about two weeks.

French Premier Mollet flew to Moscow today for a meeting with Soviet leaders. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Pineau. At the Moscow airport, Mollet said he hoped their visit would lead to a further improvement of French-Soviet relations. But, he said, France will remain faithful to her allies.

In North Africa today, French troops..supported by tanks..captured a rebel stronghold only 15 miles from Algiers. The action lasted six hours. Twenty - six guerrillas were killed and 70 captured. French losses are listed as one dead and five wounded.

The Cairo radio broadcast a speech today by Egyptian Premier Nasser, criticizing France's sale of jet aircraft to Israel. Nasser said the 24 jet fighters sold by France were intended for use by NATO. He said, "No matter how many arms the Israelis get, we will have more!" He did not say from what source.

The London conference on the future of Singapore ended in deadlock today. The crown colony was demanding independence within the British Commonwealth by next April. Britain agreed to let Singapore have more self-government, but refused to surrender its control of internal security. The colony's chief minister..David Marshall..told reporters "I am going home to resign." He said an opportunity to make friends with the people of Asia has been lost.

The Chinese Communists shelled the Nationalist islands of Quemoy and Little Quemoy today in the heaviest action in more than two weeks. The Nationalists say 20 Red troops were killed when their guns answered the Communist fire.

Early returns from South Korea show President Rhee leading in his bid for a third term. Final returns will not be in for another day or two, but Rhee appears certain to win.

In Washington today, the Agriculture Department asked Congress for another two billion dollars to support farm prices. Undersecretary of Agriculture Morse said the additional money is needed because of bumper crop production. The money is separate from the proposed "soil bank" program ..and would be used to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Atomic Energy Commission has asked Congress to authorize a special insurance program for atomic power plants that are privately owned.

The insurance would protect the plants against damage suits that might result if a nuclear reaction got out of control. Private insurance companies have agreed to provide each plant with coverage up to 65-million dollars. The commission says a half-billion - dollar federal insurance program is needed to give additional protection. It empahsizes that the chance of a runaway reaction is remote.

In December 1954, the United States announced a reduction in its armed forces of 103,000 men. It did so, largely because higher weapon power had made it unnecessary to maintain the level of manpower. The reduction did not decrease security , and it saved money. In numbers, the reduction amounted to about one-eighth of our total manpower.

This substantial cut might have beeen publicized to the world as proof of our desire to disarm, and a domonstration of our love for peace. To say that would not have been to tell the whole truth about the reduction, but it would have been the truth about our national policy.And it could have been made the basis for an appeal to the Soviet Union to reduce its own fighting forces.

We did not make any such use of the reduction. We threw away the asset of the political value of ahe arms cut. Secretary Wilson announced it at a news conference, President Eisenhower confirmed it in his budget message. It was handled like a routine administrative detail.

Now Washington is being given a sensational and painful lesson on the art of propaganda by the Kremlin. The Soviet Union says it is cutting its military manpower by a million, two hundred thousand men, presumably about twenty -five percent of the total. This is greater than our cut, both numerically and relatively. But it is being made mostly for the same reasons. This is the age of the nuclear stalemate, and the development of nuclear weapons makes mass armies of the 1914-1945 era obsolete. As Secretary Dulles pointed out today, Soviet strength is not really being reduced. Soviet secruity remains the same, and money is being saved. Moreover, the Kremlin has more reasons than we had to make the reduction. It needs more manpower in industry and farming beyond the capacity of the present labor force. This is specially important because the Soviet state is shifting the field of its rivalry for world supremacy from military to economic and political power. The million, two hundred thousand men to be withdrawn from the armed forces will serve Soviet interests more effectively in factories and on farms. They will make the Soviet Union a more formidable rival in the years to come. That is the biggest reason for it.

But if one reads the Soviet announcement - the five solid columns of fine print - he will not find a single word about this shift to economic rivalry, nor about mass armies being out of date, or even that Soviet security is not being impaired, or that the money savec can be better spent on guided missiles. Instead, there is an elaborate account ot the disarmement talks in London, depicting the Soviets as the "good boys" of the negotiations, and the Western powers as the "bad boys". The statement laments the utter failure of the talks,

then ends with what is presented as a magnanimous, unilateral deed of self denial, the cut of the million, two hundred thousand men in the armed forces. And this then is used as text an an appeal that the example be followed by others, meaning the United States.

If in December 1954 we had used our arms cut in the same way, we could now point to the Soviet action as the consequences of our initiative and high-mindedness. We could have told about disarmament negotiations and about how good we had been and how obstinate the Russians. I might remark that both sides can say what they like about disarmement negotiations, which have been kept cryptic and confused. Certainly our own public can't possible say what is incorrect in the Soviet account of them. It can't, because it doesn't know. And if our public doesn't know, the world at large knows still less, and the Soviet public knows least of all. So the Kremlin gets a wonderful press the world over and a thumping success at home. Who is going to stand up and find fault with ahe reduction of a million, two hundred thousand men?

One passage in the Soviet statement calls for special comment because it contains the key of the Soviet strategy. "The main obstacle to the further relaxation in international tension" it says, "is the continued arms race." That is standing on its head the clear face, as the West sees it, that the main cause of tension - and of the arms race - has been, and is, Soviet policy. But if the Kremlin can distract attention from its policies, to the arms race, it thinks it can make millions believe that we must be the ones who want war, and they are the ones who want peace.

They have times their announcement to coincide with the Mollet visit to Moscow. They want the French to see how peaceable they are, and by what contrast, how militarily-minded the Americans remain. The French, they think, are wide open at this moment to this kind of persuasion.

So the Kremlin makes its manpower cut, which it had to make anyhow, and which will bring in enormous economic profits in due course. But first of all, it collects an invaluable propaganda victory. Admiral Radford said yesterday that "it is in the political and diplomatic field that we have to worry." This is an example that helps explain why.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Dan McDonnell.

MCDONNELL: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are taking bows for doing something the United States already has done but failed to publicize. Moscow has not abandoned its goal of world domination. As Shakespeard cautioned long ago, "A man may smile and smile, and be a villain still. " But the Russians do seem mindful of Napoleon's adage, "Imagination rules the world."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 16, 1956

This is the news:

The government confirmed today that it is sending another shipment of arms to Saudi Arabia. The Defense Department said the military supplies... consisting mostly of ammunition and spare parts... are being loaded on a freighter at Sunny Point, North Carolina. /It said this shipment, like the 18 tanks sent to Saudi Arabia in February, is part of an order approved by the government last year. /The New York Post... which broke the story... said some of the crates in the new shipment are stamped with the words: "From U.S.A. for Mutual Defense". /The Defense Department declined to give details of the cargo, but a State Department spokesman placed its value at less than a million dollars. The spokesman said the shipment does not include major weapons, such as jet aircraft and tanks... and that it was covered in the February report to Congress, on arms shipments to the Middle East. Israel has been pressing, for months, for permission to buy 63-million dollars' worth of military goods in the United States. #Senator Lehman of New York →

has called the new arms shipment to Saudi Arabia a "shocking action". Saudi Arabia, he said, is a country pledged to the destruction of Israel. And he demanded a full investigation.

Eric Johnston said today that he expects Israel and the Arab states to agree to joint development of the Jordan River "within the next three or four years." Johnston is President Eisenhower's special representative on the Middle East. Since 1953, he has been trying to get agreement on a program for diverting Jordan River water for power and irrigation purposes. He feels the odds for agreement are now 3 to 1.

Egypt today announced its formal recognition of Red China. It thus becomes the first Arab country to recognize the Chinese Communist regime.

Reports from London say that Great Britain will soon start selling some embargoed goods to Communist China. These will be goods... such as tractors... which are barred from export to the Chinese Communists but which can be sold to Russia. It is understood that in making exceptions, in selling goods to Red China, the British government will first consult the United States.

The plan of an American company... to exchange information with the Russians regarding oil drills... has been rejected by the Commerce Department. Secretary Weeks based the decision on national security, saying that the Russians stood to gain more than they would give. The American company was identified as Dresser Industries, of Dallas, Texas. It had applied for permission to send the Russians technical information on the operation and design of rotary "rock bits", used in drilling oil wells. In return, the company was to have received data on a turbo drill designed by the Russians [redacted]

Weeks said the company can still get the information on the Russian drills, if it can be done without revealing American technical "know-how".

The Air Force said today that it has canceled contracts for a new supersonic fighter./ The contracts were with North American Aviation and Northrop Aircraft... and called for development of an airplane that would be the world's fastest long-range interceptor./ A third contractor... Lockheed... voluntarily withdrew from the project last March. The reason for the cancellation is not clear, but lack of money for research reportedly was a factor.

Several hours after the cancellation was announced, a Senate committee heard testimony that a new aircraft "with even greater potentialities" is in the works. The testimony was given by Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, assistant secretary of defense for research and development. Furnas gave no details.

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a plan for strengthening the program for weapons development and research. Under the plan, the Army, Navy and Air Force would each get a new assistant secretary for research. /The plan becomes effective in 60 days, if Congress does not overrule. Such a move was recommended by the Hoover Commission last year.

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed its charges of false advertising against Jess Ritchie, manufacturer of the battery additive, A.D.X. 2. The decision to dismiss the charges ends a controversy over the merits of the additive that has been going on for eight years.

In Moscow today, French Premier Mollet began his formal talks with Soviet leaders... and appealed to them to destroy the artificial barriers separating East and West. In a luncheon speech, Mollet said, "We have much to learn from each other. To break down the barriers raised against the free movement of ideas and of men is to work for peace." The formal negotiations today lasted two and a half hours. A communique issued afterward said there had been "a frank exchange of opinion" on the disarmament question. It gave no details.

Great Britain announces that "an atomic device" was successfully tested today in the Monte Bello Islands, off the Australian west coast. It was a relatively small explosion, officially described as less powerful than 50-thousand tons of T.N.T.

The American H-bomb test at Bikini was postponed again today because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Returns from South Korea show President Rhee re-elected, as expected, to a third term. But his margin of victory was less than in the last presidential election in 1952.

President Soekarno of Indonesia arrived in Washington today on a state visit. In greeting Soekarno at the airport, Vice President Nixon said, "You led your people to independence from colonial rule and now in peace lead your people to new achievement." Soekarno expressed hope that his visit will lead to "real friendship" between Indonesia and the United States. He then went to the White House for lunch with President Eisenhower. He will be in this country for 18 days.

Edward R. Murrow: May 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The British crown colony of Singapore is an island and a city of a million-and-a-quarter people, of whom a million are Chinese, twenty-five hundred British and European, the remainder Indian, Malay and Eurasian. Singapore also is a naval base. And there, in a nutshell, is the difficulty the British are experiencing in giving the colony its independence.

For the British, Singapore is the only naval base east of Aden, and without it, they feel they cannot adequately defend their interests in the Far East, or protect their communications to Australia and New Zealand. They still have a naval base in Ceylon, but as a result of the recent elections in Ceylon they have to give it up. That makes Singapore seem all the more vital. The fate of Ceylon may indeed have affected British conduct of the negotiations with Singapore.

To the population of Singapore, the naval base suddenly becomes an expensive debit. The independence negotiations broke down over the safety of the naval base.

The British were ready to give about everything the Singapore delegation wanted, so long as they were left in control of internal security. That, of course, was because of the naval base. They granted a fully elected legislative council and genuine self-government (with the reservation of

British control of external affairs and defense.) The British were not afraid of the present labor coalition, but it is not sure of a stable majority. There is a communist front party, the People's Action Party, which ~~may~~ could win the next election. The British refused to risk the control of internal security going to the Communist Front.

David Marshall, the moderate chief minister of Singapore, who headed the delegation to London, offered the British the right to suspend the constitution in event of revolution or serious disorders. But Colonial Secretary Lennox Boyd scorned the compromise and held out for actual control of internal security. The right to suspend the constitution, he said, was only the right to put out a fire after it was well started. He demanded the right to keep fires from starting. Mr. Marshall then offered to give the British control of internal security for three years. Lennox Boyd replied that he had a pathological aversion to fixed dates.

So Mr. Marshall thinks he gave in on everything of substance, and Mr. Lennox Boyd thinks the demands of defense are inescapable realities, that he could not compromise. Mr. Marshall, who is a highly talented lawyer, as well as a fiery phrase-maker, called the British offer of independence "a Christmas pudding with arsenic sauce." He promised that he would resign next month,

and his labor coalition would step down, and at the coming election elect only lepers to the legislative council - yes, literally lepers.

So Singapore seems headed for tragedy - for terrorism and stern repression. And Western interests in Asia will suffer correspondingly. The reason the British refused to gamble on internal security in Singapore was an honest fear of communists. But the breakdown of negotiations is going to help the communist cause in Asia, help it wherever colonialism is an issue, which is pretty much everywhere. And it may help it in Singapore itself.

Singapore now will be coupled with Cyprus. In both cases negotiations for a constitution broke down because the British refused to yield full control of local security for reasons of defense. In both cases the local populations were not much concerned over these defense interests. So in both cases, colonial status is being retained to serve imperial requirements.

In Cyprus, however, the British defense interests immediately affect the whole West, because what Cyprus asks is union with Greece which, if granted, might tear NATO apart because of its effect on Turkey. In Singapore, Western defense interests are more remotely involved. True,

Singapore is a noted naval base and thus part of Western power. But so it was in 1941, when it proved to ~~be~~ of no use whatever. And in this age of nuclear bombs, the value of any naval base may be quite illusory.

It would have been a gamble for the British to accept the right to suspend the Singapore constitution, because it could only be done late in a crisis. This country will be affected by the gamble, and now can only hope, however helplessly, that somehow negotiations can be started again, and brought over the difficulty that wrecked them.

Ultimately, Singapore will cease to be a crown colony. This is a fact, and Julian Huxley said, "God give me strength to face a fact, though it slay me." But first there is to be bitterness and perhaps bloodshed. For as H. L. Gold said, "The obvious we see eventually. The completely apparent takes longer."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1956
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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Ultimately, Singapore will cease to be a crown colony. This is a fact, and Julian Huxley said, "God give me strength to face a fact, though it slay me". But first there is to be bitterness and perhaps bloodshed. For as H.L. Cold said, "The obvious we see eventually. The completely apparent takes longer."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 17, 1956

This is the news:

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today turned down President Eisenhower's plan for long-term foreign aid. The President asked for authority to commit up to 100-million dollars a year for 10 years, for specific long-range projects, such as harbors and dams. Instead of granting Mr. Eisenhower's request, the committee approved a "policy statement"... saying that so long as the Communist danger lasts, the United States should continue such foreign aid as is "compatible with its own stability." The committee voted to give the President half the 200-million dollars he requested for special economic assistance to Asia and the Middle East. It also voted to cut off foreign aid to any country allowing the export of strategic materials to the Communist bloc, if the United States itself does not permit the export of those materials.

President Soekarno of Indonesia told Congress today that American needs to understand the nationalist aspirations of the Asian countries. Addressing a joint session of the Senate and House, he said, "Nationalism is the mainspring of our efforts. Fail to understand that, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, no Niagara of dollars, will produce anything but bitterness and disillusionment." Soekarno warned that military aid is no substitute for Asian stability. He said the main goal should be for the people of Asia to become stable politically, as well as economically. "Thus," he said, "they will be able to defend their freedom from all assaults." And he pledged the support of Indonesia for "every action" taken to remove the shadow of the atomic bomb. The speech frequently was interrupted by applause.

In Moscow today, another visiting head of government... French Premier Mollet... conferred for nearly five hours with Soviet leaders. A Russian spokesman said they discussed "the entire complex of problems connected with disarmament," including the German question and the Middle East. The spokesman denied that Russia is trying to drive a wedge between France and the United States. (I ~~should like to~~

~~discuss the Mollet and Spaak visits further, in a few minutes).~~

Another distinguished visitor... Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party... made a speech today in Atlantic City. Gaitskell told the International Ladies Garment Workers convention that foreign aid ought to be handled through the United Nations. This, he said, would take the question of aid out of international politics, and enhance ~~the~~ United Nations prestige. Gaitskell said that if the Russians refuse to take part in such a U.N. program, "the world will draw the conclusion that they are more concerned with spreading Communist propaganda than with providing genuine economic assistance."

Israel today accused Syrian troops ~~of firing on a group of Israeli~~ civilians ~~near~~ the Syrian frontier. ~~Israel~~ said the fire ~~was not returned~~, and that there were no casualties. ~~During the night, the Beersheba~~ rail line ~~was blown up at a place called Bet Lama, 10 miles from the~~ Jordan border. ~~And Egypt~~ charged ~~today that two Israeli aircraft vio~~lated its air space, over the ~~Gaza Strip~~.

On Cyprus, another British soldier was killed today in a rebel ambush. The military patrol vehicle in which he was riding with two other soldiers was bombed.

And a French policeman was stabbed to death today, in downtown Algiers.

American and Chinese Communist representatives met in Geneva today, for the 47th time since last summer. The marathon talks are aimed at securing a mutually acceptable formula for the renunciation of force in the Formosa area... and the repatriation of 13 Americans held by the Chinese Reds. The report after today's meeting was again---no progress.

The American H-bomb test in the Pacific, was postponed today for the ninth time. Bad weather forced the postponement less than an hour before the scheduled drop.

The United States ambassador to Italy... Clare Boothe Luce... is suffering from chronic enteritis and anemia, and will stay in this country for treatment, for the next two months. Mrs. Luce left Rome a week ago for a medical check-up.

The Senate began debate today on a new farm bill. Democratic Senator Ellender called President Eisenhower's proposal to make advance

"soil bank" payments this year, "a political lollipop". He said he did not think it was either common sense or sound policy. Republican Senator Aiken proposed an amendment... to strike out the section of the bill that would prevent drops in the level of government price supports for corn, peanuts and wheat. Debate on each amendment has been limited to one hour, in hope that a final vote can be taken tomorrow.

The Administration today revised its estimate of what the budget surplus will be at the end of this fiscal year, June 30. The Administration now forecasts a surplus of 1-billion, 800-million dollars. Last January, it predicted a surplus of only 230-million dollars. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey says the additional money will permit "a most welcome reduction in our huge national debt."

Two hundred convicts rioted today at the state prison in Raiford, Florida. One convict was killed and 11 wounded. Prison officials say the guards fired when they were rushed by a group of convicts armed with baseball bats. After the shooting, order was quickly restored.

The F.B.I. announced tonight that it has arrested three persons in the New York metropolitan area, on charges of stealing a classified government document. One of those arrested is Staff Sergeant Harold E. Brill of the Air Force. The other two are identified as Sidney M. Stern and Seymour Hindman, both of East Orange, New Jersey.

The nature of the document was not disclosed. It allegedly was stolen from the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

Edward R. Murrow: May 17, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

One of the newly developed instruments of diplomacy, is the state visit. To be sure, it is as old as history, and it always has served what we now call propaganda value. But never before has it been so useful a factor in world affairs. The Russians, who claim to have invented nearly everything, can well boast that they are the first to extract the full value of the state visit as propaganda. They set the present pattern with the travels abroad of Bulganin and Khrushchev, and the recent visits of world leaders to their own country. An example of the art is the carefully executed burst of national ecstasy for Prime Minister Nehru of India when he visited Moscow. This touched him deeply, it improved Indian-Soviet relations, and it strengthened the position of Soviet Russia in the Asian world. The Kremlin, with its command of the nation's press and radio and its authority over its subjects, can utilize the new art better than we.

Two state visits are in the news this week. French Premier Mollet and Foreign Secretary Pinaud are in Moscow. President Sukarno of Indonesia is in Washington. Let us look at both, chiefly for the contrast in technique. Daniel Schorr cables me from Moscow that it is wondrous to behold the build-up a country gets in Russia when its leaders receive or are received by Soviet government chieftans. "It is" he says, "as though explorers had discovered

a new continent, when the Soviet propaganda machine gets rolling with newspaper and magazine articles about the country's history and culture, radio and T.V. programs, art exhibits, travelogues, memoirs and recollections. With the arrival of Mollet and ~~Pinaud~~ Pineau, la Belle France was being glorified throughout Soviet Russia. The Russians also could read an interview with Bulganin in the Paris le Monde, saying nothing about "wicked French colonialism", but finding instead that France in North Africa is acting 'in a spirit of peace and friendship'. Ilya Ehrenburg was writing: 'What a poor world this would be without France: We prize the humaneness of French culture and of the French people, because we are kindred with them in spirit.'"

There is no need to ask the objective of all this. The Kremlin is doing two things, making the visitors feel good and perhaps blunting their critical perceptions. And it is appealing to the French people over the heads of their leaders. It is telling the French that the way to be a great power again is to step out ahead of others and solve the problems of co-existence. It is telling them, in so many words, that the measure of a nation's prestige is what it does to strengthen peace. It wants France to become a benign neutral, something like the India of Europe. The state visit will hardly bring this to pass. But it creates the atmosphere in

which unexpected changes in policy are possible.

As to the visit of President Sukarno, Washington actually is doing more than it usually does. His will be a record stay for length, that is, he will be a visitor of state, throughout his sojourn in this country, not just for the few days in Washington. There is all the usual fuss and official entertainment in Washington. There was today's address to a joint session of Congress. This is the best red-carpet treatment we know how to give. And it will have some impact on Mr. Sukarno, and through the Indonesian press and radio, on the Indonesian public.

But the impact on this country will be negligible, and that is a big point. Part of the Soviet formula is to make the visiting leaders and their countries feel that the Russians really care a great deal for them.

I am not suggesting that Indonesia is as important to us as France is to the Soviet Union. But the comparison is not absurd. Indonesia is the fourth ~~largest~~ most populous non-communist country in the world, ranking after India, the United States and Japan, and ahead of Pakistan. The United States played no inconsiderable part in helping Indonesia to get its independence, a fact which Indonesians seldom hear about, and of which most Americans are in ignorance. Our relations to Asia are of decisive importance to us as a

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President Sukarno, in a sense, is the George Washington of his country. He derived much of his inspiration from our own leaders who fought for independence. Here is a bond that is intangible, more so than gold, goods and guns. And it can well be used to create an atmosphere in which friendship can thrive. It is not necessary - or desirable - to copy Soviet hypocricies in exploiting state visits. [The friendship with Indonesia - or anyone else - will benefit more from truth than blandishments. But one thing friendship does not grow from, and that is indifference or a low temperature of interest.]

Hugh Holden-

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today turned down President Eisenhower's plan for a long-term foreign aid. The President asked for authority to commit up to 100-million dollars a year for 10 years for specific long-range projects, such as harbors and dams. Instead of granting Mr. Eisenhower's request, the committee approved a "policy statement" saying that so long as the Communist danger lasts, the United States should continue such foreign aid as is "compatible with its own stability." The committee voted to give the President half the 200-billion dollars he requested for special economic assistance to Asia and the Middle East. It also voted to cut off foreign aid to any country allowing the export of strategic materials to the Communist bloc, if the United States itself does not permit the export of those materials.

President Soekarno of Indonesia told Congress today that America needs to understand the nationaalist aspirations of the Asian countries. Addressing a joint session of the Senate and House, he said, "Nationalism is the mainspring of our efforts. Fail to understand that, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words, no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bitterness and disillusionment." Soecarno warned that military aid is no substitute for Asian stability. He said the main goal should be for the people of Asia to become stable politically, as well as economically. "Thus", he said, "they will be able to defend their freedom from all assaults." And he pledged the support of Indonesia for "every action" taken to remove the shadow of the atomic bomb. The speech frequently was interrupted by applause.

In Moscow today, another visiting head of government..French Premier Mollet..conferred for nearly five hours with Soviet leaders. A Russian spokesman said they discussed "the entire complex of problems connected with

disarmament," including the German question and the Middle East. The spokesman denied that Russia is trying to drive a wedge between France and the United States.

Another distinguished visitor ..Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party..made a speech today in Atlantic City. Gaitskell told the international Ladies Garment Workers convention that foreign aid ought to be handled through the United Nations. This, he said, would take the question of aid out of international politics and enhance United Nations prestige. Gaitskell said that if the Russians refuse to take part in such a U.N. program, "the world will draw the conclusion that they are more concerned with spreading Communist propaganda than with providing genuine economic assistance."

On Cyprus, another British soldier was killed today in a rebel ambush. The military patrol vehicle in which he was riding with two other soldiers was bombed.

And a French policeman was stabbed to death today in downtown Algiers.

American and Chinese Communist representatives met in Geneva today for the 67th time since last summer. The marathon talks are aimed at securing a mutually acceptable formula for the renunciation of force in the Formosa area. ...and the repatriation of 13 Americans held by the Chinese Reds. The report after today's meeting was again --no progress.

The American H-bomb test in the Pacific was postponed today for the ninth time. Bad weather forced the postponement lessthan an hour before the scheduled drop.

The United States ambassador to Italy..Clare Boothe Luce..is suffering from chronic enteritis and anemia, and will stay in this country for treatment for the next two months. Mrs. Luce left Rome a week ago for a medical check-up.

The Senate began debate today on a new farm bill. Democratic Senator Ellender called President Eisenhower's proposal to make advance "soil bank" payments this year "a political lollipop". He said he did not think it was either common sense or sound policy. Republican Senator Aiken proposed an amendment..to strike out the section of the bill that would prevent drops in the level of government price supports for corn, peanuts and wheat. Debate on each amendment has been limited to one hour, in hope that afinal vote can be taken tomorrow.

The Administration today revised its estimate of what the budget surplus will be at the end of this fiscal year, June 30. The Administration now forecasts a surplus of 1-billion, 800-billion dollars. Last January, it predicted a surplus of only 230-million dollars. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey says the additional money will permit "a most welcome reduction in our huge national debt."

The F.B.I. announced tonight that it has arrested three persons in the New York metropolitan area on charges of stealing a classified government document. One of those attested is Staff Sergeant Harold E. Brill of the Air Force. The other two are identified as Sidney M. Stern and Seymour Hindman both of East Orange, New Jersey. The nature of the document was not disclosed. It allegedly was stolen from the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The state visit is becoming a popular instrument in international policy. The Russians are presently wooing the French, who have had some experience in this field, and we are wooing the Indonesians. There is a compliment in this. As Longfellow said, "If I am worth wooing, I am worth winning." And Samuel Johnson said, "The use of travelling is to see things as they are."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 18, 1956

This is the news:

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Harold Stassen said today that President Eisenhower has appointed a "task force" of experts to study the implications of Russia's announcement that it is cutting back its armed forces. Stassen is Mr. Eisenhower's adviser on disarmament. He told reporters the task force... or committee... will have eight members, and that it will hold its first meeting on May 29th. Stassen said he was told of the Russian demobilization plan by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev in London on April 26th---more than two weeks before the formal announcement. He said that, in his

opinion, many factors contributed to ~~the~~ Soviet decision. One of them, he said, was the need for young workers in the factories. (Secretary of Defense Wilson said in a speech tonight that the United States plans to maintain its armed forces at their present level "for the indefinite future." There is no clear indication, he said, that the world situation has improved to the point "where we can importantly modify our policy of strength for the long pull.")

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In Algeria today, French troops killed 20 rebels hiding in a wheat field. They also seized a large cache of arms. During the night, nationalist guerrillas raided the port city of Nemours. The action

lasted two hours. No report of losses on either side.

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Army half-tracks. The half-tracks were found aboard an Israeli freighter. The spokesman said the shipment was stopped because no license had been issued for assembled half-tracks, only for spare parts.

~~Five Russian Baptist leaders arrived in New York today as guests of the Baptist Church. The Russians are returning the visit of an American Baptist [illegible]~~

The voting in the Oregon primary ~~today~~ is reported heavier than expected. So far, there are no returns. The polls are still open. It is a "two-ring" primary. Both Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver have waged a vigorous campaign as write-in candidates, for the state's 16 delegates to the Democratic national convention. President Eisenhower is virtually unopposed on the Republican slate. Chief interest [redacted] lies in the contest for the Republican nomination for United States senator. The principals in that race are former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay and former State Senator Phil Hitchcock. The winner faces Democratic Senator Morse in November.

Edward R. Murrow: May 18, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

For about thirty years the Russians have had three heroes - Marx, Lenin and Stalin. They are now engaged in destroying Stalin's stature. (In the Soviet Union there is no security even in death.) So today the Russians used one hero, Lenin, to help destroy another, Stalin. The information is about thirty years old, but it will be news to most Russian readers. The fact now is that Lenin didn't like Stalin, didn't trust him, wanted to get rid of him.

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versions published outside the Soviet Union, and may well be the first move toward opening secret archives, calculated to discredit the memory of Stalin. It is the business of using one hero to discredit another. The vigor of the language, the fact that it appeared in a publication aimed at youngsters, is merely proof that the Russians, in undertaking this great about-face, are concerned primarily with the youth - that section of the population who had been taught to worship Stalin. The first blow at his memory and record was struck by Khrushchev on February twenty-fourth, in a speech which still hasn't been published. Then like a giant echo, the denunciations of Stalin came from other Party leaders, and from the satellite countries. Press, radio and magazines echoed the denunciation, and the whole apparatus of indoctrination came into play. The effort is to wash from ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ the minds of scores of millions, the imprint of Stalin. (The only imprint they had received of a contemporary leader.) There isn't much doubt that this time the Russians are telling the truth. Lenin didn't like, and didn't trust Stalin. But that doesn't reduce the formidable nature of the task the Russians have undertaken, for they have necessarily created doubts, and doubts are dangerous in a dictatorship.

There was an incident the other day in the Communist sector of Berlin.

The so-called Free German Youth held a huge rally - a discussion group. No identification papers required, questionners need not give their names. A huge crowd turned up. A panel of Communist worthies, including Gerhardt Eisler, once a communist leader in this country, faced the youngsters. As the Christian Science Monitor tells the story - at intermission time the youngsters were given a choice of continuing their discussion or starting to dance. They discussed, for another two-and-a-half hours. The questions came thick, fast and blunt. Why was Stalin denounced only after he was dead? Why were his errors only now being exposed? Why weren't they caught while he was still around? Another boy wanted to know why Walter Ulbricht, (he's the number one Communist in East Germany,) once called the Yugoslavs "murderers". Now they are good communists - why? Ulbricht called Tito a gangster; now all this is blamed on Beria - again why? All these sallies were loudly cheered by the audience, and the panel was obviously rattled. The replies followed the new Party line, but were obviously unconvincing. The doubts remained.

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Having started down this road, the Russians will find it difficult to return to one-man rule, unless it should be imposed by the army. ~~Moreover,~~ Stalin's memory and reputation has been besmirched, and some of the "smirch" is bound to rub off on those men who now run the country, and who for so many years served his evil purposes.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 21, 1956

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Secretary of Defense Wilson today called an unprecedented news conference to bring out into the open reports of rivalry between the armed forces. Over the week-end, certain sources at the Pentagon "leaked" documents... saying that present emphasis on air power could lead to disaster. Today's news conference was presided over by Secretary Wilson and attended by the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and all members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Wilson started the news conference by saying that reports of an inter-service feud were exaggerated. "Honest" differences, he said, are healthy. But he conceded that some of these differences had generated into a "little hurricane"... which, although it was not large, was bigger than he liked. "I think," he said, "some eager beavers are gnawing down some of the wrong trees." Wilson told reporters he does not think a congressional investigation of the differences is necessary. He promised a full investigation to find out which lower echelon officers

publicized their disagreements. The reporters then put questions to the "brass". Air Force Secretary Quarles and General Twining, the Air Force chief of staff, both disavowed the published report that the Air Force has condemned the Army's Nike missile. Twining said, "We welcome the Nike. It is the best thing we have today." Quarles added, "Naturally, we would like to have the latest weapons when the time to use them comes." And, later, Twining said bluntly that the Army does not have exclusive jusisdiction over anti-aircraft defenses. Beyond a certain range, such defense is an Air Force mission.

Southern members of the House Judiciary Committee today issued a minority report... attacking the civil rights bill approved by the committee last month. The original measure is sponsored by the Administration and would give President Eisenhower authority to set up a bi-partisan commission to study the civil rights problem. It also would enable anyone who feels his civil rights are being violated to seek remedy in Federal Court, without first having to go through state courts. The southern members... six Democrats and one Republican... said the bill introduces "new and shocking principles which, when fully appraised, are absolutely shocking."

The Supreme Court ruled today that state laws prohibiting "union shop" agreements do not apply to workers in the railroad industry. It found... by unanimous decision... that the Railway Labor Act, authorizing union shop agreements in the railroad industry, takes precedence over the "right-to-work" statutes passed by states. The decision has no effect on state laws banning the union shop in other industries. (Under union shop agreements, workers are required to become union members, or lose their jobs.)

The State Department said today that direct commercial air service to Russia is "under consideration". The department "understands" that Soviet officials would welcome conversations concerning the establishment of this service by Pan American Airways. A department spokesman emphasized that, so far, there has been no direct contact on the subject with the United States government.

In Algeria, French troops are reported to have killed 50 rebels, and seized over 200 suspects, in a mop-up action following the ambush-slaying of 19 French reservists, east of Algiers. The reservists were all from the Paris region, and had been in uniform less than three weeks. Seventeen Moslems... loyal to the French... were found today with their throats slashed. Seven of the victims were children.

King Hussein of Jordan has asked former Premier Said Mufti to form a new government. Mufti resigned the premiership last winter, after rejecting an invitation to join the Baghdad Pact. He told a Reuters correspondent today his new government will pursue a neutral policy in its dealings with other Arab states.

The prime minister of Syria said today that his government is thinking of recognizing Communist China. Egypt recognized Red China last week.

On Cyprus today, another British soldier was killed... and five wounded... in a continuation of Greek Cypriot attacks. Six civilians also were injured in the violence, which took place in downtown Nicosia. The soldier who died was hit by a home-made bomb.

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... said today that Cyprus is vital to Britain, "to enable us to carry out our responsibilities to NATO, and also to enable us to maintain our position in the Middle East." Lloyd warned that other positions, like Aden and Singapore, must be retained "at whatever cost".

Prince Nordom of Cambodia told reporters today that he expects his country to receive Russian aid. He made the statement in New Delhi, on his way to Moscow. He also will visit Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In Congress today, the House Appropriations Committee voted 422-million dollars for construction of navigation and flood control projects in the next fiscal year.

And Senate-House conferees got down to work drafting a compromise farm bill. There was talk that an acceptable compromise might be on President Eisenhower's desk by the end of the week. The original bill was vetoed by the President on April 16th, principally because of its provision for high, rigid supports. That feature has been eliminated from both measures passed recently by the Senate and House.

President Eisenhower ordered today that no more government-owned land be leased for growing surplus crops. The White House said between one and a half and 2-million acres will be affected.

Edward R. Murrow: May 21, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The name of the hydrogen bomb that was dropped from a B-52 over a Bikini atoll yesterday was "Cherokee." Being the first H-bomb released from a bomber by the United States, and producing perhaps the second most powerful explosion ever made by man, Cherokee is an important milepost in the atomic era. It went off without destroying cities or populations, but it demonstrated awesomely, that it could do both. In so doing it restored the balance of power in nuclear weapons between us and the Soviet Union. We may even be a little ahead of the Russians, unless they have developed something better in H-bombs than their last explosion.

For a time the Russians were able to destroy an American city with an H-bomb, in a way that we could not destroy a Russian city with an H-bomb. The big news about Cherokee is not that an H-bomb was dropped from an aeroplane; the Russians already had done that. The news is that we have caught up with them. The nuclear stalemate is again in effect.

Probably the American public hasn't been aware that the Russians were ahead in the thermonuclear race. If it had known the ~~XXX~~ situation, it would feel more relaxed today. I am not saying that the Russians could have wiped us out and chose not to do so. We had deterrent power other

than hydrogen bombs. But their thermonuclear lead added to our peril.

Cherokee is a reminder that an intense effort is needed just to maintain the nuclear stalemate. It is one of probably ten atomic tests scheduled this summer in Bikini. The most interesting of these is to be next month, so newsmen aboard the Mt. McKinley at Bikini were told. That is, the June test is to be more significant than Cherokee. No hint has been given of the nature of the test and the newsmen are guessing it will be an explosion of a hydrogen warhead on a pilotless guided missile.

If and when that has been successful, the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union will enter a still more critical phase, the race for an intercontinental guided missile to carry the hydrogen warhead. If one side gets that first, the balance of nuclear power will be upset. If both sides get it about the same time, the stalemate will continue.

Behind such words may well lie the future of this country, the Soviet Union and much of modern civilization. Hydrogen bombs, per unit of potential damage, are the cheapest form of destructiveness now known. W. L. Laurence, the New York Times' atomic expert, radios from Bikini that Cherokee, in terms of destructive power, is one thousand times cheaper than the fission type atomic bomb. (And fission bombs had been relatively

cheaper than any previously known destructive force.)

How serious this is, can be judged from a remark by Harold Stassen, after the breakdown of the disarmament talks in London. He said that about a year remained before the secret of making hydrogen bombs would spread around the world. The United States and the Soviet Union alone know the secret now. Mr. Stassen's implication was, that when others know it, the dangers that now are inconceivably great, will become inconceivably greater. We and the Russians have had trouble enough coming to an understanding about curbing nuclear bombs. When other countries get the H-bomb, they will be bidding for nuclear equality, almost regardless of their own size.

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However, it is desirable that the world should understand that though the Cherokee was exploded in the fullest blaze of publicity, its purpose was not to demonstrate America's technical superiority. It was to bring us more or less even with the Soviet Union in thermonuclear power. Unless this is understood, Cherokee will bring us criticism we do not merit.

Word for Today

A new weapon has been tested, and not found wanting. Irwin Edman said, "The science that was to make life beautiful has also made it hideous." What is finally to be made of the atom, good or ill, is up to Man. And Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "No man has learned anything rightly, until he knows that every day is Doomsday."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A new weapon has been tested, and not found wanting. Irwin Edman said, "The science that was to make life beautiful has also made it hideous." That is finally to be made of the atom, good or ill, is up to Man. And Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "No man has learned anything rightly, until he knows that every day is Doomsday."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 22, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the United States regrets Egypt's decision to recognize Communist China. He said, however, he does not think the action will appreciably improve Red China's chances of being admitted to the United Nations. Mr. Dulles told his weekly news conference that if Egypt accepts Soviet aid in building the Aswan Dam, it is "unlikely" we would join Russia... at this time... in financing the project. He repeated his statement, of last week, that if Russia is cutting its armed forces, it probably is doing so because of economic and military considerations. He said the United States had "deduced" that Russia would announce a cut in military manpower... that Communist Party Boss Khrushchev did not "disclose" the fact to Harold Stassen in London, as previously reported. Stassen told reporters last Friday that the first hint of the reduction came to him from Khrushchev. Dulles insisted

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there was no "disclosure" by Khrushchev, but rather that Stassen had made a "deduction" from what he had been told. Dulles seemed to regard this as an important point. He refused to go along with Stassen's statement that the Russian decision to cut its armed forces was "an initiative we wanted them to take." Stassen had said it might be a sign the Russians are interested in working toward a disarmament agreement.

Secretary of Defense Wilson had his customary weekly meeting today with the President. Wilson told reporters afterward that the question of rivalry between the Army, Navy and Air Force was "mentioned casually." He said the President is "a bit unhappy about the fact that we don't seem to get along better in the services." A reporter asked Wilson what would be the next step. Wilson said, "Let's see who sticks his head up next. I think it might be a little dangerous." The Air Force has challenged the effectiveness of the Army's Nike missile, as compared with the Talos missile developed by the Navy. Wilson said yesterday that the controversy has been exaggerated... and promised a full investigation. The disagreement may also be investigated by Congress. Democratic Senator Chavez said he will call the "high brass"

before his appropriations subcommittee, and ask them why they are unable to get along. Senator Symington also promises an investigation by his armed services subcommittee, which is already looking into the relative air power of Russia and the United States.

Army ordance experts fired an array of operational rockets today at the White Sands proving ground in New Mexico. The Nike was among the weapons fired. The Army said it has "good reason" to believe that both Nikes fired hit their target, a drone plane flying at an altitude of 30-thousand feet.

A conference committee of the Senate and House reached agreement today on a new farm bill. ~~Republican Senator Aiken indicates the measure will be acceptable to the President. Mr. Eisenhower vetoed an earlier farm bill because it called for high, rigid price supports.~~ The new measure preserves the system of lower supports and calls for creation of a soil bank. It does not give the President the authority he requested to make advance soil-bank payments this year. ~~In conference, the House accepted a Senate provision for increasing feed grain supports to 76 percent of parity. Senate conferees, in turn, agreed to drop a provision~~

that the soil bank program need not be put in operation this year.

The Senate passed the compromise measure tonight on a voice vote, and sent it to the House, where final passage is expected tomorrow.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted today to cut a billion dollars from President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. The entire billion dollars was taken from the 3-billion-dollar fund requested for military assistance. Chairman Richards said the cut will not hurt the program. He said 5-billion dollars in military funds has been left over from previous years. The House committee already has denied Mr. Eisenhower the authority he asked for to commit the United States to long-term foreign aid projects, such as harbors and dams. Secretary Dulles said at his news conference today that the Administration will try to have this long-range feature restored, when the matter comes up before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The House Post Office Committee approved a bill today that would increase the cost of mailing First Class letters to four cents. The cost of an Air Mail letter would be raised to seven cents. The rates for Second and Third Class mail would also be raised.

The forces of Senator Lyndon Johnson won the first test vote today at the Democratic state convention in Dallas, Texas. The vote came on a proposal to oust the state executive committee, dominated by the conservative forces led by Governor Shivers. Johnson fought the move and won out.

Former President Truman visited Salerno, Italy, today... and said the World War Two landings at Salerno, and later at Anzio, were "totally unnecessary." They were planned, he said, by some "squirrel-headed general." General Mark Clark... who is now president of The Citadel... said tonight that the landings were "conceived and directed by the Allied governments involved." He said, "As commander of the 5th Army, I received and carried out orders from higher headquarters."

Prime Minister Nehru of India offered a five-point plan today for settlement of the Algerian question. The plans calls for declarations by both sides of their desire to end the violence... and mutual recognition that Algeria is the homeland of all its inhabitants, regardless of race. The French government would also recognize the "national entity" of Algeria. Nehru proposed that direct negotiations

be undertaken on the basis of ~~these~~ these actions, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter.

The Scandinavian countries... Norway, Sweden and Denmark... have invited Soviet Premier Bulganin and Party Boss Khrushchev to pay them a state visit. The invitations specified no date.

Edward R. Murrow: May 22, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

In the whole history of man, a hundred years is a relatively short time. Man, or something like him, has been on earth for three hundred thousand years. It has taken twenty-five thousand years for the cave man to become the man of today, who can split and fuse the atom. But the changes that can come in the next hundred years, brief though that time is, could surpass anything ever done in such a period before.

A group of scientists at the California Institute of Technology has been making a survey of what life on this planet may be like in a hundred years. They did it, not as an intellectual exercise, but for the enlightenment of a considerable number of industrialists who wanted a farther look ahead than they get. They wanted to know, for example, the balance-sheet of the planet's natural resources, food and population a century hence. For some months the Cal Tech study has been laid before various industrial groups, and this will go on all summer. It is a sign that scientists and industrial leaders can share the ivory tower with benefit.

The California scientists dispose of two of the greatest fears about the future, the fear that the earth will not be able to support a much larger population, and the fear that natural resources will be finished when coal, oil and mineral deposits are exhausted, which they will be after

a century.

But two great fears are not banished. One is that man may not know enough to take advantage of his opportunities. The one resource the scientists are not sure about is brain-power. A further fear is akin to it. It is that men will not be wise enough to avoid turning their new powers on each other and destroy civilization. If they do, as Geo-chemist Dr. Harrison Brown warns, there will be no second chance. For the good life is going to depend on the simplest of nature's resources — air, sunlight, sea-water and rock. To exploit them with nuclear energy, machinery will have to be developed, and to make the machinery today's rich ores will be needed. If the machines are destroyed at a time when the rich ores have been exhausted, new machines cannot be made. The story of human civilization will be over.

As to brain-power, technology is going to need scientists and engineers in enormous numbers, far more than are being trained. And while it is pointed out that of all of nature's resources, human beings are the only ones that can be replenished, the time to step up the rate of training is now, not later on. It must not wait for the population of the world to grow. That would be too late.

According to Dr. Brown, laboratory tests already show that granite contains more than enough radio-active energy to process the granite and extract its minerals. A ton of granite contains four grams of uranium and twelve grams of thorium. If the thorium can be used in breeder reactors, a ton of granite will release energy equivalent to the burning of fifty tons of coal. There not only will be enough nuclear energy to process the granite, but to distill some sea-water as well. Then the fusion of hydrogen atoms, if it can be controlled, would create an unlimited supply of energy. Granite is not the only useful rock. Limestone will yield a whole complex of organic chemicals and plastics. That is, man can live indefinitely from the crust of the earth.

Dr. Brown finds it probable that the population of the world will be seven billion in another hundred years. By then industrialization will be universal, and if the needs are like those, say of America today, the energy required would be the equivalent of seventy billion tons of coal a year. At that rate the fossil fuels would last only a few years. That is why evolution must be moved to nuclear energy.

The food picture, as painted by biologist Dr. James Bonner, is just as unfamiliar. He acknowledges that half the world's population today

eats barely enough to sustain life, and a further quarter is undernourished. He also foresees an enormous growth of population. Yet he points out that plants on land and in water each year produce enough food for five hundred times the present population.

Dr. Bonner shows that our present food practises are wasteful. Most people eat only cultivated plants, which comprise only one-fourth of the total supply. We feed about half our food to animals, and animals eat only part of it. We then eat the animal food, but get from it only ten percent the original caloric content. We can - and probably will - grow crops of plants which we shall eat in their entirety. We might even develop a beet with the nutriment of meat and other vegetables stored with fat.

A billion acres of land would become available for agriculture if the warm and cold areas now neglected were farmed, as they could be if irrigated with distilled sea-water, of which there will be plenty in the atomic era.

To read such calculations is to shake off two nightmares. But two others remain, which the scientists cannot dispel. They are the possibility of nuclear war, and the inadequacy of education. Clearly, there will be no civilization a hundred years from now if they are not dealt with - starting right away.

Gayland Avery,

The scientists would seem to have caught a glimpse of Utopia. Sir Winston Churchill said, "Man in this moment of his history has emerged in greater supremacy over the forces of nature than has ever been dreamed of before. There lies before him, if he wishes, a golden age. He has only to conquer his worst and last enemy---himself."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 23, 1956

This is the news:

The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference today concerned the disagreement among the armed services on defense. A reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower if he saw anything in the situation that would require his direct intervention. By recording, here is his reply:

(tape runs 2:40
(
(ends on cue: "---between
(
(Admiral X and General Y."

President Eisenhower said that Russia's announcement that it is cutting its armed forces may be a "streamlining operation"... part of the changing defense concept. If it turns out, he said, that the Russians are really reducing their armed strength (and not just redeploying manpower), that would be "real progress".

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that the United States believes Egypt made a mistake in recognizing Communist China. But this,

he said, does not mean the United States will be unable... or unwilling... to continue its effort to cooperate with Egypt. Mr. Eisenhower stood by the Administration decision to sell 16-million dollars' worth of arms to Saudi Arabia. He called that "a modest amount".

The President said he is against cutting taxes at this time, despite the prospect of a surplus of 1-billion, 800-million dollars in the budget. A start must be made, he said, on reducing the national debt. "There is such a thing as fiscal integrity."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave final approval today to a foreign aid bill... and sent it to the House floor. The measure gives President Eisenhower a billion dollars less than he asked for the military assistance program. It also denies him authority to commit the United States to long-term economic aid.

The House completed Congressional action today on the farm bill, and sent it to Mr. Eisenhower for his signature. Republican leaders predict that the President will sign it.

The Labor Department reported rising employment today in virtually all sections of the country, except in the auto manufacturing centers.

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Detroit and Flint, Michigan... South Bend, Indiana... and Kenosha, Wisconsin... were designated as surplus labor areas, warranting federal aid.

In a speech tonight... in Phoenix, Arizona... Attorney General Brownell said it is important to uphold the Supreme Court. "Our duty," he said, "is to support each branch of government, in the performance of its functions. We must continue to discharge this duty, if we are to avoid anarchy in all government."

Former President Truman today denied saying that the World War Two landings at Salerno and Anzio must have been planned by some "squirrel-headed general." He told reporters, "I'm sorry about it. I don't want to embarrass anybody." Correspondents covering Mr. Truman's visit to Italy, still say they quoted him accurately.

In Paris, Pierre Mendes-France resigned today from the French cabinet. Mendes-France was deputy premier and minister of state without portfolio in the Mollet government. He resigned because he disagrees with Mollet on Algerian policy.

Edward R. Murrow: May 23, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

It seems to be agreed by well-informed onlookers in Washington that the inter-service dispute in the Pentagon is not just an ordinary row, like so many disputes in the past. It is the result of our having scrapped many traditional concepts of warfare, and of trying in a desperate hurry to get ahead, or keep abreast, of ultra-modern developments. It is being pointed out that the clash of opinions is not something that can be safely smothered in secrecy. The differences need airing because they need discussion. They are too grave, and about things too new, to be resolved without it. The armed services are feeling their way. Strong divergences in theory and evaluation not only are to be expected, but under the circumstances are highly desirable. This explanation is being given today as though to reassure the public.

However, those who say such things seem hardly to realize how little reassurance they are bringing. Actually we could sleep sounder if this <u>were</u> just an ordinary inter-service row. For then it could be settled by cracking some heads together, by a resignation, or a promotion, by the military and departmental devices for maintaining discipline. Then the country could relax, feel safe, and go on believing that the big problems of defense already have been solved and we are getting not only safety, but our

full money's worth for the hundreds of billions of dollars that defense is costing.

The fact that the service departments are in deep difficulties over the new concepts of warfare can be emphasized without the least disrespect. To say it is not criticism. President Eisenhower himself said today we live in a time of revolutionary changes. But it isn't going to calm or educate the public simply to say that the men in the services are not moved by ambition, or lust for power, or loyalty to their own branches. What the public begins to realize, and should be made to realize, is that the problems of defense are far more challenging at this hour than it had been allowed to believe.

To be sure, the layman cannot grasp the essentials of problems that divide the experts. But there are some things the lay public can ask pertinent questions about. Take the news, for example, of yesterday's test of the army's Nike rocket, which is very much in dispute. The Nike is the army's ground-to-air anti-aircraft weapon, on which to some extent the safety of our main cities is going to depend. So far as the public knows, some cities already are ringed, and others will be, by installations to fire Nikes at an invading aircraft. Yesterday, in New Mexico, an unmanned guided

target was flown over the proving grounds, and two Nikes were fired to bring it down. One of them scored hits on the target, but the device came to earth by parachute. However, the army said that the Nike would have destroyed any aircraft that received the damage the target showed.

The layman is bound to be puzzled by this test, for the accounts of the altitude of the target vary from sixteen thousand feet to thirty-five thousand feet. A little while ago this would have seemed quite an altitude, enough to insure the safety of a guarded city. But only a few days ago, the hydrogen bomb was dropped from a B-52 from an altitude of fifty thousand feet. Could a Nike have reached this altitude, and knocked out the B-52? Suppose it could, would that of itself spell much protection for a city? Would not the interception of an invading bomber have to take place long before a city was reached, and if the answer is yes, that this is already being provided, then what is the precise value of the Nike? If the answer is that it would bring down a plane that got through the intercepting cordon, how much protection would there be if the plane dropped a hydrogen bomb before it was brought down, or came down with a hydrogen bomb that then exploded? General Twining, at Secretary Wilson's extraordinary news

conference, called the Nike the "best weapon we have." If this is so, the layman is in need of much more education about the defense against airborne atomic weapons. Army Spokesman say the "Nike B" will have greater Range and altitude.

The story of Billy Mitchell is now one of the legends of our time. This also was a dispute not born of lesser service rivalries. It dealt with the future, which General Mitchell saw better than his contemporaries. If we now face conditions as revolutionary for us as the airplane was in the time of Billy Mitchell, it would seem that the wider the discussion of the problems the better. Presumably there won't be any Billy Mitchells in thePentagon disputes today. But national safety may be involved even more than in his day.

Word for Today

Military concepts are changing. The President does not object to argument among the armed services, so long as it constitutes a search for truth---a ~~search now doubly important~~. He might have taken for his text these words by William Penn: "In all debate, let Truth be your aim, not victory or an unjust interest. And endeavor to gain, rather than expose, thy Antagonist."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 23, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The first question put to President Eisenhower at his news conference today, concerned the disagreement among the Armed Services on defense. A reporter asked Mr. Eisenhower if he saw anything in the situation that would require his direct intervention. By recording, here is hiw reply:

PRES. EISENHOWER: I'm Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Services as well as President, and there's no important question involving the military policy in which I'm not involved or you might say in which I intervene, of course I must. I think we should get this thing among the services in proper perspective. We are going through a period where any sensible man can see is one of change, fluidity, where we are deserting doctrines that have long been held sacrosanct in the services, and we're going into another kind of a world with respect to all military formation, a policy and organization, and equipment, even. Now if there weren't, in thistime, a good, strong arguments among the services I would be frightened, indeed. The only thing in which you might hear me say that Iwas unhappy is sometimes a way in which these arguments are conducted. It has been a tradition with military services that every single person and anybody on the staff or a subordinate commander is free to fight for his point of view to the ultimate of his strength. Which he should do. And he's not doing his duty unless he does. Finally, there reaches a place in the military command where, depending on the nature of the question, a decision is made. Then all loyally support that decision. So, as far asthe argument itself is concerned, I believe it should be ... go ahead, and carried out just as far as it possibly can be, to exhaust every atom of logic and of fact, even of decent deductions that we can bring on everything that affects a problem. But I do say that we can still do it in such a way that we don't alarm everybody else. Every day brings new

problems to the military. You don't have the comfortable period when the greatest change between let's say (indistinct) when they first used gun powder and our Civil War was finally ... the fact that you just, in the Civil War, introduced a breech-loading cannon instead of a muzzle-loading ... and a breech-loading rifles have a muzzle (indistinct) ... This is a very comprehensive, all-important subject in the United States and all of us shouldstudy ... but in a spirit of investigation and honest searching for the truth and not just to see whether we can promote a fight between Admiral X and General Y.

MURROW: President Eisenhower said that Russia's announcement that it is cutting its armed forces may be a streamlining operation, part of a changing defense concept.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: President Eisenhower said that Russia's announcement that it is cutting its armed forces may be a streamlining operation, part of a changing defense concept. If it turns out, he said, that the Russians are really reducing their armed strength (and not just redeploying manpower), that would be "real progress."

Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference that the United States believes Egypt made a mistake in recognizing Communist China. But this, he said, does not mean the United States will be unable..or unwilling..to continue its effort to cooperate with Egypt. Mr. Eisenhower stood by the Administration decision to sell 16-million dollars' worth of arms to Saudi Arabia. He called that "a modest amount."

The President said he is against cutting taxes at this time, despite the prospect of a surplus of 1-billion, 800-million dollars in the budget. A start must be made, he said, on reducing the national debt. "There is such a thing as fiscal integrity."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee gave final approval today to a foreign aid bill..and sent it to the House floor. The measure gives President Eisenhower a billion dollars less than he asked for the military assistance program. It also denies him authority to commit the United States to long-term economic aid.

The House completed Congressional action today on the farm bill, and sent it to Mr. Eisenhower for his signature. Republican leaders predict that the President will sign it.

The Labor Department reported rising employment today in virtually all sections of the country, except in the auto manufacturing centers, Detroit and Flint, Michigan..South Bend, Indiana...and Kenosha, Wisconsin...were designated as surplus labor areas warranting federal aid.

In a speech tonight...in Phoenix, Arizona,... Attorney General Brownell said it is important to uphold the Supreme Court. "Our duty", he said, "is to support each branch of government in the performance of its functions. We must continue to discharge this duty, if we are to avoid anarchy in all government."

Former President Truman today denied saying that the World War Two landings at Salerno and Anzio must have been planned by some "squirrel-headed general." He told reporters, "I'm sorry obout it. I don't want to embarrass anybody." Correspondents covering Mr. Truman's visit to Italy still say they quoted him accurately.

In Paris, Pierre Mendes-France resigned today from the French cabinet. Mendes-France was deputy premier and minister of state without portfolio in the Mollet government. He resigned because he disagrees with Mollet on Algerian policy.

It seems to be agreed by well informed onlookers in Washington that the inter-service dispute in the Pentagon is not just an ordinary row, like so many disputes in the past. It is the result of our having scrapped many traditional concepts of warfare, and of trying in a desperate hurry to get ahead, or keep abreast, of ultra-modern developments. It is being pointed out that the clash of

opinions is not something that can be safely smothered in secrecy. The differences need airing because they need discussion. They are too grave, and about things too new, to be resolved without it. The armed services are feeling their way. Strong divergences in theory and evaluation not only are to be expected, but under the circumstances are highly desirable. This explanation is being given today as though to reassure the public.

However, those who say such things seem hardly to realize how little reassurance they are bringing. Actually we could sleep sounder if this were just an ordinary inter-service row. For then it could be settled by cracking some heads together, by a resignation, or a promotion, by the military and departmental devices for maintaining discipline. Then the country could relax, feels safe, and go on believing that the big problems of defense already have been solved and we are getting not only safety, but our full money's worth for the hundreds of billions of dollars that defense is costing.

The fact that the service departments are in deep difficulties over the new concepts of warfare can be emphasized without the least disrespect. To say it is not criticism. President Eisenhower himself said today we live in a time of revolutionary changes. But it isn't going to calm or educate the public simply to say that the men in the services are not moved by ambition, or lust for power, or loyalty to their own branches. What the public begins to realize, and should be made to realize, is that the problems of defense are far more challenging at this hour than it had been allowed to believe.

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the better. Presumably there won't be any Billy Mitchells in the Pentagon disputes today. But national safety may be involved even more than in his day.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERICAL

MURROW: Military concepts are changing. The President does not object to argument among the armed services so long as it constitutes a search for truth. He might have taken for his text these words by William Penn: "In all debate, let Truth be your aim, not victory or an unjust interest. And endeavor to gain, rather than expose, thy Antagonist."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 24, 1956

This is the news:

The White House said today that it "would not be surprised" if the Joint Chiefs of Staff accepted an invitation to visit Moscow. The White House spokesman... Murray Snyder... hastened to add that, so far, no invitation had been received. A spokesman at the Pentagon said "serious consideration" would be given to such an invitation, "depending on the conditions imposed." These statements were in reaction to a story carried this morning by the New York Daily News. The News said Russia had told Washington that it would welcome a visit by the entire U.S. joint chiefs of staff "for an inspection of the Soviet armed forces." The newspaper attributed its information to United Nations sources. Other reports from Washington say that the Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... has been extended an invitation to attend the celebration of Aviation Day in Moscow on June 24th. These reports are based on a conversation which is said to have taken place last Monday

between a Pentagon officer and an attache at the Soviet embassy. The invitation would apparently apply to Twining and two or three other top Air Force officers. Indications are that, so far, Twining has not received a formal invitation... but that one will be forthcoming.

The Army asked for new aircraft today... capable of tracking missiles beyond the combat zone assigned to Army aviation. The request appeared in a paper called "The Army Aviation Fact Sheet." An agreement between the Army and Air Force... in 1952... limited the Army to operation of aircraft weighing not more than 5-thousand pounds within a designated combat zone that would normally be from 50 to 100 miles deep. The Army said it needs aircraft of wider range to spot and track targets for artillery and guided missiles.... and obtaining information about the enemy "not otherwise obtainable by air reconnaissance agencies of the other services."

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee called formally today for the removal of Soviet United Nations Delegate Sobolev from the United States. The subcommittee accused Sobolev's staff of using "coercion, force and duress", in trying to induce nine Russian sailors to return home. The sailors had asked... and received... asylum in this country. Four of

them stayed. Two lesser members of the Soviet delegation already have been expelled from the United States, in connection with the case.

The Senate passed a housing bill today, authorizing construction of 135-thousand public housing units a year for the next four years. President Eisenhower had asked for construction of only 35-thousand units for each of the next two years. The measure now goes to the House.

The White House today issued a "priority list" of legislation President Eisenhower wants Congress to pass before it adjourns in July. Among the measures listed as "very important" are the programs for school and highway construction, civil rights, housing and foreign aid. The White House said Mr. Eisenhower still has "great interest" in statehood for Hawaii and amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act... and is "not giving up on any of his other legislative recommendations." The farm bill was passed yesterday and is on the President's desk.

The government reports that the cost of ~~living last month went up~~ two-tenths ~~of one percent.~~ The rise ~~means an automatic cent-an-hour~~ pay increase ~~for a million workers in the auto, aircraft and farm equipment industries.~~

Secretary of Commerce Weeks told a news conference today that the national economy is "spotty". "Automobiles, farm implements and some other industries," he said, "have sagged off more than we thought they would." (More than 120-thousand workers are idle in Detroit). "But the encouraging fact," Weeks said, "is that every sector of industry is spending money, showing that they have confidence that this economy will move ahead."

Henry Ford the Second told a stockholders meeting today that in the next two years, the Ford Motor Company will spend nearly a billion dollars for plant expansion and improvement. He described the long-term future as "particularly bright". But this year, he said, sales and profits will be down.

Egypt announced today that Premier Nasser has accepted an invitation to visit Red China. The date of the visit has not been fixed. An invitation for an Egyptian military mission to visit Peiping was also accepted. (Egypt announced its recognition of Communist China last week.)

In Jordan today, the Arab Legion got a new commander. The new chief of staff is a member of the so-called "free officers" group which

persuaded King Hussein... last March... to dismiss the British commander, General Glubb. He had called Glubb "the worst enemy to Anglo-Jordan understanding."

The United Nations secretary general... Dag Hammarskjold... said today that five governments have agreed to send 21 more officers to serve as truce supervisors in Palestine. He identified the governments as Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden and Canada.

Fighting against rebel forces continued today in Algeria. The French say in one action, in Northeastern Algeria, 39 rebels were killed.

Disagreement over Algerian policy has caused political repercussions in France. I asked my colleague David Schoenbrun if he would give us that reaction. Here is his report, recorded tonight from Paris.

(tape runs 6:14, ends on cue, "Now back to ERM in NY."

That was the report of David Schoenbrun from Paris, on the reaction to the Algerian stalemate. This is Edward R. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is Hugh Holder.

Word for Today

Another ~~political~~ coalition in France has come unstuck. The French humorist, Pierre Daninos, once remarked: "France is the only country in the world where, if you add 10 citizens, you have not made an addition. You have made 20 divisions." Mendes-France is making a new endeavor. As William the Silent said, many centuries ago, "Even without hope, a man can try."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, May 24, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Fighting against rebel forces continued today in Algeria. The French say in one action in northeastern Algeria thirty-nine rebels were killed. I asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, if he would give us the reaction in France to the situation. Here is his report, recorded tonight from Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: The resignation of Mendes-France from the Guy Mollet Government has set off a critical debate on Algeria, the gravest issue facing France and one that is of great concern to statesmen throughout the entireworld. In New Delhi today, Prime Minister Nehru conferred with the French Ambassador, who asked them for a further clarification of the new Indian peace proposal to end the war in Algeria. In Belgrade, an envoy of the Arab Liberation Committee is conferring with another potential peace-maker, Marshal Tito, of Yugoslavia, and in Morocco the Sultan, newly independent ruler of a former French protectorate, is trying to find a formula to make peace between his blood cousins and his new allies, the Algerians and the French.

Here, in France, millions of people are wondering and worryingabout their future, the future of their nation. Most Frenchmen are convinced that the struggle for Algeria is a struggle for the survival of France as a world power and the survival of French democracy itself. Mendes stated in his letter of resignation yesterday that he could no longer approve the Algerian policy of this Government. He criticized Gy Mollet for using military force alone to try to quell a revolution. Mendes insists that simultaneously with power there must be political and social reforms to win the masses of the people away from the rebels, otherwise, the terror will spread and he predicts disaster. It's disaster, not only for France but for the whole world if the flames engulf the key countries of the Mediterranean. For French-men particularly it is disaster for they are convinced that the struggle for Algeria is a struggle for the survival of France as a world power and of French democracy

itself, thus, when a man of the national and world prestige of a Mendes-France says the country is heading for disaster things are very bad, indeed, and so the Prime Minister has had to move swiftly to counteract the shocking effect of Mendes' resignation. This morning he decided to schedule a major parliamentary debate on Algeria, to seek a confidence vote that would impress both the Algerian rebels and the French soldiers that this nation means business. Such a demonstration is urgently needed. With the advent of spring weather a few weeks ago, the rebels launched a new and powerful offensive;every day brings a mounting toll of dead in Algeria.

Even more serious is the effect on the morale of the armed forces, not the regular troops so much as the reservists who are being called back to the colors. Frenchmen have been fighting now almost without interruption for seventeen years, The "black series," as they call it here in Paris, began with World War 11, in 1939, then five years of the resistance movement and then shortly after liberation Frenchmen were fighting again in the jungles and marshes of the Red River in Indochina, a cruel war that lasted eight years, the longest of the century, and now, today, another call to the colors in Algeria. The latest (drowned out) of men called up this week includes thousands of married men and fathers, men who had just started to build a new life, a business, profession, a family, and now they must give it up and pick up a gun once again. The grumbling, the discontent, are widespread. Hardly a day goes by without a protest demonstration. They even found a new trick to slow up the transport to North Africa to express their anger. It's a rope trick. As soon as the troop train begins to pull out a soldier rips the emergency cord and stops the train. A big troop train was stalled all day yesterday by this new French version of the rope trick, so, there's potent reason to hold an urgent debate, to seek a confidence vote from the people's representatives, for only a major debate can air and answer the charges raised by Mendes-France. Why did Mendes do this, a man of unquestioned patriotism and political acumen, knowing the gravity of the time and the repercussions of his charges? Well, for one thing, as Premier Guy Mollet himself has said, Mendes is sincere. He is a

tortured man. He could not stay in a government whose policy he disapproves. That's a generous appraisal from Mollet, the man whom Mendes is attacking. This observer would agree with Mollet's estimate, - Mendes is a sincere man, too patriotic to play politics in a time of revolution. Nevertheless, I would suggest that politics are inevitably and very much on his mind as they affect the timing of his resignation. Since Mendes is convinced that the current policy is leading France to disaster, then the sooner he precipitates a crisis and a change of policy the better. As for his own future role, the sooner he divorces himself from the mistakes of today, as he sees them, the more chance he has of saving France in the future. That, indeed, is the role in which he sees himself , in which, by temperament and experience, he is cast, the role of a savior, the man to whom people turn in national crisis. Three years ago this summer, "Mr. France" was called to power after the catastrophe of Dienbienphu and now another colonial crisis is menacing France. Mendes wants a free hand a free voice to meet that new threat. That is the role, the role of savior and prophet of doom, that was the role of Charles de Gaulle the first ten years of this fourth Republic, but de Gaulle is the hero of the Right and Mendes is the hero of the Left. He is a Left-Wing de Gaulle and since de Gaulle's name is again being brought forward by the Right today to save France the time is ripe for Mendes to reassume his competitive role as savior from the Left. This is the background to the extraordinary scene being played out here in Paris tonight, a prelude to a new drama. The curtain rises next week.

Now, back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.@A.A.Cardiff (30)

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power and the survival of French democracy itself. Mendes stated in his letter of resignation yesterday that he could no longer approve the Algerian policy of this government. He criticized Guy Mollet for using military forces alone to try to quell a revolution. Mendes insists that simultaneously with power there must be political and social reforms to win the masses of the people away from the rebels, otherwise, the terror will spread and he predicts disaster. It's disaster, not only for France but for the whole world if the flames engulf the key countries of the mediterranean. For Frenchmen particularly it is disaster for they are convinced that the struggle for Algeria is a struggle for the survival of France as a world power and of French democracy itself, thus, when a man of the national and world prestige of a Mendes-France says the country is heading for disaster things are very bad, indeed, and so the Prime Minister has had to move swiftly to counteract the shocking effect of Mendes resigantion. This morning he decided to schedule a major parliamentary debate on Algeria, to seek a confidence vote that would impress both the Algerian rebels and the French soldiers that this nation means business. Such a demonstration is urgently needed. With the advent of spring weather a few weeks ago, the reblel launched a new and powerful offensive; every day brings a mounting toll of dead in Algeria.

Even more serious is the effect on the morale of the armed forces, not the regular troops so much as the reservists who are being called back to the colors. Frenchmen have been fighting now almost without interruption for seventeen years,. The "black series" as they call it here in Paris, began with World War II, in 1939, then five years of the resistance movement and then shortly after liberation Frenchmen were fighting again in the jungles and marshes of the Red River in Indochina, a cruel war that lasted eight years, the longest of the century, and now, today, another call to the colors

in Algeria. The latest (drowned out) of men called up this week includes thousands of married men and fathers, men who had just started to build a new life, a business, profession, a family, and now they must give it up and pick up a gun once again. The grumbling, the discontent, are widespread. Hardly a day goes by without a protest demonstration. They even found a new trick to slow up the transport to North Africa to express their anger. It's a rope trick. As soon as the troop train begins to pull out, a soldier rips the emergency cord and stops the train. A big troop train was stalled all day yesterday by this new French version of the rope trick, so, there's potent reason to hold an urgent debate, to seek a confidence vote from the peoples representatives, for only a major debate can air an answer the charges raised by Mendes-France. Why did Mendes do this, a man of unquestioned patriotism and political acumen, knowing the gravity of the time and repercussions of his charges? Well, for one thing, as Premier Guy Mollet himself has said, Mendes is sincere. He is a tortured man. He could not stay in a government whose policy he disapproves. That's a generous appraisal from Mollet, the man whom Mendes is attacking. This observer would agree with Mollet's estimate, Mendes is a sincere man, too patriotic to play politics in a time of revolution. Nevertheless, I would suggest that politics are inevitably and very much on his mind as they affect the timing of his resignation. Since Mendes is convinced that the current policy is leading France to disaster, then the sooner he precipitates a crisis and a change of policy the better. As for his own future role, the sooner he divorces himself from the mistakes of today, as he sees them, the more chance he has of saving France in the future. That, indeed, is the role in which he sees himself, in which, by temperment and experience, his is cast, the role of a savior, the man to whom people turn in national crisis. Three years ago this summer, "Mr.France" was

called to power after the catastrophe of Dienbienphu and now another colonial crisis is menacing France. Mendes wants a free hand, a free voice to meet that new threat. That is the role, the role of savior and prophet of doom, th was the role of Charles de Gaulle the first ten years of this fourth Republic, but de Gaulle is the hero of the Right and Mendes is the hero of the Left. He is a Left-Wing de Gaulle and since de Gaulle's name is again being brought forward by the Right today to save France the time is ripe for Mendes to reassume his competitive role as savior from the Left. This is the back ground to the extraordinary scene being played out here in Paris tonight, a prelude to a new drama. The curtain rises next week.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was the report of David Schoenbrun from Paris, on the reaction to the Algerian stalemate. This is Edward R. Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Hugh Holder.

HOLDER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Another coalition in France has come unstuck. The French humorist, Pierre Daninos, once remarked: "France is the only country in the world where, if you add 10 citizens, you have not made an addition. You have made 20 divisions." Mendes-France is making a new endeavor. As William the Silent said, many centuries ago, "Even without hope, a man can try."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., May 25, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that Communism is, "in deepest sense, a gigantic failure," although it has subjugated many nations. People dominated by Communism, he said, have kept their faith, and dream of the day they will be free. He suggested an educational program, to help needy countries develop their natural resources. And he called for establishment of "a free United States of Europe".

Mr. Eisenhower spoke at the commencement exercises at Baylor University, in Waco, Texas, where he received an honorary degree. The speech was billed as a major foreign policy address, and I should like to discuss it in further detail, in a few minutes.

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Congress was briefed on Russian airpower today by General Partridge, chief of the Continental Air Defense Command. Partridge told a Senate committee that between now and 1958, "any attack by the Russians, involving a large number of jet aircraft, would give us difficulties from an operational point of view." At present, he said, Russian jet engines are more powerful than ours, and their interceptor fighters are "slightly superior". He added that new American models, now in production, should change the situation. Partridge warned that a defense against

mass destruction weapons, such as the intercontinental ballistic missile, "is going to be exceedingly difficult." He said development of American missiles for that defensive role, is equally urgent as development of missiles for offense.

Our Present operational Fighters Do not have speed or altitude to intercept Russia's intercontinental bombers

The Senate voted 115-million dollars today for the United States Information Agency. The bill was approved only after Democratic Leader Johnson promised a full investigation of the agency's operations. (Senator Ellender of Louisiana had charged it was "wasting money", by giving foreign countries the wrong kind of information). The Voice of America and the overseas library program are operated by the United States Information Agency. Republican Senator Kuchel disagreed with Ellender. He said employes of the agency had done "a magnificent job."

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for payments to single women and wives of retired husbands at the age of 62.

Finis J. Garrett, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives during the Wilson administration, died today at his home in Washington. Mr. Garrett served 12 terms as a representative from Tennessee. ~~He retired last year as chief judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.~~

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world community." This attitude is, as the President said, part of the American tradition. It is permissible to hope that the State Department, which is supposed to carry out the President's foreign policy, will take note of his words.

Mr. Eisenhower went on to say that the increase of independent nations creates new political boundaries, and that far too often these political boundaries become serious barriers to the flow of trade. The economic inter-dependence of peoples is increasing. The emotional urge for a completely independent existence may conflict with an equal desire for higher living standards. The President thought we must put to ourselves this question: "How can we help answer both the great desire of peoples for a separate independent existence, and the need for economic union, or at least effective co-operation among them? He suggested again a United States of Europe, outlined the progress that has been made, contended that the failure to achieve more was the result of national pride, the fear of losing cultural and political institutions, and the failure of populations as a whole to grasp the long-term political, economic and security advantages of European union.

The President did not deal with the current economic competition between

the United States and the Soviet Union; nor did he say what is recognized and admitted in every allied and neutral capital around the world - namely that if those nations cannot trade with us, they will trade where they can because they must, and that specifically includes trade behind the Iron Curtain.

The President had one idea for strengthening the free world which will commend itself to everyone who believes in the power of ideas. He put it in these words:

TAPE: END CUE: "Responsibility of the people where the school might be built."

This proposal has been likened to a Point Four educational proposal. However, Point Four was not financed by private or philanthropic institutions, but by the Government. And it is to be doubted that our great universities, or private foundations can supply the funds required for such an undertaking. The proposal is imaginative, would certainly be effective in the long run. As a matter of fact the tenor of the President's whole speech was a long-range look at the philosophic and economic problems that confront us as the leader of the free world. He said: "It would be idle to talk of a community of interest with other free people in measures for defense, without

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Goodnight and good luck!

Eisenhower "Point Four" educational proposal

Excerpt: "The whole free world would be stronger if there existed adequate institutions of modern techniques and sciences in areas of the world where the hunger for knowledge and the ability to use knowledge are unsatisfied because educational facilities are often not equal to the need. I firmly believe that if some or all of our great universities, strongly supported by private foundations that exist throughout our land, would devote themselves to this task, the prospects for a peaceful and prosperous world would be mightily enhanced. In no respect should the purpose of these institutions be to transplant into a new area the attitudes, the forms, the procedures of America. The staffing, the conduct, the curriculum of each school would be the responsibility of the people where the school might be built."

Runs 56 seconds

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., May 28, 1956

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Mr. Eisenhower today also nominated David A. Hamil, speaker of the Colorado general assembly, to be chief of the Rural Electrification Administration. Mr. Hamil succeeds Ancher Nelsen, who resigned to seek the Republican nomination for governor of Minnesota.

President Eisenhower signed the farm bill today. Mr. Eisenhower said, "Despite the shortcomings of the bill, its advantages outweigh its harmful provisions." The President said he was "disappointed" that the

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measure does not provide for advance payments... this year... under the soil bank program. And he described the new provisions applying to cotton as "particularly unfortunate". Under terms of the bill, 5-million bales of Government-owned cotton are to be sold overseas at competitive world prices. Mr. Eisenhower called the soil bank program... aimed at reducing crop surpluses by taking land out of production... "a concept rich with promise for improving our agriculture situation." He noted that most of the "harmful provisions" of the bill that he vetoed on April 16th, had been removed. For example, the provision calling for high, rigid price supports was dropped.

Democratic Senator Chavez said today that the Senate Appropriations Committee may add as much as two billion dollars to the defense appropriation bill "to expand our long-range bomber and missile programs. Chavez is chairman of a subcommittee that is now studying the measure. "I'm pretty certain," he said, "that Congress wants to stay ahead of Soviet Russia in these fields."

Secretary of the Army Brucker said today... in a speech in Detroit... that the concept of a push-button war is a "dangerous myth". [redacted]

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The Army, he said, is still the component of the defense team "which has the means and capability to gain and to maintain effective control over the land and resources of an enemy." Brucker said the Army's weapons... both atomic and non-atomic... are the best that have been developed. And he called the Nike missile the nation's "major ground weapon against hostile aircraft." (I should like to discuss this question of defense further in a few minutes).

The Senate-House committee on atomic energy was told today that the United States should help build atomic power plants in foreign countries where fuel is scarce. The proposal came from Robert McKinney, the Santa Fe publisher who recently headed a committee that reported on peaceful uses of nuclear power. McKinney suggested that the United States spend 350-million dollars for this purpose. Such a project, he said, would help off-set Russia's new assistance program.

Early, inconclusive returns from the Italian elections are favorable to the pro-Western center parties. All the contests were for local offices. But the results are being watched as a barometer to the gain... or loss... of Communist influence. It's estimated that of the 30-million persons [redacted] eligible to vote, 85 percent went to the polls. That, in itself, is taken

as a sign that the Communists may have suffered a setback. So far, only 4 percent of the vote has been counted. The final outcome is not expected to be known until late tomorrow.

In Paris today, the foreign ministers of France and Morocco signed an agreement of "inter-dependence". The agreement gives Morocco, the former French protectorate, complete diplomatic freedom... but the two countries will consult if their common interests are threatened. Morocco reserves the right to review the agreements whereby France... in 1950... gave the United States permission to set up air bases in Morocco.

The northern French port of St. Nazaire was the scene of violence today when mobs demonstrated against the sending of 200 French reservists to Algeria. Police who tried to put down the demonstration were stoned. Tear gas was used without effect, and the disorder lasted more than an hour.

Meantime... in Algeria... the action between French and rebel forces continued. French authorities say 35 insurgents were killed today "in the Constantine area".

A British soldier died on Cyprus today... the victim of a night ambush.

And in Athens, ~~the~~ Greek foreign minister Theotokis resigned in protest against what he called the "irreconcilable" attitude of foreign powers toward the demand that Cyprus be turned over to Greece. Theotokis had been under fire in Greece for following a "moderate" policy in the Cyprus dispute.

~~Japanese scientists say that the United States has apparently ~~[illegible]~~ set off another hydrogen explosion in the South Pacific. There is no confirmation from Washington. Instruments in Japan recorded atmospheric pressure waves from the direction of Bikini for about 40 minutes. The strength of the pressure waves ~~is reported as~~ being about the same as those which followed the hydrogen bomb test a week ago.~~

At the United Nations today, Great Britain asked Secretary General Hammarskjold to continue his good offices for peace in the Middle East. The British resolution will be presented to the Security Council tomorrow, when it opens debate on ~~the~~ Hammarskjold's recent mission... aimed at lessening tensions between Israel and the Arab states. ~~The British resolution commends the secretary general "on the progress already achieved"... and says~~

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both sides "should speedily carry out the measures already agreed upon," specifically, the various agreements to observe a cease-fire along their mutual frontiers.

In politics.... here in this country... the Missouri Democratic state convention today acclaimed Senator Symington as its favorite son candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. The 38-vote Missouri delegation was instructed to vote as a unit for Symington-for-President.

Edward R. Murrow: May 28, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

It takes only a little sense of historic perspective to see that a week-end that produced the testimony of General Partridge and General LeMay on the ability of the Soviet Union to destroy the United States, is one of the most notable of recent years. It may be as notable as any week-end since the Korean war. Never have two such irreproachable authorities spoken more frankly. General LeMay heads the Strategic Air Command, General Partridge the Continental Air Defense Command. American air-defense is their prime responsibility. No two Americans know the problems better. Their testimony was carefully censored for security reasons.

Here in a nutshell is what General Partridge testified: We now have no fighter planes that can fly high or fast enough to intercept the Soviet inter-continental jet bomber, the Bison. By 1958 we shall have F-101, 102 and 104's that "probably" could meet the threat of the Bison, though not necessarily of a bomber superior to the Bison, if one were to be developed. The Soviet Union is now capable of attacking us with hundreds of bombers. If it did so, we must be prepared to accept severe damages within this country. Forty percent of the population of this country, and sixty percent of its industry, would be brought under fire in a large-scale attack using nuclear and probably thermo-nuclear bombs. The defense against an inter-continental

ballistic missile - expected in 1958 - would be one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken." An adequate program to meet the threat of Soviet bombers - not including the ballistic missiles - would cost sixty-one billion dollars, in the fifteen years ending in 1965. The capital outlay would be twenty-four billion, operating cost would be thirty-one billions. Very little of this has been spent already. The big costs lie ahead. I should add that General Partridge believes an adequate defense may altogether deter an attack, but deterrence would not be complete unless the defense were one hundred percent effective.

General LeMay testified that by 1959 the Soviet Union will have twice as many long-range bombers as the United States, and by 1959-60 will have a greater striking power than our plans for ourselves call for. He said that if an attack were made, and we committed all possible mistakes in meeting it, (which he didn't think we would), we might not be able to carry out any retaliatory mission of our own. We have only thirty-one bases, all of which could be hit, and if they were, we would have practically nothing left with which to retaliate. However, General LeMay testified that if war should come today we would do very well, and probably would win. This assertion does not quite harmonize with General Partridge's testimony

about the range of our present fighters. I should add that General Partridge also said that radar detection does not at present function at an altitude that meets fully the needs of defense.

It is worth mentioning how these statements were handled by New York's two best-known newspapers. The Herald Tribune gave General LeMay a two-column headline on page one on Sunday, and General Partridge top-of-column position in the first column of page one on Saturday. The New York Times did not give either story top-of-column position. That is, its editors thought several stories of the day were more important. Neither newspaper carried an editorial about it Sunday or this morning. The Wall Street Journal also was editorially silent. Other subjects must have seemed more significant.

And yet the upshot of the testimony is that we are falling behind the Soviet Union in striking power in the air, and will be more so in another three or four years.

The effect of the news abroad will not be small. Not so long ago the world was told that the capacity for massive retaliation was the keystone of our defense. Now this capacity for massive retaliation is compromised and may have passed, or be passing, to the Soviet Union. This

is no secret. We are advertising it.

Our position among nations is based first of all on power, since this is still the era of sovereign power. We like to think that our leadership depends still more on our influence and prestige. But to some extent, influence and prestige are measured by our power. And if our relative power is less, it follows that our influence and prestige also will be less. Since this is true, the news about it is hardly something for this country to be indifferent about.

Word for Today

There are grounds for alarm in the recent testimony on Russian air power. And a measure of fear in this is healthy. As E. W. Howe remarked, "A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice." But there is not much time. As Shakespeare warned in Henry the Sixth, "Defer no time. Delays have dangerous ends."

Goodnight and good luck!

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President Eisenhower today nominated Fred Seaton, a White House aide, to succeed Douglas McKay as Secretary of the Interior. McKay resigned from the cabinet last month to run for the United States Senate from Oregon. Seaton was appointed in 1951, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Wherry of Nebraska. He did not seek reelection in 1952, but returned to Nebraska to manage his extensive newspaper and broadcasting interests.

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President Eisenhower signed the farm bill today. Mr. Eisenhower said, "Despite the shortcomings of the bill, its advantages oughtweigh its harmful provisions." The President said he was "disappointed" that the measure does not provide for advance payments..this year..under the soil bank program. And he described the new provisions applying to cotton as "particularly unfortunate". Under terms of the bill, 5-million bales of Government-owned cotton are to be sold overseas at competitive world prices. Mr. Eisenhower called the soil bank program..aimed at reducing crop surpluses by taking land out of production... "a concept rich with promise for improving our agriculture situation." He noted that most of the "harmful provisions" of the bill that he vetoed on April 16th has been removed. For example, the provisions calling for high rigid price supports was dropped.

Democratic Senator Chavez said today that the Senate Appropriations Committee may add as much as two billion dollars to the defense appropriation bill "to expand our long-range bomber and missile programs. Chavez is chairman of a subcommittee that is now studying the measure. "I'm pretty certain", he said, "that Congress wants to stay ahead of Soviet Russia in these fields."

Secretary of the Army Bruckner said today..in a speech in Detroit..that the concept of a push-button war is a "dangerous myth." The Army, he said , is still the component of the defense team "which has the means and capability to gain and to maintain effective control over the land and resources of an enemy." Brucker said the Army's weapons..both atomic and non-atomic..are the best that have been developed. And he called the Nike missile the nation's "major ground weapon against hostile aircraft." (I should like to discuss this question of defense further in a few minutes).

The Senate-House committee on atomic energy was told today that the United States should help build atomic power plants in foreign countries where fuel is scarce. The proposal came from Robert McKinney, the Santa Fe publisher who recently headed a committee that reported on peaceful uses of nuclear power. McKinney suggested that the United States spend 350-million dollars for this purpose. Such a project, he said, would help off-set Russia's new assistance program.

Early, inconclusive returns from the Italian elections are favorable to the pro-Western center parties. All the contests aere for local offices. But the results are being watched as a barometer to the gain..or less..of communist influence. It's estimated that of the 30-million persons eligible to vote, 85 percent went to the polls. That, in itself, is taken as a sign that the Communists may have suffered a setback. So far, only 4 percent of the vote has

been counted. The final outcome is not expected to be known until late tomorrow.

In Paris today, the foreign ministers of France and Morocco signed an agreement of "inter-dependence." The agreement gives Morocco, the former French protectorate, complete diplomatic freedom..but the two countries will consult if their common interests are threatened. Morocco reserves the right to review the agreements whereby France..in 1950..gave the United States permission to set up air bases in Morocco.

The northern French port of St. Nazaire was the scene of violence today when mobs demonstrated against the sending of 200 French reservists to Algeria. Police who tried to put down the demonstration were stoned. Tear gas was used without effect, and the disorder lasted more than an hour.

Meantime..in Algeria..the action between French and rebel forces continued. French authorities say 35 insurgents were killed today "in the Constantine area."

A British soldier died on Cyprus today ,the victim of a night ambush.

And in Athens, Greek foreign minister Theotokis resigned in protest against what he called the "irreconcilable" attitude of foreign powers toward the demand that Cyprus be turned over to Greece. Theotokis had been under fire in Greece for following a "moderate" policy in the Cyprus dispute.

At the United Nations today Great Britain asked Secretary General Hammarskjold to continue his good offices for peace in the Middle East. The British resolution will be presented to the Security Council tomorrow, when it opens debate on Hammarskjold's recent mission..aimed at lessening tensions between Israel and the Arab states.

In politics..here in this country..the Missouri Democratic state convention today acclaimed Senator Symington as its favorite son candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. the 38-vote Missouri delegation was instructed to vote as a unit for Symington - for - President.

It takes only a little sense of historic perspective to see that a week end that produced the testimony of General Partridge and General LeMay on the ability of the Soviet Union to destroy the United States, is one of the most notable of recent years. It may be as notable as any week end since the Korean war. Never have two such irreproachable authorities spoken more frankly. General LeMay heads the strategic Air Command, General Partridge the Continental Air Defense Command. American air defense is their prime responsibility. No two Americans know the problems better. Their testimony was carefully censored for security reasons.

Here in a nutshell is what General Partridge testified: We now have no fighter planes that can fly high or fast enough to intercept the Soviet inter-continental jet bomber, the Bison. By 1958 we shall have F-101, 102 and 104's that "probably" could meet the threat of the Bison, though not necessarily of a bomber superior to the Bison, if one were to be developed. The Soviet Union is now capable of attacking us with hundreds of bombers. If it did so, we must be prepared to accept severe damages within this country. Forty percent of the population of this country, and sixty percent of its industry, would be brought under fire in a large-scale attack using nuclear and probably thermo-nuclear bombs. The defense against an inter-continental ballistic missile - expected in 1958 - would be "one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken." An adequate program to meet the threat of Soviet bombers - not including the ballistic missiles - would cost sixty - one billion dollars, in the fifteen years ending in 1965. The capital outlay would be twenty-four billion, operating cost would be thirty-one billions. Very little of this has been spend already. The big costs lie ahead. I should add that General Partridge believes an adequate defense may altothther deter an attack, but deterrence would not be complete unless the defense were one hundred percent effective.

General LeMay testified that by 1959 the Soviet Union will have twice as many long-range bombers as the United States, and by 1959-1960 will have a greater striking power than our plans for ourselves call for. He said that if an attack were made, and we committed all possible mistakes in meeting it, (which he didn't think we would), we might not be able to carry out any retaliaotry mission of our own. We have only thirty- one bases, all of which could be hit, and if they were, we would have practically nothing left with which to retaliate. However, General LeMay testified that if war should come today we would do very well, and probably would win. This assertation does not quite harmonize with General Partridge's testimony about the range of our present fighters. I should add that General Partridge also said that radar detection does not at present function at an altitude that meets fully the needs of defense.

It is worth mentioning how these statements were handled by New York's two best-known newspapers. The Herald Tribune gave General LeMay a two-column headline on page one on Sunday, and General Partridge top- of - column position in the first column on page one on Saturday. The New York Times did not give either story top-of-column position. That is, its editors thought several stories of the day were more important. Neither newspaper carried an editorial about it Sunday or this morning. The Wall Street Journal also was editorially silent. Other subjects must have seemed more significant.

And yet the upshot of the testimony is that we are falling behind the Soviet Union in striking power in the air, and will be more so in another three or four years.

The effect of the news abroad will not be small. Not so long ago the world was told that the capacity for massive retaliation was the keystone of our defense. Now this capacity for massive retaliation is compromised and may have passed, or be passing, to the Soviet Union. This is no secret. We are advertisin

advertising it.

Our position among nations is based first of all on power, since this is still the era of sovereign power. We like to think that our leadership depends still more on our influence and prestige. But to some extent, influence and prestige are measured by our power. And if our relative power is less, it follows that our influence and prestige also will be less. Since this is true, the news about it is hardly something for this country to be indifferent about.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with a Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are grounds for alarm in the recent testimony on Russian air power. And a measure of fear in this is healthy. As E. W. Howe remarked, " A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice." But there is not much time. As Shakespeare warned in Henry the Sixth, "Defer no time. Delays have dangerous ends."

Goodnight and Good Luck !

Edward R. Murrow Tues., May 29, 1956

This is the news:

Debate on the Middle East question opened today in the United Nations Security Council. The British delegate... Sir Pierson Dixon... submitted a resolution urging Israel and the Arab states to comply with the 1949 armistice agreements... and to accord full freedom of MOVEMENT to the United Nations truce observers. The resolution proposed that Secretary General Hammarskjold continue his "good offices" in lessening tension in the area. The British delegate warned the Council against trying to force a settlement. "We should recognize the DELICACY of the situation," he said, "and the need to build up confidence." Hammarskjold formally submitted the report on his recent peace mission to the Middle East. He called on the Arab States and Israel for voluntary action to strengthen and maintain their cease-fire agreements. //

86 lines

On Cyprus today, British troops broke up a battle between Cypriot Greeks and Turks on the outskirts of Nicosia. At least one Greek was killed. The outlawed Communist party scattered leaflets in Nicosia, calling for an end to the bloodshed.

86

May 29, 1956

U R G E N T

EDWARD R. MURROW
CARE JACK WHITE
WJR, DETROIT

The Soviet embassy said today that Russia has proposed an exchange of visits by American and Soviet warships. A Russian spokesman said the matter was discussed with Pentagon officials last summer, but nothing came of it. Under the proposal, American warships would visit Russia... and Soviet warships would pay a courtesy call at one or more ports in the United States.

Moscow announced today that a full session of the Supreme Soviet, or Parliament, will convene on July eleventh. The agenda was not disclosed. At its last meeting... in December... the Supreme Soviet received reports on foreign and domestic policy, and approved a budget. There is no sign the new session will be of an emergency nature.

11

A Russian newspaper said today that the former prime minister of Azerbaijan... and three of his associates... have been executed for treason. Azerbaijan is a Soviet ~~[illegible]~~ republic bordering on Iran. The paper said the four officials were accomplices of Lavrenty Beria, former head of the Russian secret police, who was executed soon after the death of Stalin. ~~One of the charges~~ One charge was that while in power they obtained false confessions from persons who were actually loyal members of the Communist Party. Their trial is said to have taken place last month. ~~[illegible]~~ Two defendants convicted on similar charges were sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

21

Italy has held its most important elections in three years. For the results... and a report on their significance... we switch by recording to Rome and Winston Burdett.

/tape report from Rome/

Today,.. in Venice... the foreign ministers of six European countries agreed to call a regional conference on atomic energy and trade. The meeting... to be held next month... will draw up plans for the creation of an atomic energy pool for Western Europe. It will also try to write a treaty for a six-nation "single market", in which tariff barriers would gradually be eliminated and export and import restrictions removed. The six nations involved are Italy, France, West Germany and the Benelux countries.

President Eisenhower asked Congress today for an additional 112-million dollars for expansion of the atomic energy program. The money would be spent to develop and produce new atomic weapons... and to step up the development of atomic power reactors for peaceful purposes.

3-

Senator Anderson of New Mexico proposed a multi-billion-dollar program today, for building atomic power plants in friendly countries around the world. Anderson is chairman of the Senate-House atomic energy committee. He said... in a speech before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia... that there are many areas were power costs are high and where atomic power will soon be relatively cheap. Russia, he said, is building atomic plants in East Germany and China, and may expand her atomic penetration next into Egypt. And he asked, "Shall we permit a Communist country to occupy the areas that we leave open?" A similar proposal was made yesterday by Robert McKinney, an authority on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, told Congress today that... compared with what Russia is doing... the atomic power program of the United States is "shockingly inadequate". Reuther urged the joint atomic energy committee to approve legislation in this field sponsored by Senator Gore of Tennessee. Gore's measure would autherize government construction of six nuclear power reactors, to demonstrate the practical value of atomic power for industry.

The keels for two more atomic submarines were laid today at Groton, Connecticut. [This makes nine atomic subs under construction or already built.]

The Internal Revenue Service ruled today that supplementary unemployment benefits are subject to federal income tax. The ruling applies to the supplementary payments that General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are scheduled to start making to idle workers on Friday. The Internal Revenue Service said these payments are not to be regarded as wages. Consequently, they will not be subject to various withholding taxes, such as for Social Security.

[Primary elections were held today in Florida and Kentucky. A heavy turnout is reported from Kentucky, where interest centers on the race for the Democratic senatorial nomination. In that race, former Representative Bates has the support of Governor Chandler against Senator Clements. Florida Democrats are choosing between Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver, and the voting there has been light. No significant returns are available from either state.

Clearing weather eased the flood threat today in Indiana and Illinois. In Indianapolis, it was announced that the 500-mile auto race will be run tomorrow as scheduled.]

70

Word for Today

Edward R. Murrow
Care Jack White
WJR, Detroit

... The Italian Socialists may join the Reds to form a popular front. The French political writer, Susanne Labin, recently observed, "Whenever the non-Communist left has accepted an alliance with Communism, its fate has been sealed. Initially it serves as a cloak for Communism. It ends by surrendering its power and disappearing into the ditch." Goodnight and good luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, May 29, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Italy has held its most important election in three years. For the results, and a report on their significance, we switch by recording to Rome and Winston Burdett.

BURDETT: The Italian government political scene, in the wake of the nationalwide local elections just held here, presents a picture that is even more complex,if possible, than usual. There has been no major dramatic shift of votes in this election. The middle-of-the-road Democrati party, led by the Catholic party, the Christian Democrats, held held their own in the country at large. They are still Italy's leading political force and together they account for 45-to-50 per cent of the total vote. The extreme Right-Wing parties, the Monarchists and the Fascists, appear to have lost a little ground. But not as much as was expected and they still form a solid bloc. The extreme Left-Wing, the Communists and Socialists, are a solid bloc also. And seemingly, an irreduceable one; for their voting strength at latest count was still at the same count where it has been for so many years, thirty-five or thirty-six per cent of the nationwide vote.

Nevertheless, in this election, some striking and remarkable things have happened. The most striking and encouraging has been the sharp decline of the Communist vote in several big cities of the industrial north. Ever since the end of the war the Communist vote has climbed steadily in such key centers as Genoa, Turin and Milan. Now for the first time in those key cities the Communists have suffered a net loss at the polls. The north is politically the most sophisticated part of Italy and it's generally agreed that this northern setback is the penalty which the Italian Communist party has pad to pay for the recent about-face in Moscow, the sudden denunciation of Stalin and the resultant confusion in the Communist ranks here. But this encouraging turn has to

be balanced immediately with another development that is not so encouraging While the Communists have stumbled, the party which is their close ally and moral satellite, the Socialists, have forged ahead in the same three cities, picking up what the Communists have lost and compensating for their setback. The result is that the overall strength of the Left-Wing bloc, the combined vote of Communists and Socialists, is pretty much the same throughout the north as it was before. Indeed, in Genoa, the Left-Wing outvoted the Center parties and dislodged the Christian Democrats from the control of the great port city.

In the Red citadel of Bologna, the Left won an absolute majority and the Communists kept also most of their smaller strongholds like Ferrara and Lasfezia.

Here in Rome, the world center of Catholicism, more people voted for the Communists and their Socialist allies than ever before; more people and a greater percentage of the electorate. The Left-Winghere outvoted the Christian Democrats by 350,000 to 323,000. It is true that all the Center parties together, the Christian Democrats and their allies, ammased more votes than their Left-Wing opponents. But, unfortunately, this year that is not enough.

Under a new electoral law, based on proportional representation, a party or group of parties must get an absolute majority in order to win control of the city government. The Center parties have failed to win that majority because more than 200,000 votes went to the Fascists and Monarchists. The only alternative forthe Center parties, therefore, is to form an alliance or coalition with the Fascists or Monarchists here in the capital of the Italian Republic. This is something which Christian Democratic leaders have said repeatedly they will not do. They have said they will not accept alliance with the extreme parties of Right or Left. But if Rome is to have a government, it looks as though they will have to do it.

What has happened in Rome has happened also in countless other cities throughout thecountry. Proportional representation has had the same effect here that it's had in many other places. In terms ofpractical politics, the result of the three-way split of the Italian vote is that here in Rome, and in Genoa, Florence, Venice, Leghorn, Siena, Trieste, Bari and Torento, the Right-Wing minority parties hold the balance ofpower. Even in cities where the Center or the Left made their strongest showing.

To avoid stalemate and confusion, the Democratic parties must now enter into local deals and alliances with parties whom they have vowed they would never collaborate with.

In the long turn, perhaps the most significant point of this election has been the upsurge of the Socialist vote. Politicians all over Western Europe have been watching this weather vane election in order to measure the impactx on the Western nations of the new Moscow line of peace, co-existence and popular front. The Socialists here, led by the Stalin peace prize winner Pietro Nenni, are Italy's Popular Front party, bound to the Communists but professing to be Democratic. They're the Communists' Trojan horse on the Italian scene. They preach co-existence among nations and co-existence among parties and they want to get into the government. They will use their present success at the polls as an argument for getting into the Italian government soon.

The Communist Party boss, Palmiro Togliatti, is now in Belgrade conferring with Tito. AndItalians guess that one of the things they are talking about is the new Popular Front strategy. With the success of the Socialists here, it is bound to be a major theme of Italian politics for a long time to come.

And now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: Today in Venice, the Foreign Ministers of six European countries ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Italian Socialists may join the Reds to form a popular front. The French political writer, Susanne Labin, recently observed, "Whenever the non-Communist left has accepted an alliance with Communism, its fate has been sealed. Initially it serves as a cloak for Communism. It ends by surrendering its power and disappearing into the ditch."

G od Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., May 30, 1956

This is the news:

The United States has formally accepted the Russian invitation for the Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... to attend Aviation Day ceremonies in Moscow on June 24. The acceptance was authorized by President Eisenhower and announced today by Secretary of the Air Force Quarles. Quarles said that General Twining will be accompanied to Moscow by "several" Air Force officers. At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty was asked if there was any chance that other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff might be invited to Russia. And Hagerty said, "Not that I know of." Last week, the White House said it "would not be surprised" if the Joint Chiefs accepted such an invitation. The White House made this statement when asked for comment on reports that Russia had said a visit by the entire Joint Chiefs would be welcome. The Associated Press says opinion in the Pentagon

is divided as to whether the invitation to Twining should have been accepted. Some officials reportedly feel that the United States should have held out for an invitation to all the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Democratic Senator Mansfield said today that Congress should raise the pay of Air Force pilots and technicians as a means of bolstering American air power. Mansfield said that over a four-year enlistment period it costs 15-thousand dollars to train a regular enlisted man in the Air Force, 75-thousand dollars to train an electronics expert, and 600-thousand dollars to train a triple-rated pilot of an atomic bomber. "With all that investment," he said, "it would be good business for the government to pay these men enough to retain them, rather than lose them to private industry." Mansfield said the question is "not one of balancing the budget but of maintaining our security and our freedom."

President Eisenhower led the nation in observance of Memorial Day today by going to church to offer prayers for enduring peace. Secretary of the Army Brucker placed a presidential wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, and later... in a speech... warned Americans against being lulled into a false sense of security.

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Brucker said, "The propagation of the myth that we can ever manufacture security in the laboratory, or in the machine shop, can lead to nothing but disaster." There is no easy way, he said, "short of blood and sacrifice."

Memorial services were held at American military cemeteries around the world, from Normandy to Seoul.

The West German parliament was told today that 70-thousand East Germans have died in Communist prisons and concentration camps since the end of World War Two. Jakob Kaiser, minister for all-German affairs, said an additional 47-thousand East Germans... arrested since the end of the war... are now missing. In the last two years in East Germany, he reported, 13-thousand political prisoners have been set free.

The French resident minister for Algeria... Robert LaCoste...told the French Senate today, "The Algerian problem is an internal problem. It never will be settled in an international setting." This apparently referred to efforts on the part of some African and Asian countries to have the Algerian question taken up by the United Nations Security Council. LaCoste said that next month there will be 364-thousand French troops in

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Algeria. They should be enough, he said, to put down the Arab revolt.

~~A full debate on Premier Mollet's policy toward Algeria opens tomorrow in the French Assembly.~~

One hundred and six rebels were killed in Algeria in the last 48 hours.

And the French say that 71 Nationalist guerrillas were killed yesterday in Southern Tunisia.

On Cyprus today, a bomb was tossed into a truckload of British troops. Two of the soldiers were killed. Twenty-four others were wounded.

~~The British governor... Sir John Harding... said the parade in honor of Queen Elizabeth's birthday will be held tomorrow as planned.~~

~~A Russian trade paper said today that automation of industry in Russia has increased productivity and lightened the load of factory workers "incalculably". The paper cited shorter working hours and claimed that in a socialist society automation cannot lead to over-production and unemployment.~~

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The Florida primary, which Stevenson won by a nose, could not have gratified him, though undoubtedly he found it a lot better than losing by a nose. It must have disappointed Kefauver keenly, despite his calling it a moral victory. It could not have added to Florida's self-esteem, since fewer than forty percent of the voters went to the polls, less than half the percentage that voted in this week's local elections in Italy. / And the primary certainly did not bring comfort to anyone who thinks that the most democratic procedure possible has been devised to choose a president.

The result in Florida was meaningless. It would have meant something to the candidates, if either of them had been beaten by a wide margin. / But the effect of primaries these days is largely negative. / That is because they are not nation-wide. / The number of delegates chosen by direct popular vote, is smaller than those chosen by state conventions. / Eighteen states are holding primaries this year, and will have chosen only forty-two percent of the delegates to the Democratic convention, and forty-one percent of the Republican convention.

The national conventions will still be dominated by party leaders. A score or so in the Democratic convention will really decide who will be

nominated. These leaders may size up the primary results as an indication of trends, but they will feel no obligation to put the expressed preference of voters above their own judgment. A revolt against the party leadership still is theoretically possible at a convention, but it hasn't been made more so by the eighteen primaries held this year. ~~It even may be true that the partial-primary system tends to defeat its own purpose, because voters know there is little reality in their action. To some extent it keeps them away from the polls.~~

~~That is not saying that the primary is a poor way to get rid of party boss rule, or to give the people a free choice in selecting candidates.~~ It may be ~~the only effective way.~~ Primaries as now operated put candidates to an excessive amount of expense and exertion. They spend time and money on just getting around, making appearances, shaking hands by the tens of thousands. They have little occasion or encouragement to discuss national policies thoughtfully. They are spurred into showmanship rather than statesmanship. Maybe the California primary will end up on a somewhat higher level than the others. The state is too large to be won by hand-shaking and baby-kissing, and the appeal to voters has to be based to some degree on ideas. But even the California decision will not decide anything,

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This reporter is familiar with the argument that wise leadership is not automatically guaranteed when its choice is left to a vote of all the people. However, the hazards of a general election seem smaller than those of the convention. And it takes more than wise leadership to keep democracy growing. That requires, quite as much, a sense of participation by the individuals who make up the nation. That sense of participation now seems to be on the wane. There was mighty little of it in Florida. A national presidential primary might do much to revive it.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States has formally accepted the Russian invitation for the Air Force chief of staff..General Twining..to attend Aviation Day ceremonies in Moscow on June 24. The acceptance was authorized by President Eisenhower and announced today by Secretary of the Air Force Quarles. Quarles said that General Twining will be accompanied to Moscow by "several" Air Force officers. At the White House, News Secretary Hagerty was asked if there was any chance that other members of the joint Chiefs of Staff might be invited to Russia. And Hagerty said, "Not that I know of." Last week, the White House said it "would not be surprised" if the Joint Chiefs accepted such an invitation. The White House made this statement when asked for comment on reports that Russia had said a visit by the entire Joint Chiefs would be welcome. The Associated Press says opinion in the Pentagon is divided as to whether the invitation to Twining should have been accepted. Some officials reportedly feel that the United States should have held out for an invitation to all the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Democratic Senator Mansfield said today that Congress should raise the pay of Air Force pilots and technicians as a means of bolstering American air power Mansfield said that over a four-year enlistment period it costs 15-thousand dollars to train a regular inlisted man in the Air Force, 75-thousand dollars to train an electronics expert, and 600-thousand dollars to train a triple-rated pilot of an atomic bomber. "With all that investment," he said, "it would be good business for the government to pay these men enough to retain them, rather than lose them to private industry." Mansfield said the question is "not one of balancing the budget but of maintaining our security and our freedom."

President Eisenhower led the nation in observance of Memorial Day today by going to church to offer prayers for enduring peace. Secretary of the Army Brucker placed a presidential wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, and later..in a speech..warned Americans against being lulled into a false sense of security.

Brucker said, "The propagation of the myth that we can ever "manufacture" security in the laboratory, or in the machine shop, can lead to nothing but disaster." There is no easy way, he said, "short of blood and sacrifice."

Memorial services were held at American military cemeteries around the world, from Normandy to Seoul.

The West German parliament was told today that 70-thousand East Germans have died in Communist prisons and concentration camps since the end of World War Two. Jakob Kaiser, minister for all-German affairs, said an additional 47-thousand East Germans..arrested since the end of the war are now missing. In the last two years in East Germany, he reported 13-thousand political prisoners have been set free.

The French resident minister for Algeria...Robert LaCoste..told the French Senate today, "The Algerian problem is an internal problem. It never will be settled in an international setting." This apparently referred to efforts on the part of some African and Asia countries to have the Algerian question taken up by the United Nations Security Council. La Coste said that next month there will be 364 thousand French troops in Algeria. They should be enough, he said, to put down the Arab revolt.

One hundred and six rebels were killed in Algeria in the last 48 hours.

And the French say that 71 Nationalist guerillas were killed yesterday in Southern Tunisia.

On Cyprus today, a bomb was tossed into a truckload of British troops. Two of the soldiers were killed. Twenty-four others were wounded.

The head of the Italian Communist Party..Palmiro Togliatti..ended two days of conferences today with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. Togliatti said he made his surprise visit to Belgrade, simply to establish personal contact with Tito, to learn more of his Communist "line". He said it was "quite accidental" that he came just as Tito was about to visit Moscow. He left for there tonight.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixnn.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This is Memorial Day, a time for remembering. Carl Sandburg said, "There never has been a time that there were not clouds upon the horizon of this country, and there was one crisis after another that could be named. And always there has been a saving remnant. Always, there has been a small faithful minority, faithful to the death."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., May 31, 1956

This is the news:

Russia tonight accused the United Nations command in Korea of "gross violation" of the Korean armistice. A Moscow broadcast said the real reason the U.N. command had ordered the four-nation armistice commission out of South Korea was the increasing rearmament of South Korea. The commission supervising the Korean armistice is made up of representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland. In ordering it out of South Korea, the United Nations command said the Polish and Czech members had covered up Communist violations in North Korea and frustrated the attempts of the Swedish and Swiss to investigate those violations. The U.N. command said tonight its order will stick, until the Reds get rid of the 400 or more fighter planes acquired illegally by the North Korean air force.

Here in New York today, the United Nations Security Council resumed debate on the Middle East question. The Soviet delegate said Russia will lend "all necessary support" to establishing peace in

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the area, "taking into account the will of the states of the Middle East and without outside intervention." Various Arab delegates objected to the wording of the British resolution, urging Secretary General Hammarskjold to continue his "good offices" in establishing peace. They said the phrase "good offices" is too vague. The Syrian delegate asked, "Just what is Mr. Hammarskjold expected to continue?"

In Paris, a full-scale debate on Algerian policy opened today in the French Assembly. Much of the anticipated fireworks failed to materialize. Instead of attacking the Algerian program, the speakers on this first day of debate charged that the Mollet government had erred in freeing Tunisia and Morocco from French control. The debate continues tomorrow. And a vote of confidence is expected to be taken on Tuesday.

~~According to semi-official reports reaching Munich, the Communist government of Hungary has re-arrested the Catholic primate, Joseph Mindszenty. These reports... which are not confirmed... say Mindszenty refused to sign papers recognizing church laws passed by the Red regime.~~

President Eisenhower today summoned a meeting of outstanding American citizens to a White House conference, to draw up a plan for promoting peace through contacts with the peoples of other nations. The meeting with be held on June 12th. Mr. Eisenhower's proposal for establishing ~~mmmmo~~ technical schools in foreign countries will be discussed.

President Eisenhower told a political meeting in Washington today, that he will campaign as "cheerfully, energetically and enthusiastically as possible" for a Republican victory in November. / Mr. Eisenhower's speech opened a two-day meeting of the National Citizens for Eisenhower Committee. / He said he would not know he had a heart attack last year, except that "the doctors keep reminding me of it." / He said, I am perfectly ready to go forward." / And he cautioned the Republicans against complacency in the campaign. / He said they should go out and fight, not only for his own re-election, but also for the election of a Republican Congress. In that way, he said, the Administration would be able to carry on its "great middle of the road philosophy of government." On the subject of foreign affairs, Mr. Eisenhower said, "The prestige of the United States has never been as high since the last World War, as it is today. / We know," he said, "that we have largely nullified the Communist reliance on force, and threat of force. We know it has felt the pressure of ideas and ideals in its own country, and back of the Iron Curtain." He explained that the United States has avoided

being drawn into quarrels between other countries, so it could carry on its role of mediator. "America," he said, "has preserved its position as the friend of all."

The political aspirations of Democratic Governor Harriman got a boost today. A New York banker, Robert Dowling, announced that a nationwide committee is being formed to support Harriman's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination. Dowling said the committee would be composed of prominent businessmen who are not antagonistic to labor.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced plans today for putting the new soil bank program into effect. Benson said "generous" payments will be made this year, to farmers who plow under their crops of corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, tobacco and rice. Such action, he believed, would be justified, so long as no mature crops were involved. He said payments will go out as soon as compliance can be determined. and machinery for making the payments can be set up. Benson said the rates [illegible] paid for taking cotton, wheat and corn out of production will be equivalent to about 60 percent of parity. For rice, the equivalent rate will be about 50 percent of parity.

The House voted today to extend the Defense Production Act for two years. Under this act, the President has authority to buy and allocate strategic materials to meet wartime requirements. The House added a provision that an investigation of the shortage of nickel be made by the Secretary of Commerce, in conjunction with appropriate committees of Congress. The measure now goes to the Senate.

~~And~~ The Senate today passed and sent to the House a bill allowing the death penalty for persons convicted of peddling heroin to teen-agers. The measure would also allow imposition of the death penalty on a third conviction of sale of the drug to adults.

Joint talks between representatives of the country's three biggest steel companies and the United Steelworkers Union opened today. ~~[redacted]~~ It is the first time that U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel have appeared together at the bargaining table. Union and company representatives met for three hours, then recessed until next Wednesday. The company negotiators said they would spend that time studying the union's demands.

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The most sensitive instrument to measure the antagonism that divides the world is Germany. It is a better barometer than the state visits to and from Moscow, or even unilateral reductions in armed forces, which simply may be ways of fighting the cold war. In a sense, Germany is the world conflict in a nutshell. An antagonistic world can't be expected to unify Germany, and Germany can't expect unification until world antagonisms are dispelled, or are in the process of being genuinely dispelled. So it can be instructive to see what is happening about German unification. (It pretty well tells the state of the cold war.)

This week a good deal has been happening about German unification. Premier Grotewohl of Communist East Germany made a speech urging direct negotiations between East and West Germany. The Kremlin line is that unification is the exclusive business of Germans, and the Western powers should keep hands off. Herr Grotewohl was repeating the Communist line, and could hardly have expected much of a response. He knows the West Germans say they will not negotiate unification with him or his regime. But he would like to get technical talks started about routine details in the relations between the two neighbors. Technical talks, once begun, could broaden, and once

they broadened the Western powers might be kept out. Ultimately Germany might be united as the neutralist leader of Europe. And that would be the Kremlin's greatest victory in the cold war.

A committee of the West German Bundestag had been working for some time on a program of demands to make for just such an opening. They weren't seriously going to plug for direct talks, but they wanted to prod the Western powers to do more about unification.

The West Germans virtually proposed technical talks on a wide range of subjects. These are: the reopening of frontiers; restoration of normal rail, water and road transportation; resumption of normal telephone and telegraph communication; abolition of the three-mile "dead zone" between the two countries; the release of political prisoners. Other proposals covered the free circulation of newspapers, periodicals and books; a guarantee of completely free travel between the two countries; and an end of the jamming of West German broadcasts.

At first glance this offer doesn't look too forbidding for East Germany, even though the West Germans repeated that technical talks were not to be construed as recognition of the East German government, which is ruled out. But the single item about releasing prisoners is the joker in the deck.

And to make sure it wouldn't be ignored, the West German government spelled out some shocking figures about political prisoners in East Germany. Although East Germany has released nearly 15,000 prisoners since January '54, the Bonn government says it knows that 18,900 still were in prison the first of this month. It went on to say that 70,000 have died in prison since 1945. Twenty-three thousand five hundred prisoners are missing from whom nothing has been heard since their arrest. Another 24,000 have occasionally sent word to the outside world. It states that political prisoners receive worse treatment in East Germany than criminal convicts. The East German regime last November stopped delivery of food parcels to prisoners, so that their health is now deplorable.

Let me point out that this West German offer to negotiate is like the West's willingness to negotiate with the East. A large number of quite reasonable demands are made, which Herr Grotewohl might be induced to meet, but he is told that there is no point of dealing with them unless deep injustices perpetrated by his Communist regime are rectified. In the same way the West is ready to negotiate with the Kremlin if the basic wrongs committed by its tyranny are corrected. In both cases a deadlock appears unavoidable.

But is it a complete deadlock? Perhaps not. The West Germans, in proposing technical talks, have advanced a few steps closer to the Communist position about unification. If the East Germans want to get technical talks started, they have only to advance somewhat closer to the West German position. That is not to say that concessions like these will end up in German unification. Nor is it likely that the little steps the Kremlin and the West have made toward getting technical talks underway will bring a complete political agreement ending the cold war. But the two situations are alike, even almost identical. It would be unrealistic to expect much from such efforts for a long time. Still it would be short-sighted not to recognize that things aren't at a complete standstill in Germany, and in the world at large.

George Buyanovsky

Word for Today

The division of Germany is a reflection of larger divisions, and cannot be regarded separately. Yet the ~~temptation~~ desire for the Germans themselves to seek unification is strong. Shakespeare said, "There is a time for all things." But there are Germans who would go along with the ancient proverb, "He who waits for the right time may wait forever."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The division of Germany is a reflection of larger divisions, can cannot be regarded separately. Yet the desire for the Germany themselves to seek unification is strong. Shakespears said, "There is a time for all things." But there are Germans who would go along with one ancient proverb, "He who waits for the right time may wait forever." ...Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 1, 1956

This is the news:

Russia announced today that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov has resigned. The new foreign minister is Dimitri Shepilov, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. Since February, Shepilov has also been secretary of the party central committee and alternate member of the presidium. Molotov had been foreign minister since 1939, and closely associated with the policies of Stalin---many of which have recently been denounced. Last year, Molotov confessed publicly he was "theoretically mistaken" when he said... in a speech... that only the "foundations" of socialism had been laid in Russia. Also last year, when the Russian leaders went to Yugoslavia to patch up their quarrel with Marshal Tito, Molotov stayed at home. Tomorrow, Tito arrives in Moscow for a state visit. The timing of the resignation of Molotov and the arrival of Tito may not be entirely coincidental.

In Washington, Senator George of Georgia commented on the Molotov resignation, calling it "in line with Russia's new policy of sweetness and light." He said, "They just know Molotov is pretty hard boiled, and they know the rest of the world knows it." George is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Wiley, the top Republican member of that committee, declined to draw any conclusions. "We'll watch developments with interest," he said, "and keep our powder dry." Secretary of State Dulles was vacationing, and unavailable for comment.

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Communist Premier Chou En-lai told the Reuters news agency today that the Chinese proposal for a conference on Korea showed that Red China is willing to help in a relaxation of tension. On the subject of Formosa, he said Communist China prefers a "peaceful liberation"

of the island. He said Red China wants peace because it needs time to become industrialized. He called his country's non-representation in the United Nations "an unjust situation which cannot last for long."

The United Nations Security Council continued [redacted] debate today on the Middle East. Great Britain amended its resolution, in an effort to meet ~~the~~ Arab objections. [redacted] The paragraph asking Secretary General Hammarskjold to continue his "good offices" was revised, so as to be more specific. The British delegate also agreed to a change of language, holding the truce observation teams strictly to armistice boundaries. But the Arab states called the resolution "just as bad as before." They do not like the paragraph calling for a peaceful settlement on "a mutually acceptable basis". They argued that it might upset previous U.N. decisions.

In Israel, Premier Ben-Gurion said today that Israel "must refrain from initiating war, even if provocation by Arab rulers is intensified." But the situation, he said, demands "constant military readiness." He reiterated his view that any war in the Middle East is likely to develop into a world war.

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In Paris, former premier Paul Reynaud urged the Mollet government to spell out its Algerian policy. Reynaud ~~said~~ told the National Assembly, "~~We are~~ fighting an adversary who has proclaimed his war aims. France must proclaim its goals of peace." [redacted] In Algeria, the French say they have killed 230 rebels in the heaviest action of the 18-month revolt. And the action, they say, is continuing. [redacted]

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The crisis over the Korean armistice teams has two aspects that call for comment. One is that it marks the end of patience; not only the patience of the United States, but of the allies in the United Nations command as well. The flagrant partisanship of the Czech and Polish inspection teams was no new discovery. The decision of the U.N. command to order their withdrawal from South Korea came after a considerable history of previous warnings and callous Communist disregard of the requirements of neutrality. We were disturbed by it, our Allies were disturbed, and the Swiss and Swedish governments, who supply the other half of the inspection teams, wrote notes protesting against the frustration to which their representatives were being subjected.

The other aspect worth stressing, is that the breakdown of the inspection system is a failure in a kind of test try-out, of disarmament inspection. In Korea, disarmament as such was not being inspected, but it was something close to it. And the failure there seems bound to have serious consequences on future disarmament talks. A fool-proof inspection system is the heart of the disarmament problem. In Korea it was anything but fool-proof.

At the timeof the armistice North Korea had no air power. Now it has ~~five~~ 4 to ~~six~~ 5 hundred planes, half of them jet fighters and bombers. These were all brought in in violation of armistice terms, and through evasion of inspection. The evasion was not the fault of the Swiss and the Swedes, who did their utmost to stop the violations. Part of the time the Poles and Czechs simply vetoed any action being taken; part of the time their eyes were closed to the use of other points of entry for military shipments. All of the time they were content with North Korea's failure to supply information and documents.

It always has been assumed that inspection of disarmament, when the time comes, would be assigned to smaller nations on whose integrity the whole operation would depend. In Korea it fell to four states. Of these only two were truly neutral. The Czechs and the Poles right from the start were party to North Korea's violation of the armistice terms. They connived to cover up the movement of illegal troops, guns and planes. They stymied their Swiss and Swedish colleagues when they tried to carry out their duty. If that is the accepted standard of Communist probity, disarmament would be a long way off ~~XXX~~ for this reason alone.

Apparently the Communists realized that Allied patience over the

fiasco of the inspection system was wearing out, and that drastic action might be coming. They tried to offset it. In April, Communist China proposed to Great Britain that a new Korean conference should be called to complete the unification of the country, and that all foreign troops be withdrawn at once. A little later the North Korean government announced that it was reducing its forces by 80,000 men, but said nothing about its ill-gotten air force. ~~Today Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, gave a highly conciliatory interview to a correspondent of Reuters.~~ But the British did not rise to the bait of a new Korean conference, stating bluntly that there was no evidence whatever that North Korea or Red China had changed their views, so as to make agreement possible. And they rejected the conference on behalf of all the U.N. allies.

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The regulation of armaments... without adequate inspection... has been tried in Korea and found wanting. There may be in this experience with the Communists a lesson which can be applied to the question of world disarmament. In the words of Benjamin Franklin, "Let us not merely be entertained by the tale. Let us draw a small moral from it."

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Edward R. Murrow June 4, 1956

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Moscow in 1949-50 made matters somewhat better, but the tensions continued till Stalin's death. Not till Khrushchev and Bulganin went to China in October of '54 was intimacy restored. The Russian leaders dissolved the jointly-owned companies, cancelled the special concessions and stepped up the aid program.

Khrushchev, in his three-hour attack on Stalin, talked freely about the particularly dark periods in Stalin's career. One came early, when he insulted Lenin's wife, and Lenin threatened to break relations unless he apologized. In this period Lenin warned Stalin against using brutality in conducting party affairs.

Then came the great purges of the thirties. According to Khrushchev Stalin did away with seventy percent of the party's central committee. In this time he officially authorized the police to torture prisoners, and changed court procedure to accept their confessions without corroboration.

There followed the black period at the start of the war with Germany. Stalin blankly refused to believe in the coming Nazi attack, though amply warned. He failed to mobilize industry or men adequately. And he had contributed to the disaster by the execution of five thousand officers a few years before. When the attack came he went into a psychotic black-out,

in which he was incapable of acting or giving orders. "All is lost that Lenin built" he once lamented to the Politburo. Later, when he resumed direction, he became like Hitler in issuing imperious orders that courted catastrophe. In one instance, which Khrushchev knew about personally, he ordered the encirclement of Kharkov. Khrushchev tried to telephone him personally, but Stalin refused to answer. Only Malenkov would speak, and he said that Stalin's order had to be obeyed. It cost hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers.

The last period came to a head just before his death. By that time Stalin was a sickly suspicious man. He had a microphone installed in the home of Voroshilov, whom he considered an English spy. He devised the "doctor's plot," and when the extorted confessions were available he told the party congress that they were like blind kittens. "What would you do without me?" he asked. Finally he determined to wipe out all the Old Bolsheviks, and was preparing charges against Molotov and Mikoyan. Had not Stalin "providentially died when he did" as Khrushchev is reported to have put it, neither man would have been present to take part in last February's congress.

"How is it possible that a person confesses to crimes he has not

committed? Only in one way - by the application of physical methods, or pressuring him, torture, bringing him to a state of unconsciousness, deprivation of his judgment, taking away his human dignity."

Khrushchev, toward the end of his oration, warned that consideration of the Stalin case had to be withheld from the press and kept within the party. "That is why" he said, "we are considering it here in a closed session. We should know the limits; we should not give ammunition to the enemy; we should not wash our dirty linen before his eyes." The statement was greeted with loud applause.

Perhaps the most ironical passage in the speech dealt with President Tito, that is, it is ironical now, when Tito is having the reception of a prodigal son in Moscow. Stalin personally engineered the break with Yugoslavia, and at the time he told Khrushchev: "I have only to shake my little finger, and there will be no more Tito." "We have paid dearly" said Khrushchev" for the shaking of the little finger."

Of all the shattering political events of this era, it is hard to match this Khrushchev speech. It did more than smash a national idol. It indicted the system that created and bore so long with the mad tyrant. It may be, as some in Washington are inclined to believe, that in the end

Stalin himself was killed, to prevent still blacker crimes. If so, the story was not in the least redeemed, but was made only the more instructive.

Word for Today

Khrushchev has portrayed Stalin as a tyrant... full of suspicion... who killed thousands of comrades in cold blood. Such is the tradition of tyrants. ~~Aeschylus~~ ESKOLUS observed, long ago, "The disease somehow inheres in tyranny, to have no faith in friends." But Russia is still a totalitarian state. As Cicero said, "Though the tyrant dies, the tyranny persists."

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The attack which Khrushchev made secretly on Stalin in the last Communist Party congress - the text of which was released by the State Department today was evenstronger than the original reports of it. It fills in the case against Stalin with a richness of convincing and anecdotal detail.

At the same time, another secret speech by Khrushchev has come to light. He made it a month later in Warsaw when he was there for the funeral of the Polish leader Beirut. According to the New York Times, Khrushchev added to the charges against Stalin that he had nearly wrecked relations with Communist China. He said the Soviet dictator made economic demands on China that "smacked of colonialism," and insisted on having the last word on communist developments inside China. He demanded that joint Soviet-Chinese companies be set up to exploit China's resources and run Chinese industries, and that Russia be given special concessions. Mao Tse-tung was embittered and refused to accept Stalin's

authority. Had it not been for the tough United States policy toward Communist China, Khrushchev said, the Peiping government might well have decided to break openly with the Soviet Union as Tito had done. Mao's long visit to Moscow in 1949-50 made matters somewhat better, but the tensions continued till Stalin's death. Not till Khrushchev and Bulganin went to China in October of '54 was intimacy restored. The Russian leaders dissolved the jointly-owned companies, cancelled the special concessions and stepped up the aid program.

Khrushchev, in his three- hour attack on Stalin, talked freely about the particularly dark periods in Stalin's career. One came early, when he insulted Lenin's wife, and Lenin threatened to break relations unless he apologized In this period Lenin warned Stalin against using brutality in concucting party affairs.

Then came the great purges of the thirties. According to Khrushchev, Stalin did away with seventy percent of the party's central committee. In this time he officially authorized the police to torture prisoners, and changed court producure to accept their confessions without corroboration.

There followed the black period at the start of the war with Germany. Stalin blankly refused to believe in the coming Nazi attack, though amply warned. He failed to mobilize industry or men adequately. And he had contributed to the disaster by the execution of five thousand officers a few years before. When the attack came he went into a psychotic black-out in which he was incapable of acting or giving orders. "All is lost that Lenin built," he once lamented to the Politburo. Later, when he resumed direction, he became like Hitler in issuing imperious orders that courted catastrophe. In one instance, which Khrushchev knew about personally, he ordered the encirclement of Kharkov. Khrushchev tried to telephone him personally, but Stalin refused to answer. Only Malenkov would speak, and he said that Stalin's order had to be obeyed. It cost hundreds of thousandnds of Russian soldiers.

The last period came to a head just before his death. By that time Stalin was a sickly suspicious man. He had a microphone installed in the home of Voroshilov, whom he considered an English spy. He devised the "doctor's plot", and when the extorted confessions were available, he told the party congress that they were like blind kittens. "What would you do without me?" he asked. Finally he determined to wipe out all theo old Bolsheviks, and was preparing charges against Molotov and Mikoyan. Had not Stalin "providentially died when he did" as Khrushchev is reported to have put it, neither man would have been present to take part in last February's congress.

"How is it possible that a person confesses to crimes he has not committed? Only in one way - by the application of physical methods, or pressuring him, torture, bringing him to a state of unconsciousness, deprivation of his judgement, taking away his human dignity."

Khrushchev, toward the end of his oration, warned that consideration of the Stalin case had to be withheld from the press and kept within the party. "That is why" he said, "we are considering it here in a closed session. We should know the limits; we should not give ammunition to the enemy; we should not wash our dirty linen before hie eyes." Thestatement was greeted with loud appluuse.

Perhaps the most ironical passage in the speech dealt with President Tito, that is, it is ironical now, when Tito is having the reception of a prodigal son in Moscow. Stalin personally engineered the break with Yugoslavia, and at the time he told Khrushchef: "I have only to shake my little finger, and there will be no more Tito." We have paid dearly said Khrushchev" for the shaking of the little finger."

Of all the shattering political events of this era, it is hard to match this Khrushchev speech. It did more than smash a national idol. It indicated

the system that created and bore so long with the mad tyrant. It may be, as some in Washington are inclined to believe, that in the end Stalin himself was killed, to prevent still blacker crimes. If so, the story was not in the least redeemed, but was made only the more instructive.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Khrushchev has portrayed Stalin as a tyrant..full of suspicion.... who killed thousands of comrades in cold blood. Such is the tradition of tyrants. Aeschylus observed, long ago, "The disease somehow inheres in tyranny to have no faith in friends." But Russia is still a totalitarian state. As Cicero said, "Though the tyrant dies, the tyranny persists."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 5, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower made a personal appeal tonight, for a restoration of cuts in his foreign aid program./ Last month, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to slash more than a billion dollars from the program, and to deny the President the authority he requested for long-term economic assistance./ The measure comes up for debate tomorrow on the House floor, and tonight... on the eve of that debate.... Mr. Eisenhower called in Republican and Democratic leaders of the House, to appeal personally for restoration of the cuts. House Republican Leader Martin said the President believes his mutual security program will be "crippled", if the billion-dollar reduction is allowed to stand.

The Senate Interior Committee gave unanimous approval today to the nomination of Fred Seaton, for secretary of the interior./ The action

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came after Seaton, a former White House aide, told the committee he supports President Eisenhower's policy of developing water power in partnership with private industry. He succeeds Douglas McKay, who resigned to run for the Senate.

The Commerce Department reported today that personal income in April reached an all-time high. Personal farm income in April was up 500-million dollars over the preceding month.

Returns from yesterday's primary in Iowa show Republican Senator Hickenlooper renominated for a third term. His opponent, Dayton Countryman, conceded defeat by saying, "The farmers have shown they are happy." Countryman had campaigned for high, rigid supports.

Primary elections were held today in California, New York, Montana, and South Dakota. President Eisenhower was assured of victory in the presidential primaries in all four states. Here in New York, most of the 98 delegate votes for the Democratic national convention are expected to go to Governor Harriman. The big race is between Adlai Stevenson and Senator Kefauver in California, where 68 delegate votes are at stake. In all of these primaries, the voting is still

in progress. ~~Meanwhile~~ City ~~meeting in Birmingham is reported a little heavier than expected.~~

In Montgomery, Alabama, a three-judge court panel ruled today that racial segregation on Montgomery city buses is unconstitutional. The decision was split, 2 to 1. The majority opinion said that both city and state segregation laws requiring separate seating facilities for white and Negro passengers violate the Federal Constitution. The dissenting opinion held that separate but equal facilities are constitutional. ~~The majority decision does not take immediate effect, since a formal judgment has not been entered. Opposing attorneys were given two weeks in which to submit their views on how the formal anti-segregation order should be entered... and whether a stay should be granted pending an appeal. In this case, an appeal can be made directly to the Supreme Court.~~

~~A Negro boycott of Montgomery city buses today entered its seventh month.~~

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia began formal talks with Soviet leaders today in Moscow. And it was noted that Molotov, who resigned last week as foreign minister, took part in the discussions. No report was issued on the progress on the talks. But at a Kremlin luncheon, Tito said

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the problem of world disarmament demands "immediate solution". (In Washington, Republican Senator McCarthy introduced a bill to cut off American aid to Yugoslavia. He said to continue helping Yugoslavia in the face of Tito's pro-Russian statements would be "stark immorality").

Prime Minister U Nu of Burma resigned today to give full attention to reorganizing his party. His successor is the defense minister, OO-BAH-SWAY U Ba Swe, who said there will be no change in Burma's foreign policy.

French Premier Guy Mollet was given a vote of confidence tonight in the National Assembly. The main issue was the government's policy toward Algeria, and Mollet won the test 271 to 59. The 150 Communist deputies abstained. During the debate, the government was asked about the shipment of French arms to Arab countries. Foreign Minister Pineau said that France would discontinue the shipment of all small arms to the Middle East.

France and West Germany have announced the procedure by which the Saar will be transferred to German control. Under the agreement... reached by French Premier Mollet and West German Chancellor Adenauer... the Saar will return to Germany next January first. For the three following years, special measures will liquidate France's economic union with

the Saar. And, after that, France will retain only certain agreed economic and customs privileges. Experts will now put the details into a formal treaty, to be ratified by the German and French parliaments.

It was announced today that Chancellor Adenauer will arrive in New York on Saturday, for a brief visit in this country. On Monday, he will go to Washington for informal talks with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Edward R. Murrow: June 5, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

I want to come back again to the Khrushchev speech on Stalin's misdeeds, to say that one must doubt that it will bring much assurance to the Soviet people that such things will not happen again. What Khrushchev denounced in Stalin was not that he used terror, but that he used it against Communists and innocent people. Lenin used terror and believed in it - against enemies of the revolution. Khrushchev went out of his way to make this clear. The down-grading of Stalin was not because he was brutal and cruel, but because he was brutal and cruel to the wrong people, and at the wrong time. Lenin used terror when the revolution was in danger, Khrushchev said. When power had been attained, he turned it off. Stalin used terror after the revolution already had won. But while Khrushchev used the most violent language to describe what Stalin did he also said this: "Stalin believed that what he did was necessary for the defense of the interests of the working classes against the plotting of enemies and the attack of the imperialist camp. We cannot say that these were the deeds of a giddy despot. He considered that this should be done in the interest of the laboring people, of the working masses, in the name of defense of the revolution. In this lies the whole tragedy."

The passage might well dismay many in the Soviet Union when they hear of it. It came in Khrushchev's explanation why Stalin's colleagues on the Central Committee and the Politburo did not curb him. They didn't at first, because they knew Stalin had fought loyally for Leninism, he said. They felt they must back him up. They didn't fight him. at the end because it became too dangerous to do so. The Central Committee and the Politburo did not meet often, and Stalin dominated the Politburo by breaking it up into groups of six, seven and eight, which kept many members from knowing what was being done. So when Stalin might have been stopped, he wasn't. Then it grew too late.

If this could happen once, what keeps it from happening again? Khrushchev did not answer this beyond promising that the principle of collective leadership had been restored. That is the principle expounded by, and adhered to, by Lenin. But if it could be swept aside by Stalin, it could be swept aside by someone as able and ambitious as Stalin, though probably not yet. It is too early for the consolidation of one-man power.

At present, Soviet citizens can mark a change in the air. Neighbors aren't being sent off in the night to prison camps, and a few who were sent are coming back. New laws have been decreed strengthening the codes

of justice. But they also know that justice codes were over-ridden before.

The Kremlin has been able to keep the Khrushchev speech pretty much of a secret, but that is soon to end. The text is being poured over the Iron Curtain by dozens of radio stations. Before long the shock that registered in the Congress when Khrushchev spoke will be felt from one end of the country to the other.

One may be sure that the pathetic appeals which innocent prisoners of Stalin or Beria wrote from their death cells will become part of folk history, as stories of martyrdom so often do. Khrushchev quoted some of these with electric effect. Here is what Old Bolshevik Kedrov wrote to the Central Committee after having experienced Beria's torture chamber: "I am calling you from a gloomy cell in the Lefortovsky prison. Let my cry of horror reach your ears! Do not remain deaf; take me under your protection! Please help remove the nightmare of interrogations, and show me this has all been a mistake. My torture has reached the extreme. My health is broken, my strength and energy are waning, the end is drawing near. How monstrous this all is! Unsurpassed bitterness and pain grip my heart. No! no! this will not happen, this cannot be! Neither the party nor the Soviet Government, nor the People's Commissar will permit this irreparable

injustice. I believe that truth and justice will triumph. I believe! I believe!" The Military Collegium has subsequently established Kedrov's innocence. But Beria had had him shot.

The effect of the repudiation of Stalin will probably be much greater in the Satellite countries. They had been Stalin's exclusive charge, he had decreed their exploitation and ~~run~~ dominated their internal affairs. After the revolt of Tito he became even more ruthless. Now, not only has Stalin's policy been modified, Tito is back in Moscow enjoying the full vindication of his defiance of Stalin. The satellites have been told they are to enjoy greater independence. "You must swim by yourselves", Khrushchev has told their leaders.

But satellite peoples will know they have Tito to thank for this more than Khrushchev. Tito stood up to Stalin while he lived. Khrushchev had to wait till he died. Inside Russia the dictatorship does not appear to be greatly weakened. But the world will watch these neighboring countries with new expectations.

In Prague yesterday flags were raised for an international festival. For the first time the Soviet flag did not fly at the highest level alongside

the Czech flag, but was below it, along with the flags of the other visiting countries. It <u>could</u> be a symbol.

Bob Hite.

Word for Today

The West is seeing to it that Khrushchev's expose of Stalin gets to the people living behind the Iron Curtain. For as Thoreau said, "It takes two to speak the truth---one to speak, another to hear." And William James said, "There is no worse lie than a truth misunderstood by those who hear it." ~~The~~ ~~chance~~ the Russian people will ~~not~~ probably understand.

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow June 6, 1956
Wednesday

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today it would be "tragic" not to support his foreign aid program. Mr. Eisenhower told his weekly news conference, "We must continue to wage peace." He said, "As long as we are not shooting, we are not spending one-tenth as much as we would if we were shooting. And remember," he said, "there is no destruction that we saw in World War Two that would even give a hint of what another war would bring." Mr. Eisenhower reportedly told House leaders last night that the cut of more than a billion dollars... voted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee... would endanger national security. House Speaker Rayburn said today that he will try to have 600-million dollars of the cut restored. Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the President's eleventh hour plea failed to convince him that the committee had made a mistake. But Rayburn described the chances of restoring the 600-million as "pretty good".

Mr. Eisenhower was asked about Marshal Tito's visit to Moscow, and whether it would affect American aid to Yugoslavia. And the President agreed there would have to be a re-evaluation of policy. "We will have to take a look," he said, "and see what serves our best interests." Regarding countries like India... which are neutral... he reminded reporters that the United States was a young country once, "and we were neutral."

President Eisenhower said that if Secretary of Defense Wilson were invited to visit Russia, he would certainly invite the Soviet defense minister... Marshal Zhukov... to visit the United States, if Zhukov showed an interest in coming. Mr. Eisenhower said the speech by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev, denouncing Stalin, revealed clearly how the Communist system subjugates the individual to the state. It was meant to be a denunciation of a dictator, he said, but it was actually a denunciation of dictatorship. He believed the speech was intended primarily for home consumption.

On the subject of domestic politics, the President said he was adopting a hands-off attitude on the candidacy of Republican Senator Wiley for

re-election. Wiley has been a strong supporter of Administration foreign policy. And largely because of support of that policy, the Republican state convention in Wisconsin recently denied him endorsement for another term. Mr. Eisenhower said, "I don't believe this is a place where the President of the United States should be interfering." When informed of Mr. Eisenhower's attitude, Senator Wiley said he agreed "fully" that the President should not become involved in primaries. At the same time, Wiley said he hoped Mr. Eisenhower "might choose" to express regard for his loyalty, without attempting to interfere in the forthcoming Wisconsin primary.

The last major primary of 1956 was held yesterday in California. For the results... and what they may signify... here is my colleague, Eric Sevareid, reporting from Los Angeles.

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returns on cue "--to Ed Murrow in
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Russia and Yugoslavia signed a trade agreement today, increasing the exchange of goods between the two countries, this year, by 40-million dollars. The agreement makes Russia Yugoslavia's biggest partner in foreign trade.

In Russia today, Marshal Tito visited an atomic power plant... and then attended a reception in his honor at the Kremlin. He said at the reception, that Senator McCarthy's resolution to cut off American aid to Yugoslavia was "not very important". / He predicted his reconciliation with Moscow will have no effect on Yugoslavia's "friendly relations with the United States." My colleague, Dan Schorr, asked Tito if he would like to visit the United States. And Tito said, "If I'm invited, of course I'll go. But I haven't been invited."

A Cairo newspaper said today that Egyptian Premier Nasser will visit Marshal Tito in Belgrade soon. The date is indefinite.

In Paris, the French government today banned the further shipment of light arms to the Middle East. The boycott applies to both Israel and the Arab states.

And in Algeria today, French troops... supported by tanks... sealed off a large mountainous area, east of Algiers, in the hope that a considerable rebel force would be trapped. The troops are now engaged in "tightening the noose".

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said today that Communist China has asked for permission to set up a special diplomatic office in Hong Kong. The office, Lloyd said, would be filled by what Red China chooses to call "a commissioner of foreign affairs", and his staff. Lloyd told the House of Commons, Communist China made the request in February, but that no action had been taken. The proposal, he said, raises issues that "want consideration".

Indonesia announced today that... like Malaya and Singapore... it will soon start making rubber shipments to Red China. The announcement

said Indonesia was no longer observing the embargo voted by the United Nations General Assembly (at the start of the Korean War), in order "to safeguard Indonesian rubber producers, and protect the national interest." Indonesia, with Malaya and Singapore, produces more than half the world's supply of natural rubber. Much of that supply will now be available to Communist China.

Hiram Bingham, the former senator from Connecticut, died in Washington today after a long illness. Mr. Bingham also served a year as governor of Connecticut. He was 80 years old.

Here in New York today, police searched the Dominican Line freighter Fundacion for clues in the disappearance of Dr. Jesus de Galindez (GA-LEAN-DEZ), an instructor at Columbia University and a bitter foe of General Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Galindez disappeared mysteriously on March 12th. Anti-Trujillo forces charged he had been murdered on board the freighter. Police who searched the ship for four hours today said they found no sign of violence.

Representatives of the nation's three biggest steel companies and the United Steelworkers Union resumed their bargaining talks today in New York. The contract talks had been taking place in Pittsburgh. Both sides appeared hopeful that a new agreement would be reached before the current contract expires on June 30th.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reached agreement today with two unions on a new two-year contract. The contract ~~Among other benefits, the contract~~ calls for a 13-cent-an-hour pay increase for all Western Union employes.

Word for Today

Adlai Stevenson has won a major test in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. And Mr. Stevenson doubtless would agree with Polybius, who said it takes great skill and wisdom to make use of victory. Nor does Senator Kefauver mean to surrender. He would say with Wendell Phillips, "What is defeat? Nothing but education."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 6, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... The last major primary of 1956 was held yesterday in California. For the results and what they may signify here is my colleague, Eric Sevareid, reporting from Los Angeles.

SEVAREID: Ed, we've seen a dramatic climax to the long, gruelling contest between Kefauver and Stevenson out here in California and we've also seen evidence of a gradual shift in party allegiances in this second largest State in the Union. At this hour the returns are still not complete but Stevenson is running around eight hundred thousand votes, Kefauver around five hundred thousand. President Eisenhower will run up somewhere toward nine hundred thousand perhaps. He's getting more than Stevenson but he will end up with about four hundred thousand below the combined Democratic total. This is cause enough to produce some hard Republicanwork out here for next November, but not cause enough for any really deep Republican worry. The President, after all, was unopposed in the Republican primary.

This primary here has been a surprise to political experts on two counts: the size of the total turn-out and the size of the Stevenson victory over Kefauver. Stevenson's margin is about thirty percent bigger than even his own hopeful advisors were predicting when I got out here last week. The vote turn-out was not spectacular but stronger than the surface air of apathy had indicated it would be. Perhaps Kefauver's tactics helped turn out the voters. That was his aim in stepping up his personal attacks on Stevenson throughout the State, but there's no evidence in the figures that the larger turn-out helped the Senator at all and they may ... it may have harmed him. The California vote has not definitely decided who the Democratic nominee will be; it has decided who it will not be, - it will not be Mr. Kefauver. That, at least, is the conviction of the small band of eastern political reporters who shuttled last night back and forth between the gloom

in Kefauver's headquarters and the declamatory joy in the Stevenson headquarters Stevenson himself, of course, was pleased and relieved but not exactly exuding joy. He was looking fresh and strong, but he already had his mind on the problems that lie ahead. Many of the professionals out here think nobody now can stop him from getting the nomination, but apparently he isn't ready himself to work on that assumption. He's obviously been unhappy about the turn the struggle has taken over the last weeks, not so much because he was forced to the hand-shaking, streetcorner-style of campaigning, he has demonstrated he can do that and enjoy it, but because of the acrimony that developed in Florida and carried over here, the bruised feelings and enmity that have developed within his party, What they may have done to party unity and to his own prospects by enveloping him in intra-party controversy. At any rate, he's won back his place ad the Democratic front-runner and he's done it the hard way. (?) Earlier on he distressed the party professionals who thought he was too lofty and remote from ordinary people, then he slugged it out on the streetcorner level, meeting tens of thousands of ordinary people and this distressed his intellectual supporters who thought he wasn't lofty enough. Well, if he is stopped in the convention by a swing to a dark horse, the swing is now less likely toward a compromise choice like Senator Symington and more likely toward a militant "new dealer" like Harriman. That assumes, of course, if the northern Governors in the convention with the Negro vote in mind will decide on a showdown with the south, but California has probably diminished that possibility. Stevenson now has some hard evidence that he is not opposed by a majority of Negroes. He has shown real strength among them in the north, Minneapolis; in the south, Florida, and now out here in the west.

This State has more registered Demerats than Republicans, yet Republicans have controlled the State House for nearly twenty years, have both Senate seats, most of the House seats. There are a lot of complicated reasons for this anomely that I won't go into here, but, anyway, for years many Republicans have been winning nomination in both parties. Well, yesterday's results suggest the end of this one-way street may be in sight. Generally

Republican candidates did not win in the Democratic primary so theymust fight it out in November in the fashion normal to other States. Even many Democrats here think Eisenhower will win California in November, but there seems little doubt that on other levels the Democratic threat to Republican domination out here is rising.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Russia and Yugoslavia signed a trade agreement today, increasing the exchange of goods between the two countries this year by 40-million dollars. The agreement makes Russia Yugoslavia'a biggest partner in foreign trade.

In Russia today, Marshal Tito visited an atomic power plant...and then attended a reception in his honor at the Kremlin. He said at the reception that Senator McCarthy's resolution to cut off American aid to Yugoslavia was "not very important". He predicted his reconcilliation with Moscow will have no effect on Yugoslavia's "friendly relations with the United States." My colleague, Dan Schorr, asked Tito if he would like th visit the United States. And Tito said, "If I'm invited, of course I'll go. But I haven't been invited."

A Cairo newspaper said today that Egyptian Premier Nasser will visit Marshal Tito in Belgrade soon. The date is indefinite.

In Paris, the French government today banned the further shipment of light arms to the Middle East. The boycott applies to both Israel and the Arab states.

And in Algeria today, French troops..supported by tanks..sealed off a large mountainous area, east of Algiers, in the hope that a considerable rebel force would be trapped. The troops are now engaged in "tightening the noose."

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said today that Communist China has asked for permission to set up a special diplomatic office in Hong Kong. The office, Lloyd said, would be filled by what Red China chooses to call "a commissioner of foreign affairs", and his staff. Lloyd told the House of Commons Communist China made the request in February, tht that no action was taken. The proposal, he said, raises issues that "want consideration."

Indonesia announced today. that...Like Malaya and Singapore..it will soon start making rubber shipments to Red China. The announcement said Indonesia was no longer observing the embargo voted by the United Nations General Assembly (at the start of the Korean War), in order to "safeguard Indonesian rubber producers and protect the national interest." Indonesia, with Malaya and Singapore, produces more than half the world's supply of natural rubber. Much of that supply will now be available to Communist China.

Hiram Bingham, the former senator from Connecticut, died in Washington today after a long illness. Mr. Bingham also served a year as governor of Connecticut. He was 80 years old.

Here in New York today, police searched the Dominican Line freighter Fundacion for clues in the disappearance of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, an instructor at Columbia University and a bitter foe of General Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Galindez disappeared mysteriously on March 12th. Anti-Trujillo forces charged he had been murdered on board the freighter. Police who searched the ship for four hours today said they found no sign of violence.

Representatives of the nation's three biggest steel companies and the Unites Steelworkers Union resumed their bargaining talks today in New York. The contract talks had been taking place in Pittsburgh. Both sides appeared hopeful that a new agreement would be reached before the current contract expires on June 30th.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reached agreement today with the unions on a new two-year contract. The contract calls for a 13-cent-an-hour pay increase for all Western Union employees.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Adlai Stevenson has won a major test in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. And Mr. Stevenson doubtless would agree with Polybius, who said it takes great skill and wisdom to make use of victory. Nor does Senator Kefauver mean to surrender. He would say with Wendell Phillips, "What is defeat? Nothing but education."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Collingwood for Murrow June 7, 1956 - Thursday

Good evening:

This is Charles Collingwood. Just for tonight, I am taking Mr. Murrow's place at this microphone.

Supporters of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program lost a major battle today on the floor of the House. This is what happened. Mr. Eisenhower sent a letter to Republican House Leader Martin, expressing his conviction that the national security... and the security of the free world... would be seriously impaired, if the cut of more than a billion dollars voted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee were allowed to stand. Martin read the President's letter to the House and added his own personal appeal. House Speaker Rayburn urged the House to restore 600-million dollars of the cut, calling it "the best money Congress ever gave." But Chairman Richards of the Foreign Affairs Committee replied by charging Martin and Rayburn of trying to "destroy" two months of committee work. He said that with the cut, there was still "amply sufficient" money to meet any foreign challenge. Republican Representative

Vorys then made a formal motion to have 600-million dollars of the cut restored. And the motion was defeated by a vote of 192 to 112. Because of the parliamentary situation when the vote was taken, ~~it was not a roll-call vote~~, it is subject to reconsideration. But both Republican and Democratic leaders [redacted] of the House despair of getting any sizeable amount of money put back in the bill. The House will take up the foreign aid program again tomorrow. It still has to be acted upon by the Senate.

President Eisenhower has received a new message from Soviet Premier Bulganin. White House News Secretary Jim Hagerty says the contents of the message will probably be released in the next couple of days. Mr. Eisenhower and the Russian premier have exchanged a series of messages since the summit conference last summer in Geneva... dealing mostly with the subject of disarmament. This latest message... in the form of a bulky letter... was delivered in Washington this afternoon by the Soviet ambassador.

For some time, former Senator Cain of Washington State has been wanting to talk to President Eisenhower about the government's security program as it affects federal employes. Cain, who is a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, has complained of alleged injustices in the program. Today he met with the President for nearly an hour. He said after the meeting that he is hopeful injustices of individuals under the program would no longer be tolerated.

The United Nations secretary general... Dag Hammarskjold... held a news conference today and again expressed his conviction that both Israel and the Arab states want peace. He said, "I repeat emphatically that there is a will to peace among all the parties." Hammarskjold declined to say what steps he will take next, in his effort to promote a settlement of the Palestine problem. He did say he does not plan another trip, similar to his peace mission last month. He will depend, rather, on contacts with representatives of the countries involved and reports from United Nations observers on the scene.

Democratic Senator Mansfield said today that... in his "far-flung travels"... Secretary of State Dulles had "somehow managed virtually to overlook the second largest continent---Africa." Mansfield is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In a speech on the Senate floor, he warned that Russia is "moving deeply into Africa", in a cultural, diplomatic and economic penetration, and that the United States must meet the challenge. Mansfield proposed,,. as a start... the appointment of an assistant secretary of state for African affairs. He also suggested the technical assistance program in Africa be expanded, and that the

nationalist ambitions of the people there be recognized. Our policy, Mansfield said, must be based on "a firm devotion to the concepts of free men."]

The State Department announced new tariff cuts today, equivalent to nearly a billion dollars a year. None of the new tariff reductions apply to imports from the Soviet bloc. They pertain to a wide variety of goods... ranging from copper to scotch whiskey... and, in return, 21 countries have cut their tariffs on American exports, ranging from heavy machinery to canned fruits and vegetables. The whole thing is on a reciprocal basis.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks said today that... in May... 65-million persons in the United States had jobs. That's a new record for the month. And it's just half a million short of the all-time record set in August of last year.

The Army announced today that 500-thousand ready reservists are being transferred to a standby reserve status. The Army said it will take a year to complete the screening process, starting July first. It described the action as a wholesale effort to terminate the service liability of veterans of the Korean War and World War Two.

The West German government said today that it will contribute 155-million dollars toward the maintenance of American troops in Germany. Negotiations on the amount of money West Germany would pay toward the support of British, Franch and American forces stationed in Germany have been in progress for months. The United States has apparently accepted a much smaller contribution than it demanded at the start of the talks.

In Korea, the neutral nations supervisory commission announced today that it is withdrawing its truce supervisors to the demilitarized zone. A week ago, the U.N. command ordered Polish and Czech inspectors on the commission to get out of South Korea, because of their "flagrantly un-neutral" behavior. The commission was set up in 1953, under the terms of the Korean armistice. No complaints were lodged against members of the inspection teams from Sweden and Switzerland.

David Marshall resigned today as chief minister of Singapore. Marshall, you remember, said last month he would resign unless the British gave Singapore its independence. Britain agreed to let the colony have a large measure of freedom, but said it had to maintain control of

internal security because of the Communist threat. Marshall insisted on full independence, and so today handed his resignation in to the British governor. His Chinese deputy... Lim Yew Hock... has agreed to try to form a new government.

Prime Minister Eden announced today that Great Britain has decided "to carry out a limited number of nuclear test explosions in the megaton range." The phrase "megaton range" means that for the first time Britain will be testing a hydrogen device. Eden said the tests will be conducted early next year and will <u>not</u> involve a heavy radioactive fall-out. He made the announcement before the House of Commons. "I do not see any reason," he said, "why this country should not make experiments similar to those carried out by Russia and the United States."

The French foreign minister... Christian Pineau... made a speech today before the American Club in Paris, and said the West must beware of putting up an Iron Curtain of its own. Pineau said when he visits Washington in about ten days he will suggest that cultural and economic exchanges between Russia and the United States be increased... and that the United States be cautious, but not repel Russian gestures of

friendship. He indicated that... while in Washington... he will also promote his plan to have help for underdeveloped countries channeled through the U.N.

Reports from Vienna say that last week Russian secret police arrested more than a hundred persons in the Peoples Republic of Georgia, where Stalin was born. According to these reports... which are not confirmed but which are attributed to Western diplomatic sources... the arrests were made when a rash of posters appeared in the capital city of Tiflis, proclaiming an independent Georgian state. Three months ago, Georgia was the scene of violent demonstrations against the downgrading of Stalin. And the full story of what happened then has never been told.

Marshal Tito is now making a tour of Russia. Today the Yugoslav president is in Leningrad. And Premier Bulganin, who went along on the trip, told Tito, "The unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples has been restored." Tito recalled that he had been in Leningrad 39 years ago, during the revolution, and had taken part in the street fighting in progress at that time. No mention was made of Stalin.

We received a cable today from our colleague, Daniel Schorr, who has been covering this rather remarkable visit. And I should like to read it to you. His report begins:

On his arrival last Saturday he referred to "something incredible and tragic in Soviet-Yugoslav relations" without mentioning Stalin's denunciation of him in 1948. Monday he visited the Lenin-Stalin tomb, stopping to look at Lenin, passing by the body of Stalin. Yesterday at the Moscow (formerly Stalin) automobile plant Tito told a workers' rally: "We noticed one more fact which must not be underestimated. There is now a smile and a bold look in the eyes, on the faces, of the citizens of the Soviet Union." Tito left last night for Leningrad, to start his tour of the Soviet Union. In his five days in Moscow there has been only one formal negotiating session with Soviet leaders, lasting two and three-quarter hours. It's apparent that negotiations are not his main purpose; ~~He has reviewed international problems with Soviet leaders, endorsing their policies where they correspond to his,~~ - on disarming and aid to underdeveloped countries but not on Germany. ~~He has expressed willingness to strengthen the bonds between governments which were renewed with the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to Belgrade last year, but he told me~~ Schorr says he ~~has not discussed party relations, adding that he's willing to cooperate with the Soviet Communist Party on the same basis as~~ with any other Socialist group. It is clear that after his experience

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Things have happened here in the past five days which are not commonly seen in Moscow. Last Sunday night, at President Tito's suggestion, he and Nikita Khrushchev took a walk down Gorky Street, Moscow's Fifth Avenue, the first time a Communist leader has been seen strolling down a street in Moscow, ~~and when the excited crowd pressed them too close it was not dispersed. Instead, Khrushchev and Tito took refuge in an ice cream parlor, whiling away the time with ice cream and champagne until they could be rescued.~~ The other day a man left his car parked in the middle of a busy street and clambered out to get a view of Tito. When a policeman expostulated that his car was blocking traffic, the driver said: "Take the car away if you want to. I must see Tito." It is such things, Schorr says, more than the formal ceremonies, more than last night's glittering Kremlin reception, which have provided the greatest drama of Tito's return to Moscow after ten years and Tito, fully aware of the drama, is playing his role with masterful understatement. ~~He never stresses his role too heavily, but never lets it be forgotten.~~ He has not once referred to Stalin by name but has managed to convey in every speech, in every action, that he is here because there has been a big change.

16

~~in 1948 he is against the creation of any~~ new international Communist ~~organization.~~

Schorr says that Tito has in fact brought to Moscow a new doctrine of co-existence. The Soviets have talked of co-existence between Socialism and Capitalism. Tito's idea is that there must also be free co-existence among Socialist countries. ~~He agrees with the Soviets that a Communist country can get along with a capitalist country, but he does not assume that Communist countries necessarily get along well with each other, not unless they leave each other alone, not unless they work hard at good relations, and his idea of co-existence is good relations among individual states, not between blocs of states. He is as strongly opposed to any Communist bloc as he is to any western bloc.~~ Schorr says Tito Tito holds that there are many roads to Socialism. ~~He thinks that the bourgeois Nehru in India and the military Nasser in Egypt are moving toward Socialism in their way and he wants to see each country free to move in its own way.~~

The Soviets have already made their bow to Tito by proclaiming the "many roads to Socialism" doctrine, and by beginning to relax their hold on countries in their orbit.

7

Tito wants to see this process speeded up, carried further, and, most of all, he would like to encourage the "new look" in the Soviet Union, which, to him, looks as the best guarantee that he will be free to pursue his own course. That's why he appears in public wherever he can, as the living embodiment of the big change. That's why he shakes hands with workers and chucks babies under the chin. If he acts like a candidate it is because, in a sense, he is running for something. But what do the Soviets want of Tito? Why have they been falling all over themselves to meet his views? Tito's Yugoslavia, as the one Communist country on good terms with the West, is a key transmission belt for the Soviet co-existence campaign. Through him they think they may help to persuade the west that Russia today is really more relaxed and more tolerant. The notion that Russia is trying to lure Tito back into the fold is pointless in terms of present Soviet aims. The Russians would like to prove that there is no fold any more, in the old sense. ~~Yesterday, the Soviet Tass News Agency, in translating in English Bulganin's speech at the Kremlin luncheon, had Bulganin saying "on many international problems Yugoslavia has identical views with the Soviet Union."~~

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Then Tass made a correction in the translation; the word "identical" was changed to "similar."

"The Yugoslavs are anxious to show that the Moscow visit means no weakening in Belgrade's ties with the West. Tito told me last night he was sure his relations with the United States would not suffer because of his trip to Moscow, although he may have been optimistic. He made it clear he would welcome an invitation to Washington, and there is no evidence that the Soviets are pressing him to weaken his Western ties. These links are very useful to present Soviet policy. These are weird times. The head of a state of 17-million people comes to a mighty land of 200-million and is treated like a conquering hero; the man whose name was once a dirty word in the international Communist lexicon gets a buildup such as no foreigner has ever received. The crowds gathering to see him today, in Leningrad, are friendly but also intensely curious, for to them he dramatizes the big change in Russia - and Tito is apparently confident that this will be understood in the United States.

10

That's Dan Schorr's report to us on the Tito visit to Moscow —

(7:57:10)

This is Charles Collingwood, sitting in for Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is Ted Pearson.

Word for Today

The foreign aid program is facing a tough uphill fight. Henry Ford the Second once said, "It seems to me that we want to stand for steadfastness and courage and constructive imagination in our approach to world problems. If we want our influence in the world to be as strong as it should be," he said, "we need only to think and act as befits our strength."

for Ed Murrow

This is Charles Collingwood saying... goodnight and good luck!

57:10
3:45
53:30

53:25

52:25

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: The foreign aid program is facing a tough uphill fight. Henry Ford the Second once said, "It seems to me that we want to stand for steadfastness and courage and constructive imagination in our approach toa world problems. If we want our influence in the world to be as strong as it should be," he said, "we need only to think and act as befits our strength."

This is Charles Collingwood for Ed Murrow, saying goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow . Fri., June 8, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower entered Walter Reed Hospital today for treatment of an intestinal disorder. For the latest on the President's condition, we switch now to Washington and Bill Downs.

Downs to run approx four minutes, returning on cue "--to Ed Murrow in New York."

Here in New York, the Stock Market reacted with a selling wave that drove prices down 2 to 7 dollars a share. A rally marked the last half-hour of trading.

In London, word of the President's illness swept domestic news stories off the front pages of the evening newspapers.

In Paris, former President Truman said, "I am very sorry to hear this news. I do not want anything to happen to the President."

The text of the letter Soviet Premier Bulganin sent to President Eisenhower earlier this week (WAS BROADCAST TONIGHT BY THE MOSCOW RADIO.) ~~has now been made public.~~ As predicted, THE LETTER ~~it~~ calls on the United States to match Russia's [redacted] move in cutting its armed forces. Bulganin said that [redacted] in demobilizing 63 divisions and separate brigades, including three air divisions, Russia would be [redacted] disbanding 30-thousand troops in East Germany. He said that if American, British and French forces in Germany were ~~similarly~~ also reduced, it would "unquestionably prepare the ground for more decisive steps---for one thing, an agreement on the evacuation of foreign armed forces from the territory of Germany." The Bulganin letter states that, in accordance with the recent Russian decision to demobilize a million, 200-thousand men, the Soviet Union will also make comparable reductions in military spending and armaments. Bulganin said, "It is hard to count on the talks in the United Nations leading, in the near future, to any concrete results in the sphere of disarmament." However, Bulganin said, if every state should take concrete measures to reduce armaments, such steps "would unquestionably facilitate a further lessening of international tensions."

He argued that this, in turn, "would lead to the establishment of more favorable conditions for putting through an all-embracing disarmament program." In this respect, Bulganin said, "the example of the great powers would be of decisive significance." It became known today that messages... similar to this one to President Eisenhower....have also been delivered to Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

The House voted today to leave the question of continuing American aid to Yugoslavia up to the President. In his foreign aid program, Mr. Eisenhower asked for 30-million dollars in economic aid to Yugoslavia, plus a larger, undisclosed amount for military assistance. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has already cut the 30-million for economic aid in half. Representative Edna Kelly of New York offered an amendment today to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia, in view of Marshal Tito's reconciliation with Russia. On a vote of 123 to 95, the amendment was changed so aid can be continued, if the President feels that Yugoslavia is still an "independont" state, not under Soviet control. The amendment was then approved in its new form, 183 to 3. Yesterday, the House refused to restore any of the billion, 109-million-dollar cut voted by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the over-all foreign aid program. Final House action on the measure is expected on Monday.

The House Veterans Committee approved a bill today to increase veterans benefits. One provision would give all needy veterans, 65 or older, a general pension of 105 dollars a month. Another provision would increase all compensation payments for death or service-connected

disability by 10 to 18 percent. It was estimated that if the bill becomes law, the additional cost to the government in the first year would be in the neighborhood of 1-billion, 400-million dollars. After the first year, the cost would [redacted] increase.

Secretary of [redacted] Agriculture Benson said today that soil bank payments will be made this year on basic crop acreages damaged by drought or other natural causes. ~~This is a reversal of policy. Benson had announced that "drought relief" payments would not be made under the soil bank program. He said today that these payments will be smaller than those allowed for land farmers take out of basic crop production.~~

~~In Paris, French Premier Mollet won two votes of confidence today in the General Assembly. Both votes concerned Mollet's proposals for increasing old age pensions.~~

~~The Moscow radio confirmed today that the new Soviet foreign minister... Dimitri Shepilov... is going to visit Egypt. The visit, at the invitation of the Egyptian government, is expected to take place later this month.~~

Edward R. Murrow: June 8, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

~~Anyone who reads the full transcript of President Eisenhower's news conferences knows that he speaks with unusual freedom for a President, and earnestly tries to answer any question asked. This has great advantages to him and to the public, but it is not altogether without dangers. Things sometimes are said without due consideration of their effect.~~

The White House last night made one of its rare corrections of a statement by the President. It was called "a clarification" of what the President had said Wednesday in discussing neutrals. In the news conference the President had gone out of his way to speak understandingly of neutralism. This is a fairly recent feature in Administration policy, and is a phase in our adjustment to the new direction of Soviet diplomacy.

The "clarification" did not retreat from the position Mr. Eisenhower took up on neutrals. But he had said something about non-neutrals, about members of alliances. And this shook up the embassies of countries with whom we have security pacts. "If a nation has announced its military association with another country" the President said, "things could happen to it - difficulties along its border - and people would say: 'Good enough for it - they asked for it.'"

This sounded like an admission that a country making a military alliance with us increased, rather than reduced, its danger. That set White House telephones ringing with disturbed inquiries as to what the President meant. The "clarification" was the result. It closed with the statement that the President "does not believe that association for mutual security with the United States will involve any country in added danger, but, on the contrary, will provide added security." It added that some great powers - not the United States - have shown aggressive dispositions, and that military association with them would lead to difficulties. In other words, the President was represented as meaning that while our military allies are safer because of their alliance with us, the Allies of the Soviet Union and Red China are not. But the significant thing about the correction is that it left what Mr. Eisenhower said about neutrality in full effect.

The new attitude toward neutrality was ~~stated by Secretary Dulles~~ while he was in ~~Indonesia recently~~, and again on his ~~return from the Far~~ East. "The ~~United States~~", he said, ~~"does not seek ties of mutual defense~~ with any country whatsoever ~~unless that country believes that this application~~ of the principle ~~of collective security will better assure its independence.~~"

Vice President Nixon, in a commencement address yesterday, said that if our primary concern abroad appeared to be military hardware - that was his phrase - we might find ourselves isolated. "Of this we can be sure" he declared", the uncommitted nations are not going to be frightened into alliances with the West by military power, nor can their allegiance be purchased by dollars."

We have just had the president of the second largest neutral country as a national guest - Sukarno of Indonesia - and the prime minister of the largest - Nehru of India - is coming early next month. We value the friendship of both countries and think we deserve it. But we are troubled in trying to understand neutralism by what Tito of Yugoslavia is doing in Moscow. He has gone a long way toward a full accord with the Kremlin. If we and our allies cut off our aid altogether, he will inevitably be pushed the rest of the way, and will be lost to neutralism altogether. We don't really know how much of the way the rest of the way really is. The House today gave the President a directive, he is to decide whether Tito has lost his independence. If he has, the aid is to end. That is reasonable.

We also don't know just what is happening to Nasser of Egypt, who also is edging closer to the Kremlin. But if both Tito and Nasser should be

abandoned to Moscow, the West stands to lose its leading role in the Middle East, which could be very costly indeed.

The emotional response to Tito in some circles in Washington is to cut him off. The President has stated that his case has to be re-appraised. But it is safe to say that in the re-appraisal more than emotion will be consulted. That is what the policy of "understanding neutralism" promises.

Word for Today

There is a matter of point of view, in understanding countries that want to be neutral. In 1915, when the United States was disinclined to take sides, Woodrow Wilson could go so far as to say, "The basis of neutrality is not indifference. It is not self-interest. The basis of neutrality is sympathy for mankind. It is impartiality of spirit."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, June 8, 1956
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is the news: President Eisenhower entered Walter Reed Hospital today for treatment of an intestional disorder. For thelatest on the President's condition we switch now to Washington and Bill Downs.

DOWNS: President Eisenhower tonight faces the possibility of major surgery to correct a partial blockage of the intestine. His doctors now are in consultation and the decision on whether or not to operate may come later tonight or in the morning. The latest word is that Mr. Eisenhower is resting comfortably in Walter Reed Hospital. As we both saw at the White House photographers' dinner last night, Ed, the President was having a whale of a time and he looked great. Comedian, Bob Hope, kidded him about himsgolf and he drew the biggest laugh when Hope quipped that Kefauver is traveling so much that you can't tell whether he wants to be President or Secretary of State. Mr. Eisenhower gave a hearty wave when he left the dinner at about 11:00p.m., but an hour-and-a-half later, Mrs. Eisenhower called Dr. Howard Snyder and said that her husband felt stomach discomfort. Thinking it indigestion, Mr. Eisenhower has suffered before, Dr. Snyder prescribed milk of magnesia. Some forty-five minutes later Mrs. Eisenhower called the doctor again and the physician immediately went to the White House to see by the Chief Executive's bedside.

Without drugs or pain-killers, Mr. Eisenhower catnapped during the rest of the night. He was given an intravenous injection of a sugar solution to give him extra strength without taxing his digestive system. There was some pain and vomiting. White House news secretary James Hagerty announced at eight o'clock this morning that the President had suffered an upset stomach and a headache and was cancelling his appointments for the rest of the day. Hagerty added that it had nothing to do with the President's heart. Then came another series of bulletins and the doctors' decision to take Mr. Eisenhower to the hospital as a precautionary measure. CBS News correspondent George

Herman saw the President at one-forty this afternoon as he was carried into Walter Reed Hospital and said that he looked like a sick man and it is to be recalled that "old soldier" Eisenhower abhors stretchers and ambulances, but both were used today.

The seriousness of the President's condition became evident when Major John Eisenhower left his post at Fort Belmore (?), Virginia, some twenty-five miles south of Washington, to join his mother at the hospital. The President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, also arrived from Pennsylvania State University. (correction by speaker) Then begin ... began the series of tests, - electrocardiographs and X-rays. The diagnosis was ileitis, an inflammation of the intestine, suffered by the President before. The X-rays showed a partial blockage of the intestine, a condition often corrected by surgery. The most cheering news was that the President's heart was not affected, although the condition of the heart will have to be considered in event surgery is necessary. News secretary Hagerty later in the afternoon admitted that the President may have to be operated on. This decision will be made by some of the nation's top surgeons. They are: Dr. John Lyons, of Washington; Dr. Brian Blades, Professor of Surgery at the George Washington University here, and Dr. Isador Ravdin, Professor of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in Philadelphia. Also summoned in the consultation is Dr. Paul Dudley White, Mr. Eisenhower's heart specialist, and here by recording is news secretary Jim Hagerty, reporting on the President's condition this afternoon.

HAGERTY: However, all of the doctors tell me that I should say, and I could say, that it would be wrong to use the word "critical" in connection with the President's condition. Now, that's as far as I can answer your questions at this time. As I say, they would prefer to wait on the upcoming examination and I would have a better idea and a better answer when I see you again this evening.

SPEAKER: Well, we can't say in the meantime that it's not serious?

HAGERTY: No! They just said that it would not be right to use the word critical in connection with it.

SPEAKER: At this time?

HAGERTY: At this time! On the question of surgery, I think I answered that myself at this last conference that I had when I said that the surgeons that were invited here as consultants on a precautionary basis (inaudible) surgeons and I think I've also said that there was a possibility but that's as far as anybody can go at this time.

DOWNS: Messages of sympathy have been arriving from all over the world and the country, wishing the Chief Executive a speedy recovery, and since the President's health is vital to the political life of this nation Democrats and Republicans also were following the developments closely. Last March, you remember, Mr. Eisenhower said he would not be in the White House job if he felt at any time that his health was not equal to the task, but he specified that he did not want to be pinned down on this statement by a minor illness such as a touch offlu or an upset. As to the seriousness of the present illness, we await the doctors' decision. As to what this present illness means to the President,'s personal and political future, only Dwight Eisenhower can answer that after his recovery.

Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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And now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Here in New York, the Stock Market reacted with a selling wave that drove prices down 2 to 7 dollars a share. A rally marked the last half-hour of trading.

In London, word of the President's illness swept domestic news stories off the front pages of the evening newspapers.

In Paris, former President Truman said, "I am very sorry to hear this news. I do not want anything to happen to the President."

The text of the letter Soviet Premier Bulganin sent to President Eisenhower earlier this week was broadcast tonight by the Moscow radio. As predicted, the letter calls on the United States to match Russia's move in cutting its armed forces. Bulganin said that in demobilizing 63 divisions and separate brigades, including three air divisions, Russia would be disbanding 30-thousand troops in East Germany. He said that if American, British and French forces in Germany were also reduced, it would "unquestionably prepare the ground for more decisive steps -- for one thing, an agreement on the evacuation of foreign armed forces from the territory of Germany." The Bulganin letter states that, in accordance with the recent Russian decision to demobilize a million, 200-thousand men, the Soviet Union will also make comparable reductions in military spending and armaments. Bulganin said, "It is hard to count on the talks in the United Nations leading in the near future to any concrete results in the sphere of disarmament." However, Bulganin said, if every state should take concrete measures to reduce armaments, such steps "would unquestionably facilitate a further lessening of international tensions."

He argued that this, in turn, "would lead to the establishment of more favorable conditions for putting through an all-embracing disarmament program." In this respect, Bulganin said, "the example of the great powers would be of decisive significance." It became known today that messages.. similar to this one to President Eisenhower..have also been delivered to Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

The House voted today to leave the question of continuing American aid to Yugoslavia up to the President. In his foreign aid program, Mr. Eisenhower asked for 30-million dollars in economic aid to Yugoslavia, plus a larger, undisclosed amount for military assistance. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has already cut the 30-million for economic aid in half. Representative Edna Kelly of New York offered an amendment today to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia, in view of Marshal Tito's reconciliation with Russia. On a vote of 123 to 95, the amendment was changed to aid can be continued, if the President feels that Yugoslavia is still an "independent" state not under Soviet control. The amendment was then approved in its new form, 183 to 3. Yesterday, the House refused to restore any of the billion, 109-million-dollar cut voted by the Foreign Affairs Committee in the over-all foreign aid program. Final House action on the measure is expected on Monday.

The House Veterans Committee approved a bill today to increase veterans benefits. One provision would give all needy veterans, 65 or older, a general pension of 105 dollars a month. Another provision would increase all compensation payments for death or service - connected disability by 10 to 18 percent. It was estimated that if the bill becomes law, the additional cost to the government in the first year would be in the neighborhood of 1-billion, 400-million dollars. After the first year, the cost would increase.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that soil bank payments will be made this year on basic crop acreages damaged by drought or natural causes.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a matter of point of view in understanding countries that want to be neutral. In 1915, when the United States was disinclined to take sides, Woodrow Wilson could go so far as to say, "The basis of neutrality is not indifference. It is not self-interest. The basis of neutrality is sympathy for mankind. It is impartiality of spirit."

Goodnight and good luck!

June 11, 1956

Edward R. Murrow

[redacted]

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(more)

12

[redacted]

[redacted]

Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, set up a temporary headquarters at the hospital today, near the room occupied by Mr. Eisenhower. In the morning, Adams conferred briefly with the President on several matters, including an informal Russian invitation for the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff to visit Moscow for the Aviation Day ceremonies on June 24. The Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... already has accepted an invitation to attend the ceremonies. [redacted] Shortly after noon, Secretary Hagerty said that in conferring with Adams, Mr. Eisenhower had decided to turn down the infitation for the other Joint Chiefs. [redacted] Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower had concluded such a visit by all the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be impracticable

(more) 24

at this time. The door was left open for acceptance of an invitation to them at a later date. Hagerty said the answer "at some subsequent time" would depend on prevailing circumstances and on what General Twining had to say on his return. The Russian Embassy, he said, has been informed that it is "not likely" more than two members of the joint chiefs of staff would accept for any given date. [redacted] He said, any acceptance would be with the understanding that the Joint Chiefs would be allowed to travel outside Moscow "for visits to those activities of special interest to their own services."

Hagerty emphasized that today's decision was made personally by the President, and that he was announcing it with the authorization of the President. He had said at the morning briefing that he would think it was right to say Mr. Eisenhower had "resumed his job".

36

[redacted]

[redacted]

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Secretary of State Dulles conferred in Washington today with Lester Pearson, the Canadian minister for external affairs. Possible steps for strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were discussed.

Tomorrow, Mr. Dulles will confer with West German Chancellor Adenauer. Adenauer received an honorary doctor of laws degree today at Yale University and... in a speech... warned the West not to be deceived by the new Soviet tactics. "There are no signs," he said, "to indicate that the disavowal of Stalinism means the acceptance of those spiritual principles which are the foundation of the free world." He charged the new Soviet leadership with pursuing the old goal---world domination.

(more) 46

In Congress today, the House passed and sent to the Senate a foreign aid program that gives President Eisenhower a billion, 100-million dollars less than he requested. It also denies the President the authority he wanted for long-term economic assistance. The final [redacted] roll-call vote was 273 to 122. [redacted] The [redacted] in the [redacted] Committee says he will [redacted] But other senators [redacted] not deep enough. The measure passed today merely [redacted] will have to be [redacted] expenditures. [redacted]

General Lemay asked a Senate appropriations committee today for an additional 3-billion, 800-million dollars for his Strategic Air Command. Senator Chavez [redacted] of New Mexico said that most of the increase [redacted] recommended by Lemay would be for stepped-up production [redacted] of aircraft, especially the B-52 all-jet bomber. General Lemay gave his testimony behind closed doors. The additional money would be spent over the next four or five years.

(more)

62

The Supreme Court wound up its current term today by handing down an unusual number of decisions. It ruled... in a 6-to-3 decision... that civilian dependents, who accompany military personnel overseas, are subject to military trial for crimes committed while out of the country. Also... 6 to 3... it decided that the Administration's employe security program does not apply to persons holding non-sensitive jobs. In other action, the Supreme Court made null and void a restraining order... issued by a Louisiana state court... to block the leasing of submerged oil lands in the Gulf of Mexico. And it rejected a Government complaint that Dupont has an illegal monopoly in the cellophane market.

(more)

72

[redacted]

In Paris, the newspaper France Soir today quoted Communist Party Boss Khrushchev as saying that Stalin murdered his second wife and was guilty of perversion. This is the same French newspaper [redacted] which first published excerpts of KHRUSHCHEV's speech before the Twentieth Party Congress denouncing Stalin.

An official Egyptian source said today that "new units for the Egyptian navy have arrived in Alexandria harbor." The brief statement did not [redacted] classify the naval reinforcements, nor give their origin. The warships, however, [redacted] are believed to have been purchased from the Soviet bloc. Two destroyers flying the Polish flag were reported recently in the English Channel. There was speculation at that time that they might be headed for an Egyptian port.

[redacted]

87

Swing June 11

¶ President Eisenhower's heart attack last September forced the country to pay belated attention to the gap in the constitution on what to do when a president is disabled. The House Judiciary committee held hearings on it this spring, the Senate Judiciary committee informally discussed it, and the Department of Justice studied the kind of legislation the Administration might recommend. Then by common consent, it seems, everybody dropped the issue, as being too political to handle till after the election. The President had satisfactorily recovered and it was feared that a debate on the disbility issue might be construed as a suggestion that he hadn't, and wasn't physically fit to run.

¶ Now once more the President's medical advisers--this time he surgeons--are giving the same assurance that the President will be well enough to serve a second term. So it remains to be seen whether Congress and the Justice Department will repeat the previous pattern, and again decide that the constitutional gap can't be closed without casting doubts on President Eisenhower's recovery,

¶ The validity of his recovery, of course, is not the issue. Any President is a health risk at any time, somewhat more so than the average man. If

President Eisenhower should get over his abdominal operation in six weeks, and be playing golf by convention time. He still would be a risk, leaving his heart and ~~his~~ ileum altogether out of account. Twice before in our history, a President was unable to perform his duties for an extended time--Wilson because of a stroke, Garfield b because of an assassin's bullet--and policy-making on major issues had to stand still. This should not happen again.

¶ The constitutional gap should have been closed long ago. Had it been done at a time when the President was well, nobody would have said it was an unwise time to do it. Why should it become more unwise when a President, after recoverin g from a heart attack, has had to undergo an emergency abdominal operation?

¶ It is well to point out that the success with which the Administration kept an even keel a ter Mr. Eisenhower's September illness is not a guarantee that it always can be done. Last September Congress was not in session, and a heavy legislative program was not at stake. Foreign affairs were temporarily in hand, and no high-level talks were scheduled. Today

the crisis over the legislative program is at its crest, with no one able to replace the President as an influence on Congress. Today the development of modern weapons has so changed military thinking that the three defense services are rocking the Pentagon with their differing views. Here the commander-in-chief alone has the authority to maintain equilibrium. What is even more serious, foreign policy is undergoing a basic revision due to the shifts in the power balance, and the new look in Kremlin policy. The revision cannot be made or applied without the President's full control. Meetings with Chancellor Adenauer, Prime Minister Nehru, Foreign Ministers Pearson and Pinaud, all are scheduled for Washington and require Presidential participation and oversight . Then there is an early meeting of Western Hemisphere presidents in Panama.

¶ I am not spelling out these presidential ~~heavy~~ responsibilities ~~weighing on the President~~ to suggest that Mr. Eisenhower should not bear them. He alone, of his team, is credited with the ability, prestige and personality to do so. I mention the obligations simply to show that the Presidency is an office that should not be left uninsured.

It is well to state over and over precisely what it is that the constitution omits in dealing with a president's disability. Most important, it does not specify who is authorized to decide when a President is disabled. It does not say that the office of the President becomes vacant if he is disabled. While it does say that the duties and powers of the office pass to the vice-president if the President dies, resigns or is unable to discharge his duties, it does not make clear that the office itself--as well as its duties and powers--go with it. The laws of the land have never satisfactorily decided what should be done if a Presidential candidate dies just before the election or if he dies just after election and before the electoral college meets. But obviously the key question is who is to decide a President's disability. Congressman Emanuel Celler, of the House Judiciary committee, is quoted as favoring a simple act of Congress that authorizes the vice president to decide by himself when a president is disabled. This presumes that the vice-president will NEVER be a rival or enemy of the President, and would never succumb to the temptation of abusing his authority. It is no reflection on any or all our vice presidents to say that Mr. Celler's proposals gives the vice president a

frightening power. Other solutions suggested would let a committee of the Congress or a committee of Supreme Court justices decide ~~when~~ if a President is disabled. It seems that a full public discussion should produce a solution without undue hazards. And events ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~the last~~ recent months ~~and days~~ ~~sound false~~ (again, the last days can be construed as warnings against putting off the discussion.

~~Monitor Today~~

The Constitution neglects to say who shall determine the disability of a President. This is a point which should be discussed and clarified as soon as possible. For as Benjamin Franklin said, "Tis easy to see, hard to foresee." Homer said, "After the event, even the fool is wise." But by then it may be too late. Goodnight and good luck.

Bliss

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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money would be spent over the next four or five years.

The Supreme Court wound up its current term today by handing down an unusual number of decisions. It ruled...in a 6 - to - 3 decision that civilian dependents, who accompany military personnel overseas, are subject to military trial for crimes committed while out of the country. Also...6 to 3.. it decided that the Administration's employee security program does not apply to persons holding non-sensitive jobs. In other action, the Supreme Court made null and void a restraning order..issued by a Louisiana state court... to block the leasing of submerged oil lands in the Gulf of Mexico. And it rejected a Government complaint that Dupont has an illegal monopoly in the cellophane market.

In Paris, the newspaper France Soir today quoted Communist Party Boss Khrushchev as saying that Stalin murdered his second wife and was guilty of perversion. This is the same French newspaper which first published excerpts of Khrushchev's speech before the Twentieth Party Congress denouncing Stalin.

An official Egyptian source said today that "new units for the Egyptian navy have arrived in Alexandria harbor." The brief statement did not classify the naval reinforcements, nor give their origin. The warships, however, are believed to have been purchased from the Soviet bloc. Two destroyers flying the Polish flag were reported recently in the English Channel. There was speculation at that time that they might be headed for an Egyptian port.

President Eisenhower's heart attack last September forced the country to pay belated attention to the gap in the constitution on what to do when a president is disabled. The House Judiciary committee held hearings on it this spring. The Senate Judiciary committee informally discussed it, and the Department of Justice studied the kind of legislation the Administration might recommend. Then by common consent, it seems, everybody dropped the issue,

as being too political to handle till after the election. The President had satisfactorily recovered and it was feared that a debate on the disability issue might be construed as a suggestion that he hadn't and wasn't physically fit to run.

Now once more the President's medical advisers -- this time the surgeons ---are giving the same assurance that the President will be well enough to serve a second term. So it remains to be seen whether Congress and the Justice Department will repeat the previous pattern, and again decide that the constitutional gap can't be closed without casting doubts on President Eisenhower's recovery.

The validity of his recovery, of course, is not the issue. Any President is a health risk at any time, somewhat more so than the average man. If President Eisenhower should get over his abdominal operation in six weeks, and be playing golf by convention time, he still would be a risk, leaving his heart and ilycum altogether out of account. Twice before in our history, a President was unable to perform his duties for an extended time --Wilson because of a stroke, Gerfield because of an assassin's bullet -- and policy-making on major issues had to stand still. This should not happen again.

The constitutional gap should have been closed long ago. Had it been done at a time when the President was well, nobody would have said it was an unwise time to do it. Why should it become more unwise when a President, after recovering from a heart attack, has had to undergo an emergency abdominal operation?

It is well to point out that the success with which the Administration kept an even keel after Mr. Eisenhower's September illness in not a guarantee that it always can be done. Last September Congress was not in session, and a heavy legislative program was not at stake. Foreign affairs were temporarily in hand, and no high-level talks were scheduled. Today the crisis over the

legislative program is at its crest, with no one able to replace the President as an influence on Congress. Today the development of modern weapons has so changed military thinking that the three defense services are rocking the Pentogon with their differing views. Here the commander - in - chief alone has the authority to maintain equalibrium. What is even more serious, foreign policy is undergoing a basic revision due to the shifts in the power balance, and the new look in Kremlin policy. The revision cannot be made or applied without the President's full control. Meetings with Chancellor Adenauer, Prime Minister Nehru, Foreign Ministers Pearson and Pinaud, all are scheduled for Washington and require presidential participation and oversight. Then there is an early meeting of Western Hemisphere presidents in Panama.

I am not spelling out these presidential responsibilities to suggest that Mr. Eisenhower should not bear them. He alone, of his team, is credited with this ability, prestige and personality to do so. I mention the obligations simply to show that the Presidency is an office that should not be left uninsured.

It is well to state over and over precisely what it is that the constitution omits in dealing with a president's disability. Most important, it does not specify who is authorized to decide when a President is disabled. It also does not say that the office of the President becomes vacant if he is disabled. While it does say that the duties and powers of the office pass to the vice-president if the President dies, resigns or is unable to discharge his duties, it does not make clear that the office itself -- as well as its duties and powers -- go with it. The laws of the land have never satisfactorily decided what should be done if a Presidential candidate dies just before an election or if he dies just after election and before the electoral college meets. But obviously the key question is who is to decide a President's

disability. Congressman Emanuel Celler, of the House Judiciary committee, is quoted as favoring a simple act of Congress that authorizes the vice president to decide by himself when a president is disabled. This presumes that the vice president will never be a rival or enemy of the President, and would never succumb to the temptation of abusing his authority. It is no reflection on any or all our vice presidents to say that Mr. Celler's proposal gives the vice president a frightening power. Other solutions suggested would let a committee of the Congress or a committee of Supreme Court justices decide if a President is disabled.

It seems that a full public discussion should produce a solution without undue hazards. And events of recent months and again of the last days can be construed as warnings against putting off the discussion.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Constitution neglects to say who shall determine the disability of a President. This a a point which should be discussed and clarified as soon as possible. For as Benjamin Franklin said, "Tis easy to see, hard to foresee." Homer said, "After the event, even the fool is wise." But by then it may be too late. Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 12, 1956

This is the news:

The latest bulletin on the condition of President Eisenhower says, "The President's condition continues to be satisfactory."

Mr. Eisenhower walked about his hospital room again today and signed a number of government papers. He also received a first-hand report from presidential assistant Sherman Adams on the White House conference this morning with Senate leaders. Through Mr. Adams, the President asked Republican and Democratic leaders to try to restore the cuts which the House voted in his foreign aid program. The House cuts... mostly in military assistance... totaled a billion, 100-million dollars. Mr. Eisenhower wants at least 600-million dollars of this restored when the measure comes up for Senate action. Adams quoted the President as saying the reductions... if allowed to stand... would undercut the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. After the meeting, Senate

Democratic Leader Johnson said, "No commitments were asked for, and none was given." Johnson said that he and Republican Leader Knowland had agreed to give the matter full consideration. Democratic Senator George, who also attended the meeting, indicated he would work to have at least part of the money restored.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said tonight that President Eisenhower will be unable to attend the inter-American meeting in Panama, scheduled to start on June 25th. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower would be "very happy" to consider a proposal to postpone the meeting, but... at the moment... could not suggest any exact date. The President of Panama has suggested that the conference be delayed three weeks.

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Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that the latest message from Soviet Premier Bulganin to President Eisenhower is being studied by the appropriate Government agencies and will be discussed with our allies. Among other things, the message proposed a reduction of forces in East and West Germany. West German Chancellor Adenauer is in Washington, and doubtless this question... along with the question of German unification... is being discussed. Mr. Dulles said he had an "extremely useful" meeting yesterday with Lester Pearson, the foreign minister of Canada. But he emphasized that their talk was of a preliminary nature. Dulles told his news conference there is no difference of opinion between him and President Eisenhower on the question of neutral nations. (I should like to discuss this matter of neutrality further in a few minutes).

Representative Walter of Pennsylvania introduced a bill today to upset yesterday's Supreme Court ruling that the security program for federal employes does not apply to persons holding non-sensitive jobs. Walter's measure would make the Internal Security Act of 1950 applicable to all government activities.

The House Un-American Activities Committee... of which Rep. Walter is chairman... recommended today that singer Paul Robeson be cited for contempt. Robeson had been subpoenaed to testify concerning his passport difficulties. He told the committee he refused to sign an anti-Communist affidavit because that would be a "contradiction" of American rights. Later, in a heated exchange, he called members of the committee "bad Americans" who ought to be ashamed of themselves. The vote to recommend citation for contempt followed.

Frank Stanton, president of CBS, told the Senate Commerce Committee today that legislation to curtail the television networks would be "a colossal backward step". Senator Bricker of Ohio has charged that CBS and NBC have a "stranglehold" on the television industry. Stanton denied the charge... and urged the committee to measure every proposal

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for changing network practices in terms of effect on the public. It is only through "healthy and vigorous" networks, he said, that live television has been able to supply such a variety of information and entertainment. He cited the coverage to be given the national political conventions as a prime example.

The Democratic national chairman... Paul Butler... charged today that the White House has handled the reports on President Eisenhower's illness "in terms of propaganda". Butler told a news conference that in their medical reports, Mr. Eisenhower's doctors "are trying to make people believe that a man who has had a heart attack and been afflicted with Crohn's disease is a better man." White House News Secretary Hagerty said he would not "dignify" Butler's remarks by making a reply. Hagerty said he believes the American people are convinced that the medical reports have been "honest and completely factual."

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said today that auto sales... and employment in the auto industry... should be on the rise "in a relatively short time." Humphrey made the statement in testifying before a joint economic committee of the Senate and House.

Today... at United Nations headquarters... 13 of the 23 Asian-African countries voted, to bring the Algerian question before a special meeting

of the Security Council. There is some doubt, however, that this will be done. Seven of the 11 council members will have to approve the move.

The British Home Office announced today that it had deported the Cypriot head of the Greek Orthodox Church in London "in the public interest." Greece has protested the action.

The deportation took place as a leader of the Greek Cypriot movement was arriving in London at the invitation of the Labour Party. The Cypriot leader told a news conference that "the first and only essential step" toward a resumption of talks on the future of Cyprus is the return of Archbishop Makarios. Makarios was exiled by the British in March.

On Cyprus tonight, a mine exploded under a truck carrying British troops. Three of the soldiers died. Seven others were wounded.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables from London that the British are "visibly worried" by the news that the new Soviet foreign minister... Dimitri Shepilov... will visit Athens later this month. The British, Kendrick says, remember that it was Shepilov who engineered the Czech arms deal with Egypt... and they fear that his visit in Athens may spell

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new trouble for them on Cyprus. He points out that a Soviet deal to help the union-with-Greece movement would be in keeping with Russia's new penetration policy in the Middle East.

Red China has again proposed... and the United States again rejected... a meeting between Secretary of State Dulles and Communist Premier Chou En-lai. The United States accused Communist China of refusing to make a "meaningful" renunciation of force in the Formosa area. American and Chinese Communist representatives have been conferring, off and on, in Geneva ever since last summer. One of the subjects under discussion has been this matter of use of force. The United States has also been trying to get the release of American civilians still held by the Chinese Reds.

Edward R. Murrow: June 12, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

When a national policy is changing, a certain amount of "wobble" is to be expected. This, and this alone, would seem to explain the back-and-forth pronouncements of President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles on neutrality. The policy on neutrality is changing. We used to look down on any and all neutralism. Now that the threat of major military aggression by the Soviet Union appears to be lessening, we no longer do. That, in effect, is what the President was saying in his news conference last week. It happens that the President himself wobbled. He said more than he intended, and seemed to be throwing doubt on the safety of our allies, in joining defense pacts with us. This was corrected in a White House "clarification". But the policy toward neutralism, as the President left it, is to show respect for neutrality, so long as it does not mean indifference to right and wrong.

Then Secretary Dulles had his say, and he sounded quite different. Our treaties with forty-two allies, he said, "abolish between the parties, the principle of neutrality, which pretends that a nation can best gain safety for itself, by being indifferent to the fate of others. This", he went on, "has increasingly become an obsolete conception and, except under very exceptional circumstances, it is an immoral and short-sighted conception."

At his news conference today Mr. Dulles was confronted with the difference between his words and those of the President. The usually voluble Secretary took refuge in uninformative brevity. There was no difference, he said. He had talked with the President, and his and the President's views were the same. He declined to explain how they were the same, or to supply details about his talk with the President.

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It hardly needs saying that President Eisenhower believes in collective security and the United Nations. It also hardly needs saying that a nation that accepts the United Nations charter is pledged not to be indifferent to issues of right and wrong, or to the fate of other nations. So what the President and the Secretary said obviously starts with this agreement. But having started with it, it needed an exceptional gift for misjudging the effect of one's words for Mr. Dulles to sound at odds with

the President. The discrepancy rang around the world. Europe and Asia had rejoiced in the President's statement, they were frightened or dismayed by the Secretary's address.

It may be, as I suggest, that there is no basic difference between Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles, but there is a whale of a difference in their art in showing sympathy for the views of others, an art which Mr. Eisenhower possesses to a marked degree. After all, the neutrals whom Mr. Dulles appeared to be excoriating number, in Europe, countries like Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Austria and Finland; in the East, India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia; and all Arab states other than Iraq, not to mention some doubtful countries in Latin America. All of them have reason to feel troubled by Mr. Dulles' version of our policy.

Since other basic United States policies are changing, more wobbling is to be expected. This may have been the observation of Canada's foreign secretary Lester Pearson, after talking with Mr. Dulles about strengthening NATO. Mr. Dulles is sparking a move within NATO to turn the military alliance into an effective consultative body, covering a wide political field. Mr. Pearson is one of the three "wise men" assigned to study how NATO might be strengthened and expanded. He himself is sympathetic to the idea of an

Atlantic community. He must have been asking Mr. Dulles some searching questions, though no report of them, or the answers, has been made.

If NATO is to become political as well as military, there would have to be unprecedented co-ordination between the foreign policies of all its partners. There might even have to be an abridgement of national sovereignty. One can imagine Mr. Dulles saying over and over again: "You can't ask us to commit ourselves on that in an election year."

Mr. Pearson, having heard Mr. Dulles at the last NATO council meeting, may think such an answer is a kind of a wobble. But Mr. Pearson would not be surprised by it. He knows this country as well as any foreign secretary living, and he knows how an election can paralyze the executive in a democracy. And being one of NATO's wise men he has to know how to wait, even if he is not sure that there is much time.

George Bryan-

Word for Today

Mr. Lester Pearson may have to wait until after November for an American commitment on expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The old English proverb says, "Everything comes to him who waits." But there is also a French proverb, and it says, "People count up the faults of those who keep them waiting."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Lester Pearson may have to wait until after November for an American commitment on expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The old English proberb says, "Everything comes to him who waits." But there is also a French proverb, and it says, "People count up the faults of those who keep them waiting."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 13, 1956

This is the news:

A joint communique has been issued, summing up the talks between West German Chancellor Adenauer and Secretary of State Dulles in Washington. The communique notes that Soviet Russia has professed a desire to find a basis for peaceful coexistence with the free world. # It says Russia can demonstrate the sincerity of this profession by respecting its international obligations and by not trying "to impose its system upon other peoples." The communique recalls that last summer... at the summit conference... Russia and the western powers recognized a common responsibility for uniting Germany through free elections. It adds, "Until the Soviet government has taken action to discharge that responsibility, and to put an end to the brutal and unnatural division which it has imposed on Germany, it will be difficult to place credence in promises and pledges of the Soviet government."

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The communique then reaffirmed the desire of the West to work out with Russia arrangements for insuring European security along with German reunification. Dulles and Adenauer also agreed on the need "for developing further the relations among members of the North Atlantic alliance and for harmonizing their policies and actions."

President Eisenhower's condition "continues to be satisfactory," and the doctors have given him permission to confer with Chancellor Adenauer tomorrow in his hospital room. The latest medical bulletin says the uncomfortable draining tube... running through his nose down into the stomach... was removed throughout the afternoon. He drank a small amount of broth. But he is also being fed intravenously. The President met for half an hour today with members of the White House staff. News Secretary Hagerty said "quite a lot of work" was accomplished. He said politics was not discussed.

The Air Force today announced the arrangements for Air Force Chief Twining's visit to Moscow. The Air Force said that Twining, and nine other officers, will arrive in Moscow on June 23rd to attend the Soviet air show the following day. Six of the officers accompanying

Twining hold general rank. And one of them will be Lieutenant General Thomas S. Power, head of the Air Research and Development Command. The trip... at the invitation of the Soviet government... will be made in an aircraft which is the military version of the ordinary DC6-A, a four-engine propellor job, carrying an eight-man crew. The announcement said when they return will depend on the schedule arranged for them by the Russians.

Great Britain ended its occupation of the Suez Canal Zone today, under terms of the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The last garrison troops... 11 officers and 68 enlisted men... sailed for Cyprus on board an L.S.T. They left five days early. The deadline for their departure, under the treaty, is June 18th.

The deportation of a Greek Orthodox priest from England was debated today in the British House of Commons. The home secretary, Major Gwilym Lloyd-George, said the priest's church in London had been used as a center for spreading anti-British propaganda. The British colonial secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, said he questioned the value of reopening talks on the future of Cyprus with Archbishop Makarios, whom the British exiled in March.

On Cyprus today, British security forces raided a Greek Orthodox seminary... and took the rector and five students into custody. Another British soldier was shot and killed during the night.

And Greece filed a note at the United Nations today, asking the world organization to use its "political and moral strength" to help bring about a solution to the Cyprus problem. The note accused Britain of turning Cyprus into "a huge concentration camp" and of refusing to recognize the right of the Cypriot people to self-determination. The British delegate called the accusation "a further example of the world-wide Greek campaign of defamatory propaganda" against Britain.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee took up President Eisenhower's foreign aid program today behind closed doors. At the first meeting, no important changes were made in the measure passed by the House on Monday. The House cut the program by more than a billion dollars. Senate Majority Leader Johnson told reporters today that the Administration "is going to have to make a case", if it wants any substantial part of the cut restored. Republican Senator Knowland disagreed. He said the Administration is making a case. Ten other Republican Senators issued a statement challenging the wisdom of the House action in cutting down on foreign aid funds. "However heavy the expense may seem," they said, "it is nonetheless infinitely cheaper than the cost of waging war. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee... George of Georgia... has come out for increasing the House figure by 500-million dollars.

Former Senator Cain... of Washington State... testified again today on the government's loyalty program. Cain, who is a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, told a Senate committee that in its present form the program allows innocent persons to be labeled security risks without ever knowing why, or having a real opportunity to defend

themselves. He said President Eisenhower did not seem to know... until he talked to him last week...that, under the present system, a spy and an alcoholic are counted the same in the over-all tabulation of persons fired as security risks. "The President," he said, "evidenced deep concern."

A contempt indictment against Wendell Furry, associate professor of physics at Harvard University, has been dismissed. Dr. Furry had been indicted for refusing to answer questions put to him by Senator McCarthy. He admitted having once been a member of the Communist Party. The indictment was dropped on grounds that acquittal in a similar case leaves the government with insufficient evidence. The evidence in the two cases was essentially the same.

The nation's three biggest steel producers... U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic... today offered the United Steelworkers a package increase "approaching" 15 cents an hour. / The "package" would also include some form of guaranteed annual wage. / No reaction yet from the union.

Edward R. Murrow: June 13, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The atomic age can also be called the age of radiation, and we have plunged into it without knowing more than a few first things about the effect of radiation on the human race. A report issued by the National Academy of Sciences emphasizes the known dangers, but it also outlines the limited range of knowledge and what needs to be studied. It is the first comprehensive report by American scientists on the effects of radiation. And it comes up with some new concepts.

Probably the most striking of these is that the damage done by radiation to human beings is not confined to the individual exposed to radiation. He may be affected hardly at all. The damage is to the next and succeeding generations. And the arresting assertion is made that once this damage is done to the individual it cannot be undone for the next and succeeding generations - not until the affected descendants die out. In other words, the report is not a sensational warning simply about H and A bombs and fall-out. It is a first chapter in public education on the principles of genetics, the science of heredity, which the age of radiation elevates to a new importance.

From time to time horrifying statements have made headlines about the

dangers of atomic radiation to future generations, and these have been countered by seemingly authoritative denials. The genetics committee - one of the six committees making this report - is unreservedly on the side of danger. But it denies that the chief danger is from mutations that result in monstrosities, as sometimes stated. The chief danger is from subtler deteriorations that bring shortened life and decreased ability to have children. Mutations may not show up in the damaged person at all. They may be hardly noticeable in the next generation. But what seems like inexorable law is that the danger is cumulative, not immediate; it is not danger to ~~XXXXXX~~ one individual, but to uncounted numbers of individuals.

Another surprise for laymen in the report is that the dangers of radiation do not originate solely in the new uses of atomic energy. For example, the damage done by fall-out from the new H-bomb is stated to be relatively small. Leaving new weapons out of account, we receive a certain amount of radiation from outer space, and can do nothing whatever to reduce it. Then we receive radiation from medical treatments - the X-rays of examination and therapy.

~~The measure of radiation is called the roentgen. The committee~~

recommends that the average person should not receive more than ten roentgens affecting his reproductive cells in thirty years. He gets nearly half this total from outer space, four-point-seven roentgens, and another three roentgens from medical uses. So the committee recommends that medical use be limited. It condemns, for example, the use of X-rays for non-essentials like fitting shoes. The ten roentgen quota is the minimum, and the committee sets a maximum, which is never to be more than fifty roentgens for a person up to thirty years of age, and another fifty roentgens up to forty years of age. These ages are chosen because most children are born to parents under forty. The committee proposes that all work that entails exposure to radiation in larger quantities should be restricted to older persons not likely to have children.

The dangers from radiation can become much worse when more atomic reactors are installed, and waste products accumulate from making atomic fuels for them. At present, the disposal of these waste products is a fairly small problem. The A.E.C. is dumping them in containers into the ~~deeps~~ depths of the sea. This sounds safe, for it should take a hundred years for the products to reach the surface, and by that time the radio-activity will have vanished. But we know too little about circulation in the ocean

and just what deep places make really safe depositories. So this is one of the studies the committee says must be made as quickly as possible. It is important to be doing it now, because by the time we have many atomic reactors, the disposal of waste products can become a critical problem.

It is unexpected to learn that H and A bombs are not the chief radiation danger. The ~~measure of radiation from the tests so far made~~ is at the ~~rate of not much~~ more than ~~half a roentgen in thirty years~~. Yet the committee speaks of "the possibility that increased and prolonged radiation might so raise the death rate and so lower the birth rate that the population, considered as a whole, would decline and eventually perish." It stresses the known fact that radiation causes mutations in the hereditary units in human cells - the genes - and that practically <u>every</u> mutation caused by radiation, whose effects can be detected, is harmful.

Among the committee's recommendations is that records should be kept for every individual, showing his total accumulated lifetime exposure to radiation. Today that sounds only novel. ~~It is even amusing to think of keeping~~ tabs on ~~one's roentgens~~. But as the atomic age develops, individuals will be less amused as they grow aware that, quite aside from their moral conduct, they have a vivid biological responsibility to the whole human race.

Word for Today

The scientists have given us fair warning of the danger atomic radiation holds for the future of the human race. To cope with the danger, Man will need all his knowledge, wisdom and common sense. Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has common sense on the ground floor."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 14, 1956

This is the news:

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to restore more than half of the billion, 100-million dollars the House cut out of President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. The committee... headed by Democratic Senator George of Georgia... voted 9 to 5 to restore 600-million dollars of the cut. Then, on a voice vote, it added another 15-million dollars. The full Senate is expected to take up the measure next week.

A special Senate committee resumed its public hearings today on lobbying practices. The lead-off witness was Leonard McCollum, of Houston, Texas... who, besides being president of the Continental Oil Company, is chairman of the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee. McCollum testified that his committee spent a million, 700-thousand dollars "to make the public realize the harmful results" that would come from federal regulation of natural gas producers. But not one cent of the money, he said, went for campaign contributions.

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He said most of the money went for advertisements and printing. McCollum said his own company... Continental Oil... contributed 57-thousand dollars to the information committee, and charged it off as a general business expense.

House Democratic Leader McCormack said today, he has no intention of scheduling the Administration's postal rate bill "for action now, or in the foreseeable future." The measure would raise postal rates, to help take the Post Office Department out of the red.

The House Rules Committee has voted to act next Thursday, on President Eisenhower's civil rights program. The committee overrode the opposition of its chairman, Representative Howard Smith of Virginia, by a vote of 6 to 4. Smith wanted action on the controversial measure postponed. The committee also voted.... 7 to 3... to resume hearings next week on the school construction bill.

Robert Sarnoff, president of NBC, testified today before the Senate subcommittee investigating network practices. Sarnoff said licensing of the networks... as proposed by Senator Bricker of Ohio... would raise "the most serious problems, not only for television, but for the American enterprise system." It would result, he said,

~~in putting the government into the broadcasting business.~~

President Eisenhower talked with West German Chancellor Adenauer for 10 minutes today, through an interpreter. / The conference took place in Mr. Eisenhower's room at Walter Reed Hospital. / The President sat up in a chair, during the visit, and Adenauer told reporters afterward, that Mr. Eisenhower's recovery seemed a miracle. / Secretary of State Dulles was also present. / The President, he said, expressed his "very great hope" that action can be taken to promote German reunification.

Mr. Eisenhower's condition "continues to progress satisfactorily." The latest medical bulletin says: "During the afternoon, the President had small amounts of liquid by mouth, as well as intravenous feedings. He has had a comfortable day, and his spirits and morale remain high." Earlier in the day, a reporter asked News Secretary Hagerty if he (Hagerty) would consider submitting a question to the President, as to whether he deems it necessary to reconsider his decision to run again. Hagerty said he "most certainly would not submit that question", so long as Mr. Eisenhower is in the hospital.

The State Department announced today that the United States has signed an agreement with Great Britain for an exchange of information on atomic engines used for military purposes. The agreement refers specifically to reactors "for the propulsion of naval vessels, aircraft and land vehicles." It also calls for exchange of information regarding materials utilized in the atomic energy programs of the two countries. There was immediate speculation that, under the agreement, Britain will acquire hitherto secret data concerning the atomic submarine Nautilus.

In Berlin, the commander of Soviet forces in East Germany today invited Western correspondents to witness the scheduled withdrawal of 30-thousand Russian troops. Their departure from East Germany would apparently be part of the demobilization announced recently by Moscow.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the firing of John Stewart Service from the State Department in 1951. At the same time, it ordered a finding of "doubtful loyalty" against Service expunged from the record. Thus... on both counts... the Court of Appeals concurred with a decision handed down last year by a lower court. The

~~lower court held that the finding of "doubtful loyalty"... by a loyalty review board... was illegal, in light of the fact that the veteran career officer had previously been cleared by two loyalty boards under the Department of State.~~

A federal jury... in St. Louis... today convicted Matthew J. Connelly and T. Lemar Caudle on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in an income-tax case. Connelly served as appointments secretary to former President Truman, and Caudle was once head of the tax division of the Justice Department. ~~Specifically, they have convicted of defrauding the government of their services in trying to sidetrack the prosecution of Irving Sachs, a St. Louis shoe manufacturer accused of income tax evasion. A Kansas City attorney... Harry Schwimmer... was a defendant in the case until he suffered a heart attack. (He may be tried later).~~ Both Connelly and Caudle face a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a 10-thousand-dollar fine. Their attorneys say the verdict will be appealed.

Here in New York City, the entire subway system has been hit by a wildcat strike of subway motormen. The walkout began early in the afternoon and quickly spread, so that by the rush-hour, hundreds of thousands of

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persons were stranded. Many commuters... living in Brooklyn... walked home across the Brooklyn Bridge. Others... by the thousands... walked across the Queensboro Bridge to their homes in Queens. Taxis are almost impossible to find. Sightseeing buses have been taken over to supplement the regular bus facilities. And it was the hottest day of the year---96 point 1 degrees. The latest word is that a few subway trains are running, but completely off schedule. Many of the subway stations have been closed by police as a safety precaution. And the entire New York fire department has gone on an emergency alert.

French Foreign Minister Pineau is flying to Washington, for a series of talks with Secretary of State Dulles. Shortly before Mr. Pineau left Paris, my colleague David Schoenbrun obtained an exclusive interview, in which the foreign minister tells what he hopes to accomplish in his mission. Here, by recording, is David Schoenbrun.

tape runs 5:41, ends on cue: "Bon voyage, Monsieur le Presdient."

You have been listening to an exclusive recorded interview between David Schoenbrun and the French foreign minister, Christian Pineau.

George Bryan

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 p.m.

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SCHOENBRUN: Mr. Foreign Minister, could you tell me, please, what is the purpose of your visit to Washington? Is this a mission? Are you going to my country to ask for something or simply to talk about something?

PINEAU: I want really to talk about something. We have some very important problems to explain to the American Government. We ... it is necessary for us to have in our questions the solidarity of the American Government, but the solidarity is not yet, is not yet, for I can tell in Algeria it is necessary for us toh a ve the solidarity of all our friends, but we don't want to live over the experience ... the experience of Indochina.

SCHOENBRUN: By that, Mr. Foreign Minister, do you mean you're not going to ask for help? You're not going to ask for a special aid program, of money, you're simply going to talk about coordination of policies and to ask for an understanding of French policies?

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SCHOENBRUN: M. Pineau, if it is problems, rather than money, that you're going to talk about will you tell us what are the main problems that you're going to discuss in Washington?

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SCHOENBRUN: Mr. Pineau, you've just come from Moscow .....

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SCHOENBRUN: Will you be telling Mr. Dulles and your American allies about your conversations in Moscow and your impression of the present meaning of Soviet policy?

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SCHOENBRUN: Mr. Pineau, do you find from your reent trip to Russia ... are you now convinced that there is a real chnge in Soviet international policy?

PINEAU: We must appreciate the change (unintelligible) but it is real, it is a real change, and I ... I hope that it will be possible for the United States to understand the new problems of relations between east and west. If we have not a common policy on this problem it will be very dangerous for the west's solidarity.

SCHOENBRUN: One more question, if I may, Mr. Foreign Minister. At the last meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization you put forward a new plan for developing relations with the neutral countries and with some of the underdeveloped countries of the world and you also put through ... you had some remarks to make about the necessity for reviving North Atlantic policies. Could you tell us specifically about this plan of yours and will you discuss it in Washington? And, secondly, how would you revive the North Atlantic Treaty Organization?

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SCHOENBRUN: Then, you believe that economic aid should be developed to countries even if they are not members of treaties or pacts?

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SCHOENBRUN: Thank you very much, Mr. Pineau, and I hope that your mission to Washington will be a great success. Bon voyage (faded out) .....

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Word for Today

Foreign Minister Pineau is coming to Washington to promote Western solidarity. And he knows that, first, various approaches to common policy will have to be explored. In this, Pineau would agree with Abraham Lincoln, who said: "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could then judge better what to do."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 15, 1956

This is the news:

The United Steelworkers today rejected the contract proposals of the "Big Three" steel companies, as "totally inadequate". / The union charged that the companies.... U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic... had offered what would amount, in the first year, to a take-home pay increase, of only five cents an hour. / The companies said, their offer amounted to an immediate raise, per employe, of nearly 18 cents an hour. / They argued that to grant the union demands would touch off "another ruinous round of inflation." / The present contract expires on June 30th. And the possibility of a strike has been raised, though contract talks will continue.

Subway service returned to normal, here in New York today, following yesterday's wildcat strike. / Twenty-seven subway motormen who took part in the walkout, have been suspended.

Attorney General Brownell complied today with the recent Supreme Court decision that the [redacted] security program does not apply to persons engaged in non-sensitive work. Brownell ordered all federal employes in that category... under suspension in pending security proceedings... restored to their jobs.

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Mr. Brownell's brother... Samuel Brownell... as commissioner of the Office of Education.

Mr. Eisenhower's doctors announced today that "normal physiological activity of his intestinal tract has been restored." It was just a week ago that the President was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital for major abdominal surgery. News Secretary Hagerty says [redacted] that Mr. Eisenhower has not been fed intravenously since last evening. Since that time, he has been getting all his nourishment, in liquid form, through the mouth. Hagerty told reporters that ~~the President's illness has not slowed down operations of the executive branch of the government.~~

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to add another 100-million dollars to President Eisenhower's foreign aid program. (then took out 12-million. The 88-million dollars [redacted] restored today (for economic development in Asia) brings to

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703-million ~~715-million~~ dollars, the amount of money restored to the foreign aid program. The House cut the program by a billion, 100-million dollars. The full Senate has yet to act.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said in a speech today that merger of the Army, Navy and Air Force would not end inter-service differences. He said, "It would only force differences of opinion to appear in other forms."

My colleague, Bob Pierpoint, reported from Tokyo today that all B-57 jet bombers (popularly known as the Camberra) had been grounded since sometime in May. The CBS News bureau in Washington checked the Pentagon, and tonight the Air Force confirmed Pierpoint's story. It said all B-57's had been grounded since May 24th, ~~until "suspected horizontal stabilizer actuator problems" can be permanently corrected.~~ Pierpoint "broke" the story and here, by recording, is how he reported it earlier today from Japan.

(tape runs 3:30, ends on cue, "--back
(to Edward R. Murrow in New York.#

That ~~is~~ was Pierpoint's exclusive story, now substantially confirmed by the Air Force in Washington.

The chess game over German reunification continues to occupy Western diplomacy, and quite a good move was made this week in the communique on the Adenauer-Dulles talks. This was to reproach the Russians for not keeping the promise they made at the summit meeting to proceed with German reunification on the basis of free elections.

~~It was a particularly safe move, because Khrushchev recently told French Premier Mollet he would rather have seventeen million dependable East Germans than a united Germany, even if a united Germany was unarmed. And that was an admission that Khurshchev believes a united Germany, even if unarmed, would be pro-Western.~~

But clever moves on the diplomatic chess board aren't going to strengthen the West's position in Europe substantially at this time. NATO itself is undergoing a weakening for reasons that aren't to be blamed on Khrushchev and that chess moves aren't going to change. One of them is the withdrawal of France's NATO divisions to fight in Algeria, and the heavy cost of that war to France. One of them is the development of new weapons which are making some concepts of NATO planning obsolete. A third one is now looming up -- inflation in Britain. This can have an effect on NATO because it may lead to the withdrawal of the five

British divisions stationed in Germany. It would be done to relieve the British economy, but if British forces quit the continent, NATO would be seriously damaged.

It is the possibility of this withdrawal that lay behind a speech by Prime Minister Eden this week on the H-bomb and its effect as a deterrent against all-out war. The British now know how to make the H-bomb and will test their first one next year. Sir Anthony was saying that a conflict between the nuclear powers was unthinkable because it would be suicide on a world scale. Then he went on to say that where an ultimate deterrent is present, large forces confronting each other, with all the panoply of guns, tanks and supporting arms, have not the significance they once had. No one, he said, should drop his guard, and there must be effective defensive arrangements, but he called the deterrent the determining factor.

This language is not so newsworthy as the economic facts that inspired it. Britain has been in the grip of inflationary forces for some time, and its leaders have been watching the symptoms with growing alarm. To put the situation statistically, British wages are rising seven percent a year and productivity is going up less than four percent. This gap

is pure inflation, and it has to be closed.

The British aren't suffering from unemployment, as so often in the past, but from its opposite, an acute labor shortage. Three demands are made on the British work force: to supply domestic consumers, to supply the export market, and to maintain the military establishment. This pressure has to be lessened. Obviously, it cannot be lessened easily by reducing domestic consumption or exports. If savings are to be rung up it must be in the defense system. If the five British divisions on the continent are brought home and disbanded, the labor market will get some relief, and factories working on supplies and weapons for these divisions can serve the home and foreign trade.

Britain is watching its dollar reserves shrink, and knows it must take drastic steps if another devaluation of the pound is to be avoided. But drastic steps are hard to take. Labor is too strong to stand for a wage cut. Home consumers are ~~the~~ too strong to tolerate further curtailment of consumption, already hobbled by heavy purchase taxes. So the government has to turn to defense costs. It knows it mustn't sacrifice security, which is why Sir Anthony Eden talks about the H-bomb as a deterrent. He really is saying Britain will be secure even if it

demobilizes the five divisions in Germany.

All the European partners of NATO carry relatively heavy financial burdens, in all of them inflation is a danger, and in all of them cuts in defense spending are politically the easiest to make.

It is a commonplace to say that the chief objective of the Kremlin is to break up the Western alliance, and that the new look in Soviet policy was designed for that end. Consequently, the Western publics are being exhorted to hang together lest they hang separately, and warned not to take Soviet reforms at their face value. But, I repeat, the elements I have mentioned as weakening NATO can't be blamed on the Russians. They are the result of changing conditions. And it isn't going to help Britain to build up dollar reserves, or France to end the war in Algeria, or the NATO generals to plan their defense strategy anew to do no more ~~than harp on the Soviet menace~~. The Russian Threat ~~It~~ may be quite as menacing as it ever was. But Western strength has to be increased first of all by dealing with the causes of Western weakness.

Word for Today

Not all the problems faced by the West are of Russia's making. It might be simpler if they were. There is, rather, as Shakespeare said, "a sea of troubles", ranging from Britain's economic difficulties to the Algerian revolt. There is no single, simple problem. Indeed, we can say with Ovid, "Simplicity is most rare in our age."

Goodnight and good luck!

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7:45 - 7:00 P.M.

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PIERPOINT: One of America's first-line air weapons, the B-57 Canberra jet bomber, is grounded by the Air Force. The Canberra, a twin-jet with a normal two-man crew, has been completely out of action all over the world for almost one month. This is the story as learned by CBS News today through extremely reliable American Air Force sources here in Japan. The B-57, a plane first designed and produced in England, has been giving the U.S. Air Force trouble almost since the day it was bought from the British several years ago. During the past year, a number of American crew men - perhaps twenty or more - have been killed in mysterious B-57 crashes. Two of these fatal accidents have occurred within the past couple of months, finally forcing the Air Force to ground all B-57 Canberras until the trouble can be determined and corrected. But pilots believe they already know what the trouble is. They say that during high speed low-level flight the Canberra develops control difficulties in the horizontal stabilizer. They call it "runaway trim." All that sounds pretty complicated. But what it means is this: The Canberra is a plane now being used almost exclusively for fast low altitude bombing, much of it at night. It's been assigned the important job of carrying small tactical atom bombs and delivering those bombs against enemy targets just behind the battle-line, targets such as big masses of troops or depots filled with enemy supplies and ammunition. The flying is done at speeds of from 350-up-to-500-miles an hour, down the valleys and

over the mountain ridges at just a few hundred feet off the ground. But there's apparently something wrong with the steering mechanism of the Canberra. Quite often while doing just this sort of dangerous flying, the B-57 suddenly goes completely out of control and plunges into the ground. At that altitude the pilot and his navigator-bombardier never even have a chance to bail out.

The American Air Force has spent more than five years and many millions of dollars in trying to develop the B-57 Canberra into a reliable aircraft. It was originally bought from the British, partly to let England earn precious dollars - but it's now also manufactured in the United States. American pilots complain that the Canberra hs never performed well. They talk of slippages in the B-57 program which have several times postponed putting the Canberra into action. Although the B-57 should have been ready for use late in the Korean war, the first squadron of Canberras did not arrive here in the Far East until January of this year. Then came the series of crashes this Spring and finally, in mid-May the Air Force once again had to ground its B-57 Canberras. The B-57 crews are very upset. For weeks now they've been idly sitting around, losing valuable flying hours and waiting for the Air Force to find out what's wrong with their aeroplane.

The Air Force thinks it has found the trouble now. But either isn't quite sure or isn't saying yet. Meantime, no one here seems to know when the B-58, one of America's most important nuclear warfare weapons, will be back in action. This is Bob Pierpoint in Tokyo - and now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was Pierpoint's exclusive story, now substantially confirmed by the Air Force in Washington.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United Steelworkers today rejected the contract proposals of the "Big Three" steel companies as "totally inadequate". The union charged that the companies ...U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic..had offered what would amount, in the first year, to a take-home pay increase of only five cents an hour. The companies said their offer ammounted to an immediate raise, per employe, of nearly 18 cents an hour. They argued that to grant the union demands would touch off "another runinous round of inflation." The present contract expires on June 30th. And the possibility of a strike had been raised, though contract talks will continue.

Subway service returned to normal here in New York today, following yesterday's wildcat strike. Twenty-seven subway motormen who took part in the walkout have been suspended.

Attorney General Brownell complies today with the recent Supreme Court decision that the security program does not apply to persons engaged in non-sensetive work. Brownell ordered all federal employes in that category..under suspension in pending security proceedings restored to their jobs.

President Eisenhower's doctors announced today that "normal physiological activity of his intestinal tract has bec restored." It was just a week ago that the President was admitted to alter Reed Hospital for major abdominal surgery. News Secretary Hagerty says that Mr. Eisenhower has not been fed intravously since last evening. Since that time, he has been getting all his nourishment, in licquid form, through the mouth.

The Senate Foreign RelationsCommittee voted today to add another 100-million dollars to President Eisenhower's foreign aid program, then took out

12-million. The 88-million dollars restored today (for economic development in Asia) brings to 703-million dollars, the amount of money restored to the foreign aid program. The House cut the program by a billion, 100-million dollars. The full Senate has yet to act.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said in a speech today that merger of the Army, Navy and Air Force would not end inter-service differences. Te said, "'t would only force differences of opinion to appear in other forms. "

My colleague, Bob Pierpoint, reported from Tokyo today that all B-57 jet bombers (popularly known as the Camberra) had been grounded since sometime in May. The CBS News bureau in Washington checked the Pentagon, and tonight the Air Force confiremed Pierpoint's story. It said all B-57's had been grounded since May 24th. Pierpoint "broke" the story and here, by recording, is how he reported it earlier today from Japan.

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MURROW: That was Pierpoint's exclusive story, now substantially confirmed by the Air Force in Washington.

The chess game over German reunification continues to occupy estern diplomacy, and quite a good move was made this week in the communique on the Adenauer-Dulles talks. This was to reproach the Russians for not keeping the promise they made at the summit meeting to proceed with German reunification on the basis of free elections.

But clever moves on the diplomatic chess board aren't going to strengthen the West's position in Europe substantially at this time. Nato itself is undergoing a wakening for reasons that aren't to be blamed on Khrushchev and that chess moves aren't going to change. One of them is the withdrawal of France's NATO divisions to fight in Algeria, and the heavy cost of that war to France. One of them is the development of new weapons which are making some concepts of NATO planning obsolete. A third one is now looming up -- inflation in Britain. This can have an effect on NATO because it may lead to withdrawal of the British divisions stationed in Germany. It would be done to relieve the British economy, but if British forces quit the continent, NATO would be seriously damaged.

It is the possibility of this withdrawal that lay behind a speech by Prime Minister Eden this week on the H-bomb and its effect as a deterrent against all-out war. The British now know how to make the H-bomb and will test their first one next year. Sir Anthony was saying that a conflict between the nuclear powers was unthinkable because it would be suicide on a world scale. Then he went on to say that where an ultimate deterrent is present, large forces confronting each other with all the panoply of guns, tanks and supporting arms, have not the significance they once had. No one, he said, should drop his guard, and there must be effective defensive arrangement , but he called the deterrent the determining factor.

This language is not so newsworthy as the economic facts that inspired it. Britain has been in the grip of inflationary forces for some time, and its leaders have beenwatching the symptoms with growing alarm. To put the situation statisiically, British wates are rising seven percent a year and productivity is going up less than four percent. This gap is pure inflation and it has to be closed.

The British aren't suffering from unemployment, as so often in the past, but from its opposite, an acute labor shortage. Three demands are made on the British work force; to supply domestic consumers, to supply the export market, and to maintain the military establishment. This pressure has to be lessened. Obviously, it cannot be lessened easily by reducing domestic consumption or exports. If savings are to be rung up it must be in the defense system. If the five British divisions on the continent are brought home and disbanded, the labor market will get some relief, and factories working an supplies and weapons for these divisions can serve the home and foreign trade.

Britain is watching its dollar reserves shrink, and knows it must take drastic steps if another devaluation of the pound is to be avoided. But drastic steps are hard to take. Labor is too strong to stand for a wage cut. Home consumers are toostrong to tolerate further curtailment of consumption, already hobbled by heavy purchase taxes. So the government has to turn to defense costs. It knows it mustn't sacrifice security, which is why Sir Anthony Eden talks about the H-bomb as a deterrent. He is really saying Britain will be secure if it demobilizes the five divisions in Germany.

All the European partners of NATO carry relatively heavy fiancial burdens, in all of them inflation is a danger, andin all of them, cuts in defense spending are politically the easiest to make

The Russian threat may be quite as menacing as it ever was. But Western strength has to be increased first of all by dealing with the causes of Western weakness.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Not all the problems faced by the West are of Russia's making. It might be simpler if they were. There is, rather, as Shakespeare said, "A sea of troubles", ranging from Britain's economic difficulties to the Algerian revolt. There is no single, simple problem. Indeed, we can say with Ovid, "Simplicity is most rare in our age."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon. June 18, 1956

This is the news:

The Soviet foreign minister... Dimitri Shepilov... said in Cairo today that Russia wants to improve its relations with all countries, including the United States. But Russia, he said, will not seek this improvement "at the expense of our good relations with the Arab states." Shepilov said, "We will do our best to achieve relaxation of tension in this area of the world." He then proceeded to call Russia the "natural ally" of countries seeking to free themselves from colonialism and derided the Baghdad Pact. It was Shepilov's first major speech since becoming foreign minister. He came to Egypt at the invitation of the Nasser government, to witness today's raising of the Egyptian flag over the Suez Canal Zone after 73 years of British rule. Premier Nasser said in a broadcast it marked the start of a new era for Egypt as an independent state.

Premier Ben Gurion of Israel today formally announced the resignation of Moshe Sharett as foreign minister. /The labor minister... Mrs. Golda Myerson... was named to succeed Sharett, who has advocated a more moderate policy than Ben Gurion, toward the Arab states. /The change was opposed by some members of the coalition government.

The Libyan prime minister began a series of talks in London today, on the 1953 treaty, which gives Britain the right to base troops in Libya. Libya reportedly asked for more economic aid.

The State Department today denounced the violence, that led Saturday, to the death of an American vice-consul on the island of Cyprus. /The department said the fatal injury of William Boteler, due to a bomb explosion, was "a tragic reminder, that violence is a blind and senseless course, in the settlement of international problems."

In Moscow today, Marshal Tito continued his talks with Soviet leaders. And a Yugoslav spokesman, said they agreed on means of strengthening ties between the Communist parties of Russia and Yugoslavia. Tito said at a reception tonight that nothing has been done that will alter his relations with the West.

~~West German Chancellor Adenauer said today that... despite recent Soviet declarations... he still hopes Russia will restore German unity. Adenauer said he is preparing to send a note to the "Big Four" powers on the unification question. He would not reveal the contents of the note.~~

French Foreign Minister Pineau talked with Secretary of State Dulles for more than two hours today at the State Department. Pineau said afterward that they discussed his plan for channeling foreign aid through the United Nations. He declined to report Mr. Dulles' reaction... but emphasized it is not his intention to have all (or even most) American aid distributed through the U.N. The subject of Algeria did not come up at today's meeting. Pineau said that problem, and the problem of the Middle East, probably will be taken up tomorrow. The talks will continue through Wednesday.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee completed action on the foreign aid bill today... and sent it to the Senate floor. Chairman George said he expects the full Senate to start debating the measure on Wednesday. The Foreign Relations Committee approved a bill that restores

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702-million of the 1-billion, 100-million dollars cut out of the program by the House. The committee vote was 13 to 2, with Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota and Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana casting the dissenting votes.

Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State said in a Senate speech that the basic concepts of the foreign aid program should be reviewed. He called it, at present, "a clumsy patchwork." The Foreign Relations Committee then proposed that 300-thousand dollars be spent for such a study. The committee would conduct the investigation, with a view to making recommendations by next February 15th. What it learns would be used in helping to determine future aid programs.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved an extra billion, 160-million dollars today for the Air Force. The vote was 13 to 12 and cut across party lines. Of the additional money, 800-million dollars would be used to step up production of strategic aircraft, including the B-52 intercontinental bomber.

President Eisenhower talked with Vice President Nixon for fifteen minutes today... and also had a brief conference with Secretary of State

Dulles and members of the White House staff. News Secretary Hagerty quoted the President as saying he hoped Congress would approve "a major portion" of his foreign aid program. Reporters asked Mr. Nixon if there was any discussion of politics, while he was with the President. Nixon said, "The answer is no." He added that he had every confidence Mr. Eisenhower would make "the proper decision", with regard to seeking a second term.

The wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers Union has authorized its negotiators to call a strike, if agreement on a new contract is not reached by June 30th, the date the present contract expires. The wage policy committee accused the three largest steel producers---U.S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic--- of having offered a five-year contract on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis. It claimed this constituted a refusal to bargain in good faith. The union has broken off joint talks with the "Big Three" steel producers. Separate negotiations with some of the other companies are scheduled for tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow: June 18, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The visit of the new Soviet Foreign Minister, Shepilov, to Egypt, and of French Foreign Minister Pineau to Washington, were not timed to coincide. Nevertheless they are part of the same large picture. Mr. Shepilov, who engineered the Czech arms deal with Egypt before he became Foreign Minister, is now in the Middle East to collect dividends from this policy. He wants closer ties with the Arab countries. Monsieur Pineau, whose socialist-led government is waging costly war with Algerian rebels, hopes to get the support, or at least the encouragement of Washington for that conflict. That is, he wants us to favor the French cause, which would mean that we didn't favor the Arab cause.

Mr. Shepilov's objective, of course, isn't to win Arabs as Arabs. It is to establish Soviet power in the Mediterranean where it has been excluded for so long. And it is to break the Western monopoly of Middle Eastern oil. The Arabs are the means to those ends. And Monsieur Pineau's objective isn't to defeat the Algerian Arabs as arabs, but to save French power and prestige at home and abroad. The chief trouble with Monsieur Pineau's mission at this time is that Secretary Dulles, however much he may sympathize with the French, can't openly take sides against the Algerian rebels without offending

all Arabs. And that would play into the hands of Mr. Shepilov. Mr. Dulles must be unhappy in this position, certainly Monsieur Pineau is. All they can talk about without embarrassment is making NATO over, and the best way to channel an aid program.

But Mr. Shepilov is having a thoroughly good time. His policy of arming Egypt has paid sensational dividends. Russia by now must be counted a de facto power in the Mediterranean. And the policy can pay still more. All Mr. Shepilov needs to do is to combine two offers. One is to submit better terms for building the upper Nile dam than the West, the other is to espouse the case of the Arab states against Israel in the United Nations. That would mean going back to the boundaries assigned to Israel before that country's war with the Arab States.

To say that Mr. Shepilov is having a good time is not to say that he can make both these offers with complete safety. A bid to build the Nile dam can be made without putting the cold war into a higher gear. Russia might even share construction costs with the West, which would be a big Kremlin victory, but which could be called a test of peaceful co-operation. But if the Kremlin sides openly against Israel, the consequences could be grave to all concerned. For Israel would refuse to accept a drastically reduced

territory, and hostilities might result, with a big local war probable, and an extension of that war possible.

The Russians nowadays weigh the risks quite carefully. After the Hammarskjold mission to Palestine, they suddenly turned off the pro-Arab faucet, and began to play up to Israel. That made a unanimous resolution in the U.N. on the mission possible. But now Mr. Shepilov is guest of Egypt, at one of the most significant moments in its recent history, being invited to celebrate the British withdrawal from Suez. Certainly the Egyptians expect him to turn on the Arab faucet again, and shut off the good will to Israel. They have some reason to expect something. The Kremlin is doing a job of exchanges and propaganda in the Middle East, that makes the Western effort look puny in comparison. Not so long ago Arab leaders were so fearful that communist penetration might lead to their downfall, that they rejected all Kremlin advances. But since the Egyptian arms deal, the dread of communism has declined. And the Kremlin seems to have tuned down its infiltration campaign, and is stressing Soviet helpfulness, culture and love of peace. The result is, that the Russians are liked, not feared, whereas the West - the United States included - is generally disliked.

To look at Monsieur Pineau's mission again for a moment, it is fair to

point out that the present French government has gone further to recognize and placate Algerian nationalism, than any of its predecessors. Its policy is to put down the revolt first, and then negotiate. It promises to negotiate with duly elected Algerians, which means the Nationalists are sure of big concessions. It has given up its claim that Algeria is part of metropolitan France and must so remain. It has said that the status of Algeria can be somewhere between a French province and an independent country. But these promises have not won friends, while the war on the rebels is multiplying enemies at an ~~astonishing~~ alarming rate. Before the 350,000 French soldiers descended on Algeria, the revolt was ill-led and localized, and without much open support from Algerian moderates. The more the troops came, the more the revolt spread. Today it has the open backing of virtually all Algerian moderates, and of all Arab neighbors, including Tunisia and Morocco who so recently won their independence from France. This is not a case of too little and too late, for it isn't too little. But it is certainly proving to be too late.

Word for Today

The Russians have noted the tide of nationalism... and are using it, wherever possible, for their own gain. Chester Bowles once said, "As long as ideas influence the minds of men, and as long as men and their aspirations are a major component of power, ideas---good and bad--- will continue to upset nations, defy armies and write history."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians have noted the tide of nationalism..and are using it, wherever possible, for their own gain. Chester Bowles once said, "As long as ideas influence the minds of men, and as long as men and their aspirations are a major component of power, ideas ---good and bad--will continue to upset nations, defy armies and write history."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 19, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will remain in Walter Reed Hospital until at least the middle of next week. Earlier reports had indicated that Mr. Eisenhower might go home from the hospital on Sunday or Monday. News Secretary Hagerty says the fact that the President will stay in the hospital a little longer than expected does not reflect any change for the worse in Mr. Eisenhower's condition. The latest medical bulletin says the President's condition "continues to progress very satisfactorily."

Reporters asked Hagerty again today about the apparent conflict between Mr. Eisenhower's doctors and other medical experts as to the likelihood of the recurrence of ileitis, the disease with which the President was stricken. Doctors attending the President have taken the position that ileitis seldom recurs in persons that are Mr. Eisenhower's age. Today, Hagerty took the matter up with the attending medical men

and then issued a statement saying: "The President's doctors have no intention of engaging in controversy with other doctors who have no personal knowledge of the case. Each case," the statement said, "is a law unto itself." One of the attending surgeons... Dr. Isidor Ravdin... told reporters today that he personally had "never" seen a recurrence of ileitis, after successful surgery in a man of Eisenhower's age.

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The Senate Interior Committee has approved the Hell's Canyon project, for federal construction of a dam on the Snake River, in the Pacific Northwest.

And the House Rules Committee has agreed to vote tomorrow on whether to send the controversial school construction bill to the House floor.

Democratic members of a House subcommittee charged today that contracts for expanding a government-owned nickel plant in Cuba were obtained through political influence. They also accuse the Justice Department of withholding evidence "which might well point to further irregularities in the expansion program." The Democratic charges are based on hearings the subcommittee held last winter. Republican members of the subcommittee want further hearings. They say the findings of the Democratic majority "have not been properly substantiated."

Edward R. Murrow: June 19, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

It is obvious that international communism is going through a change — certainly a change in tactics. President Tito of Yugoslavia, who is still in Moscow, has restored relations between his Communist party, and the mother party in the Soviet Union. This is a significant step. At the same time the Italian Communists under Togliatti, and the French Communists under Thorez, are criticizing the campaign in the Soviet Union to downgrade Stalin and blame everything on him.

It probably only has "just happened" that Togliatti and Thorez are in agreement on the anti-Stalin campaign. Thorez is an outright Stalinist, not a revisionist. Togliatti is a revisionist and not a Stalinist. And it is superficially puzzling how they should agree at the very moment that Tito, the greatest rebel against Communist Party domination, has dropped his rebellion. It almost looks as though Tito were now qualified to be the missionary for Khrushchev to all communist parties who might feel like going into revolt as he did. That is, he could try to persuade Thorez and Togliatti, not to mention British and American communists, not to press their criticism of Khrushchev too far.

But this superficial view may not be sound. For one thing, Tito

doesn't think he has been swallowed up again by the Soviet Party. He thinks he is more independent than ever. He thinks what has happened is that the mother party apologized to him and he accepted the apology, without giving up any of his independence. Tito is an arch-revisionist, and he conferred with Togliatti, another arch-revisionist, before he went to Moscow. Both of them want local parties to have more control over their own affairs. Thorez, on the other hand, really belongs to the old guard of Russian communism. He naturally would side with Molotov and Kaganovich against Khrushchev. He isn't interested so much in freeing the French Party from Moscow control, as he is in defending Stalin. And he isn't the only Stalinist in the communist movement outside Russia. The Czech leaders are not revisionist. To side against Stalin would mean rehabilitating Slansky, who was executed for Tito-ism, among other things. That would be a sickening undertaking for Czech leaders. Hungary cannot be listed as revisionist so long as Rakozy remains in power. Only Poland, of the satellites, is overwhelmingly on the revisionist side.

It is, of course, possible that the revisionists outside the Soviet Union are being put up to fight for independence by the Khrushchev leadership itself. That is, it would be useful to the Kremlin to have communist

parties abroad appear to be independent, or even be independent. That would make it easier for popular fronts to be set up. The Kremlin firmly believes that popular fronts would be the most effective force to shatter the Western alliances.

If it looks like a risky gamble to grant independence to the communist parties abroad, there is an element of safety that is only now coming to be known. In a recent meeting of the Soviet and satellite leaders in East Germany, it was decided to mold into a master program all the five-year plans of all the satellites and the Soviet Union. The aim is to provide a complete division of labor within the Communist bloc. This would set up such economic interdependence as to make any economic autonomy impossible. And if economic independence is impossible, a little political independence would be relatively harmless.

It is much too early to say how things will turn out for communism either inside or outside the Soviet Union. The changes going on may be quite far-reaching. It appears now that the revisionists inside the Soviet Union will win out. The recent ouster of Molotov and Kaganovich from their ministeries was a staggering defeat for the Stalinist old guard. But it was a defeat in the leadership bracket, and it still remains to be seen how

rank and file communists are going to take the debasement of Stalin.

But assuming the revisionists come through unscathed, that does not mean that elementary communist doctrine is going to be revised. A. I. Sobilev, assistant editor of Kommunist, said last month that social progress without the class struggle was a revisionist concept that all Marxists must reject. And he laid down the following principle, which is worth noting closely: "Depending on circumstances, the working classes" he said, "will use either peaceful means or force in the struggle for power."

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The Russians have debunked Stalin, just as George Orwell predicted. And Orwell said, "I should not regard this as an advance. Nothing is gained by teaching a parrot a new word." The change, however, has required not a little adapting. Surely these are times when many Communists are saying with Marc Connolly, "Everything nailed down is comin' loose."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will remain in Walter Reed Hospital until at least the middle of next week. Earlier reports had indicated that Mr. Eisenhower might go home from the hospital on Sunday or Monday. News Secretary Hagerty says the fact that the President will stay in the hospital a little longer than expected does not reflect any change for the worse in Mr. Eisenhower's condition. The latest medical bulletin says the President's condition "continues to progress very satisfactorily."

Reporters asked Hagerty again today about the apparent conflict between Mr. Eisenhower's doctors and other medical experts as to the likelihood of the recurrence of ileitis, the disease with which the President was stricken. Doctors attending the President have taken the position that ileitis seldom recurs in persons that are Mr. Eisenhower's age. Today, Hagerty took the matter up with the attending medical men and then issued a statement saying: "The President's doctors have no intention of engaging in controversy with other doctors who have no personal knowledge of the case. Each case, " the statement said, "is a law unto itself." One of the attending surgeons...Dr. Isidor Ravdin..told reporters today that he personally had "never" seen a recurrence of Ileitis, after successful surgery in a man of Eisenhower's age.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Stewart Metz.

METZ: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians have debunked Stalin, just as George Orwell predicted. And Orwell said, "I should not regard this as an advance. Nothing is gained by teaching a parrot a new word." The change, however, has required not a littl adapting. Surely these are times, when many Communists are saying with Marc Connolly, "Everything nailed down is coming loose."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 20, 1956

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develop. But it was stated, at the same time, that this cooperation "should be based on complete freedom of will and equality."

In a ceremony following the release of these agreements, or communiques, Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov made a speech. Zhukov said, in the course of that speech, that Russia and Yugoslavia would fight "shoulder to shoulder" in any future war. (I should like to discuss this speech, and other matters attending the Tito visit, in a few minutes).

It was announced tonight that President Voroshilov of Russia has accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia in the near future. The ~~minum~~ exact date has not been fixed.

French Foreign Minister Pineau... and Secretary of State Dulles... ended their talks today in Washington. In a final communique, the two Western leaders advocated world disarmament "through an effective system of control." Such an agreement on disarmament, they said, should be reached through the framework of the United Nations. And real security, they said, requires a program dealing with atomic weapons. Pineau and Dulles also agreed, in their joint communique, that NATO must be strengthened by an improvement of cooperation, politically and economically. Middle East problems, they said, should be settled through the United Nations. And

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This country is now re-appraising its attitude toward Marshal Tito. He has long contended that his is an independent Communist government; that he doesn't want to be embraced too closely by either Russia or the West. We started supporting Tito in 1948, when the Russians under Stalin flung him out of the Communist club. When Bulganin and Khrushchev took over in Russia, they immediately made it clear that one of their primary purposes was to re-establish good relations with Yugoslavia. Tito has now concluded a prolonged visit to the Soviet Union, where he walked on red carpets and received many spontaneous ovations from the Russian people.

Today's communique indicates that the Russian and Yugoslav comrades are again in a pretty close embrace. The Communist parties of Russia and Yugoslavia will co-operate directly. Governmental relations between the two nations will be the closest possible. Tito favors the admission of Red China to the U.N. He is against the re-unification of Germany, and he opposes making disarmament dependent upon German re-unification. There is nothing to indicate that Tito has made a military alliance with Russia, nothing in the published statement, at least. He continues to insist that he is fully independent. He is due to get about sixty-five million dollars in aid from the United States this year. In most essentials his [redacted]

policies parallel those of the Soviet Union.

Dan Schorr cables me from Moscow that the Yugoslav delegation made certain efforts to avoid too close an embrace by the men of the Kremlin. For example Marshal Zhukov said in the event of war, "We will be together shoulder to shoulder as in the last war." When Schorr asked the Yugoslav Foreign Minister whether he agreed with this statement, he received the pained reply that he hoped there would be no future war. Yugoslavia wanted to co-operate with everyone.

There have been marked differences of emphasis in Tito's speeches and those of the Soviet leaders. For example, yesterday Tito said his visit to Russia was a logical consequence of striving for co-operation on equal terms with all nations. But Khrushchev talked about the monolithic unity and cohesion of all Communist countries."

It is obvious that Tito is trying to improve his relations with the Soviet Union, while at the same time preserving his relations with the West. He has been trying to avoid the impression that he is returning to the international Communist fold. But the utterances of the Russian leaders have created precisely that impression. Both countries have their own purpose in presenting the outcome of these talks in different ways. The

Russians are saying, in effect, that they made some errors which drove Tito from his natural home in the Communist house, and that they have now allowed him to come home. Tito is saying that he returned a full-grown man, sturdy and independent, and still a Communist. As to which version is closer to the truth - only time can tell. Tito cast himself as being in the driver's seat, coming to encourage liberalization and de-Stalinization in Russia - the symbol of the new Communism. But the Russian leaders have re-established their ideological tie with Tito. They have, in a sense, "de-magnetized" him as a pole of attraction for East European countries. Today's declaration laid the groundwork for a new style association to replace the old Cominform. It is an attempt to weld together what is called Socialist and other progressive movements into a common front.

Today's document, with its emphasis on freedom of action, free exchange of experience, and voluntary participation, is vague enough. But it is nevertheless momentous in its significance. It may establish a new pattern of relations among Communist countries. And it indicates that Communist Parties in the Western nations will try even more desperately to develop a working relationship with other Left Wing groups.

On the surface this relaxation of central control by Moscow would

appear to be a victory for Marshal Tito. He has demonstrated that it is possible to be both a Nationalist and a Communist, and to survive. In fact, to be welcomed back into the Big House. His example may encourage and indeed strengthen the Communists in such countries as France and Italy. It may encourage a degree of independence on the part of the Communist leaders in such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia. But it does nothing to reduce the strength or the threat of the Soviet Union. It brings freedom no nearer to those who are enslaved; it reduces not at all the burdens or the duties imposed upon those who would remain free.

Marshal Tito has survived, due largely to American aid - he has returned. He appears to be in basic agreement with current Russian doctrine. He is trying to play the role of a neutral, independent Communist, which in orthodox Communist doctrine involves him in at least two contradictions.

Word for Today

It has become trite to say that we are living in difficult times. Ralph Waldo Emerson had a partial explanation for our problems when he said, "Nature, when she adds brain, adds difficulty." Henry Clay spoke words of assurance. "With stout hearts and strong arms," he said, "we can surmount all difficulties." ~~It is the story — So we should not despair.~~

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Today's communique indicated that the Russian and Yugoslav comrades are again in a pretty close embrace. The Communist parties of Russian and Yugoslavia will cooperate directly. Governmental relations between the two nations will be the closest possible. Tito favors the admission of Red China to the U.N. He is against the reunification of Germany, and he opposes making disarmament dependent upon German re-unification. There is nothing to indicate that Tito has made a military alliance with Russia, nothing in the published statement, at least. He continues to insist that he is fully independent. He is due to get about sixty-five million dollars in aid from the United States this year. In most essentials his policies parallel those of the Soviet Union.

Dan Schorr cables me from Moscow that the Yugoslav delegation made certain erforts to avoid too close an embrace by the men of the Kremlin. For example Marshal Zhukov said in the event of war, "we will be together shoulder to shoulder as in the last war." When Shcorr asked the Yugoslav Foreign Minister whether he agreed with this statement, he received the pained reply that he hopes there would be no future war. Yugoslavia wanted to co-operate with everyone.

There have been marked differences of emphasis in Tito's speeches and those of the Soviet leaders. For example, yesterday Tito said his visit to Russia was a logical consequence of striving for co-operation on equal terms with all nations. But Khrushchev talked about the "monolithic unity and cohesion of all Communist countries."

It is obvious that Tito is trying to improve his relations with the Soviet Union, while at the same time preserving his relations with the West. He has been trying to avoid the impression that he is returning to the international Communist fold. But the utterances of the Russian leaders have created precisely that impression. Both countries have their own purpose in presenting

the outcome of these talks in different ways. The Russians are saying, in effect, that they made some errors which drove Tito from his natural home in the Communist house, and that they have now allowed him to come home. Tito is saying that he returned a full-grown man, sturdy and independent, and still a communist. As to which version is closer to the truth - only time can tell. Tito cast humself as being in the driver's seat, coming to encourage liberalization and de-Stalinization in Russia - the symbol of new Communism. But the Russian leaders have re-established their ideological tie with Tito. They have, in a sense, "de-magnetized" him as a pole of attraction for East European countries. Today's declaration laid the groundwork for a new style association to replace the old Cominform. It is an attempt to weld together what is called Socialist and other progressive movements into a common front.

Today's document, with its emphasis on freedom of action, free exchance of experience, and voluntary participation is vague enough. But it is nevertheless momentous in its significance. It may establish a new pattern of relations among Communist countries. And it indicated that Communist Parties in the Western nations will try even more desperately to develop a working relationship with other Left Wing groups.

On the surface this relaxation of central control by Moscow would appear to be a victory for Marshal Tito. He has demonstrated that it is possible to be both a Nationaist and a Communist and to survive. In fact, to be welcomed back into the Big House. His example may encourage and indeed strengthen the Communists in such countries as France and Italy. It may encourage a degree of independence on the part of the Communist leaders in such countries as Poland and Czechoslovakia. But it does nothing to reduce the strength of the threat of the Soviet Union. It brings freedom no nearer to those who are enslaved; it reduces not at all the burdens of the duties imposed upon those who would remain free.

Marshal Tito has survived, due largely to American aid - he has returned. He appears to be in basic agreement with current Russian doctrine. He is trying to play the role of a neutral, independent Communist which in orthodox Communist doctrine involves him in at least two contradictions.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It has become trite to say that we are living in difficult times. Ralph Waldo Emerson had a partial explanation for our problems when he said "Nature, when she adds brain, adds difficulty." Henry Clay spoke words of assurance. "With stout hearts and strong arms," he said, "we can surmount all difficulties ."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thur., June 21, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today that until free elections are allowed in Russia, the world has the right to presume something is basically wrong. Dulles called Communist Party Boss Khrushchev's speech denouncing Stalin "the most damning indictment of despotism ever made by a despot." And he accused Red China's leaders of "trying to outdo Stalin in brutality." Dulles spoke at a Kiwanis meeting in San Francisco.

French Foreign Minister Pineau flies back to Paris tonight, after his series of talks with Secretary Dulles in Washington. Pineau told reporters today that the talks were cordial. "But," he said, "we were not always of the same opinion." (I should like to discuss these differences of opinion in a few minutes).

Former President Truman spoke tonight at a banquet in London... and said, "You and we, and all our friends and associates, should not get

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The communist government of East Germany said today that it has released another 691 political prisoners. It said more than 3-thousand "war criminals" had been freed from prison... and that an additional 15-thousand prisoners in other categories were soon to be released.

And the communist government of North Vietnam said it is cutting its army by 80-thousand men... 50-thousand of whom already have been demobilized since the Indo-China War.

The prime minister of Jordan said today that his new government will never make peace with Israel. He referred to Israel as "the usurped part of the Arab world." Only yesterday the Israeli foreign ministry accused Syria and Jordan of issuing threats in violation of the general armistice agreement.

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question as "lobbying". He testified that members of his group, registered under the Federal Lobbying Act, did contact a number of senators. But he denied they had done anything improper.

The House today approved a new legal ceiling of 278-billion dollars on the national debt. The measure now goes to the Senate.

~~Governor Chandler of Kentucky has named his highway commissioner, Robert Humphreys, to the Senate... to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Barkley. On Monday, Chandler appointed a close political associate, Joseph F. Leary, to serve until November. But Leary declined in the interest of party harmony.~~

Playwright Arthur Miller told the House committee on un-American activities today that he "wpuld't deny" having supported Communist front organizations in the late 40's... that he had made "mistakes". But Miller denied he had ever been "under the discipline" of the Communist Party. (During a recess in the hearing he told reporters it is true; he and Marilyn Monroe plan to get married by the 13th of July).

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Monsieur Pineau in a talk yesterday to Washington newsmen virtually called the United States policy toward the Soviet Union "immobilism" and made a studied appeal to the West to give the new Soviet line a thorough trial. The West, he said, had denounced the Iron Curtain for years, and now that the Kremlin was lifting it, the West could not take the blame of keeping it down. Mr. Dulles within a day launched a scathing attack on the new leaders in the Kremlin, calling them close collaborators of Stalin and beneficiaries of his sadistic purges. He did not rule out a test of their new policies, but the only one he was ready to apply was the unification of Germany. This is something that doesn't greatly interest Monsieur Pineau, though he pays lip service to it. In fact he told Mr. Dulles that he learned on his recent trip to Moscow that the present Kremlin leaders do not want German unification and will agree to it only on their own terms. Monsieur Pineau wants to work with the Russians even if they don't unify Germany.

To have two such speeches follow a conference between the United States and one of its principle allies is not, as I said, a new diplomatic technique. It is what it appears to be, an undiplomatic and highly disturbing event. It leaves no doubt that all the points of agreement listed in the communique are overshadowed by the disagreement about the Soviet Union. There were other differences in the talks - at least six - but these others were of the kind to be expected between friends, and meant no weakening of the alliance. But if the French, not having persuaded Mr. Dulles to take a softer line toward Russia, decide to do it without America, and try to enlist co-operation from other European governments, that would be serious. Western unity would be disintegrating and American leadership would be in danger of an eclipse.

Monsieur Pineau regards himself as much of an apostle of democracy as Mr. Dulles, and wants to keep the flag of individual liberty flying. In his talks with Mr. Dulles he proposed that the Western governments sit down together and decide how best to exploit the new Soviet line. He urged that they take advantage of human contacts and economic concessions. Specifically, he suggested that each Western Power should take on one satellite in which its prestige and influence are high, and concentrate on that country. He

nominated Britain for missionary duties in Poland, and France for similar work in Hungary. But Mr. Dulles was not favorable to the idea. He was sure that any ~~rapprochement~~ weaking with communists would undermine NATO and other collective security alliances. He believes it is too early to know whether Soviet policy has genuinely changed.

It is instructive to see how this argument affected Monsieur Pineau. He said - in his Washington speech - that he simply did not wish to discuss whether the Russian leaders are sincere. "In foreign policy" he declared, "this is a problem removed from reality. What counts are facts, and facts often change intentions." Changing facts have changed Soviet policy, he thinks. And he urged that the West try the experiment of co-operating with the Russians. If it didn't work, he said in effect, the policy can be reconsidered. What do we risk, he asked, if the community we have organized for security purposes remains strong?

This is clearly the crucial question, and the nub of the differences between Mr. Dulles and Monsieur Pineau. Mr. Dulles' answer is that what we risk is, that in the course of the experiment we lose our collective unity and strength. Then if we find that the Soviet leaders were not sincere, and couldn't be trusted, he is saying that it will be too late to save ourselves,

at least without colossal effort.

We can assume that Mr. Dulles and Monsieur Pineau had lively arguments along these lines in private. / Now, it would seem, that having failed to convince each other in private, each one hopes to get the public to side with him. / But it is obvious that while such a debate goes on, a weakening of Western unity is being demonstrated.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

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Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 22, 1956

This is the news:

Democratic senators called today for the resignation of Charles E. Wilson as secretary of defense. Wilson told a news conference last night, that congressional efforts to get more money for the Air Force were "phony". The Senate Appropriations Committee recently voted to give the Air Force a billion, 160-million dollars more than the Administration requested. General Lemay of the Strategic Air Command had testified, that considerably more money could be used for the production of B-52 bombers, and other aircraft. Additional testimony subscribed to a stepped-up missiles program. Today, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire... the ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee... accused Wilson of making "an unwarranted slur". Democratic Leader Johnson called Wilson's remark, "revolting to all patriotic Americans", and Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri said, "The usefulness of this cabinet member has come to an end." Not a single Republican voice in the Senate was

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raised in Wilson's defense. In Quantico, Virginia... where he is attending the annual defense secretaries' conference... Wilson said, "Maybe I shouldn't have said it. If I had thought more about it, I probably wouldn't have used that word."

On another subject, Wilson told reporters that the Defense Department is reviewing the military's manpower needs, with the possibility of a further cut in personnel.

President Eisenhower has named Vice President Nixon to represent him at the ceremonies in Manila, marking the 10th anniversary of Philippines independence. Mrs. Nixon will accompany the vice president. The ceremonies with be held on July 4th.

Mr. Eisenhower also accepted the resignation today of Joseph M. Dodge as head of his council on foreign economic policy. Dodge... who formerly served as Director of the Budget... resigned for personal reasons.

The President's condition continues to improve.

The Republican national chairman... Leonard Hall... said today, that there "is not the slightest doubt" that President Eisenhower will seek re-election. Hall made his statement after a meeting... in Washington... of the arrangements committee for the Republican convention. The

committee chose Governor Arthur Langlie of Washington as keynote speaker. The temporary chairman of the Republican convention will be Senator Knowland of California. The permanent chairman will again be Representative Martin of Massachusetts. Senator Bush of Connecticut will be chairman of the platform committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson... and Democratic Senator Kefauver... spoke from the same platform today in Eldora, Iowa. Kefauver, who is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, expressed doubt that the Administration comprehends the farmer's problems. The new farm program, he said, is being administered in a "timid and reluctant" manner. Benson replied that the Administration is "determined that farmers shall share fairly in the national prosperity." He noted that, since the first of January, farm prices... on the average... have gone up about 9 percent.

Here in New York, another Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination... Governor Harriman... accused the Administration of bungling the Civil Defense program. Harriman told a House investigating committee that present statutes are "obsolete". In civil defense, he said, the Administration has failed "to recognize its enormously increased responsibilities."

In Washington, a government referee ruled today that persons employed by the Communist Party are eligible for Social Security. The ruling was made on an appeal by seven Communist Party workers, including William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party in the United States. They had been denied Social Security benefits, on grounds that they "performed services in the employ of a foreign government."

Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov concluded his series of talks in Cairo today by announcing that Premier Nasser had agreed to visit Moscow in August. Shepilov said... in a farewell speech... that Russia hopes Egypt will always be "a strong, free and independent state." A joint communique (on the results of the talks) said that he and Nasser agreed on the need for closer cooperation "in the political, economic and cultural spheres." The communique made no mention of a Soviet offer to help finance construction of the Aswan Dam. One report says Nasser will wait until after his Moscow trip to decide what to do about offers he has received from both East and West. Shepilov is not returning directly to Moscow. He flew tonight to Damascus for a three-day conference with Syrian leaders.

My colleague, Ernest Leiser, has just returned to Bonn after a trip to Magdeburg, in East Germany. Leiser went to Magdeburg, with other reporters, to witness the withdrawal from that area of some 10-thousand Russian troops---part of the 33-thousand Russia said it was evacuating from the eastern zone. Leiser cables me that if Magdeburg can serve as a basis of judgment, living standards in East Germany have undergone little change. "There is," he reports, "the same expanse of untouched ruins which have now virtually disappeared from the cities of West Germany... the same absence of automobile traffic. The same grayness of both landscape and people... and the same scantily stocked stores." ~~Leiser noticed one major difference. The Russians [redacted] he saw the United States 9th Army turn Magdeburg over to in 1945 were a shaggy, raggle-taggle lot. The Russian troops Leiser saw pull out of Magdeburg this week were "paragons of spit and polish, natty in new uniforms and well equipped."~~

Here in New York today, the steel industry announced that it will start shutting down ~~[redacted]~~ its furnaces next Wednesday or Thursday, if [redacted] negotiations with the United Steelworkers Union remain [redacted] deadlocked. The current contract expires a week from tomorrow. And the union has authorized a strike.

Edward R. Murrow: June 22, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Reports about what General Twining will be able to see in the Soviet Union are being kept vague, and so far cannot be called particularly promising. It is stated that along with the other Western air chiefs he will visit top secret installations. But these turn out to be some aircraft factories, one airfield not previously shown to non-communist visitors - and perhaps more than one - and the Zhukovsky Air Engineering Academy, where Soviet aeronautical research is centered. And obviously, he will see whatever the Soviet high command decides to unveil at the annual Aviation Day ceremony on Sunday.

It may be quite irrational to expect more. We should hesitate to show Soviet visitors our most guarded secrets. The origin of the invitation to General Twining was not a Russian desire to disclose secret weapons or to impress him with a display of Russian armed might. It was the opposite; it arose from a Soviet decision to announce a reduction in its armed forces by 1,200,000 men. At first there was talk of outside inspection to verify this reduction. Harold Stassen proposed it to Khrushchev when they met at a diplomatic reception in London in April after Khrushchev told Stassen that the big cut was being made. Stassen at once said it would be much more convincing if it were accompanied by the kind of inspection he had been

trying to sell Soviet delegate Gromyko in the disarmament negotiations. Khrushchev beamed, and told Stassen: Very well, he could send over some American Generals "to wave the boys goodbye." With this in hand, Stassen tried to thaw out Gromyko on joining in an experiment of true inspection. But Gromyko told him that the Soviet reduction was a matter of high honor, and not to be put under suspicion by holding a formal inspection. However, he said, the chiefs of staff would be welcome to the Soviet Union to take a look at the military establishment, which could pass as a kind of inspection. Thereupon the invitation to the Joint Chiefs was informally extended. In the end Washington accepted for General Twining alone, and ruled that other chiefs could go later, depending on what was shown to Twining.

There is plenty he would like to see. At the top of the list is the long-range ballistic missile. We would like to verify whether the Russians are far enough along to fit it with a hydrogen warhead, and whether it can be guided accurately to its target. Western governments know that the Soviet Union has been regularly testing supersonic ballistic missiles in ranges above one thousand miles. But they do not know how operational they are. They may still be prototypes.

Information on this subject is of equal interest to the British and

French air chiefs who are seeing everything along with Twining. Once the Soviet Union has an operational missile with a range up to fifteen hundred miles, the air defense of Western Europe may be obsolete, for a vast area would be exposed to devastation without adequate protection. The effect on the United States of the medium-range missile would, of course, be restricted to our forward bases, but Stewart Alsop says that the official estimate is that without these bases, the retaliatory striking power of the Strategic Air Force would be reduced by one-half to two-thirds.

If the Russians show anything giving information on new weapons, General Twining has with him the experts to appraise it. They are Lieutenant-General Donald Putt, deputy chief of staff for development, and Lieutenant-General Thomas Power, chief of air research and development command. But it seems doubtful that these visitors will be taken to the ballistic missile ranges in the Ukraine or the Arctic.

They possibly will be shown a new jet transport plane about which the Russians boasted during the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to London. It has a capacity of one hundred and seventy persons, and is possibly ahead of anything designed in this country. They might get to see a new supersonic bomber, which is believed to be through its tests, and compares with our

B-58, which is still on the drawing boards. And they may be shown a long-range turbo-jet, called the Bear, which can re-fuel the heavy jet bomber, the Bison. And if the Russians feel expansive they can demonstrate their new ground-to-air missiles.

But judging from the way the visit began, it seems unlikely that the Soviet government will show anything that can be remotely construed as a new threat. The present Soviet line is to concentrate all propaganda on the will to peace and disarmament. The visit was conceived in this spirit. If it turns out to be otherwise, that can only mean that the propaganda line itself has changed.

Word for Today

The experts are looking forward to the Soviet air show on Sunday. As Aristotle said, "All men desire by nature to know." Even if they are shown little, they are bound to learn more of the nature of Soviet air power... and, consequently, of the Soviet military threat. And an old Latin proverb says, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Democratic senators called today for the resignation of Charles E. Wilson as secretary of defense. Wilson told a news conference last night that congressional efforts to get more money for the Air Force were "phony" The Senate Appropriations Committee recently voted to give the Air Force a billion, 160-million dolars more than the Administration requested. General Lemay of the Strategic Air Command had testified that considerably more money could be used for the production of B-52 bombers and other aircraft. Additiona testimony subscribed to a stepped-up missiles program. Today, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire ..the ranking Republican on the Armed Services Committee.. accused Wilson of making "an unwarranted slur." Democratic Leader Johnsnn called Wilson's remark "revolting to all patriotic Americans", and Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri said, "The usefulness of this cabinet member has come to an end." Not a single Republican voice in the Senate was raised in Wilson's defense. In Quantico, Virginia..where he is attending the annual defense secretaries' conference..Wilson said, "Maybe I shouldn't have said it. If I had thought more about it, I probably wouldn't have used that word."

On another subject, Wilson told reporters that the Defense Department is reviewing the military's manpower needs with the possibility of a further cut in personnel.

President Eisenhower has named Vice President Nixon to represent him at ceremonies in Manila marking the10th anniversary of Philippine independence. Mrs. Nixon will accompany the vice president. The ceremonies will be held on July 4th.

Mr. Eisenhower also accepted the resignation today of Joseph M. Dodge as head of his council on foreign economic policy. Dodge..who formerly served as Director of the Budget..resigned for personal reasons.

The President's condition continues to improve.

The Republican national chairman..Leonard Hall...said today that there "is not the slightest doubt" that President Eisenhower will seek re-election. Hall made his statement after a meeting..in Washington..of the arrangements committee for the Republican convention. The committee chose Governor Arthur Langlie of Washington as keynote speaker. The temporary chairman of the Republican convention will be Senator Knowland of California. The permanent chairman will again be Representative Martin of Massachusetts. Senator Bush of Connecticut will be chairman of the platform committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson..and Democratic Senator Kefauver...spoke from the same platform today in Eldora, Iowa. Kefauver, who is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, exressed doubt that the Administration comprehends the farmer's problems. The new farm program, he said, is being administered in a "timid and reluctant" manner. Benson replied that the Administration is "determined that farmers shal share fairly in the national prosperity." He noted that, since the first of January, farm prices..on the average..have gone upabout 9 percent.

Here in New York, another Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination..Governor Harriman..accused the Administration of bungling the Civil Defense program. Harriman told a House investigating committee that present statutes are "obsolete." In civil defense, he said, the Administration had failed "to recognize its enormously increased responsibilities.".

In Washington, a government referee ruled today that persons employed by the Communist Party are eligible for Social Security. The ruling was made on an appeal by seven Communist Party workers, including William Z. Foster,

chairmnn of the Communist Party in the United States. They had been denied Social Security benefits, on grounds that they "performed services in the employ of a foreign government."

Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov concluded hisseries of talks in Cairo today by announcing that Premier Nasser had agreed to visit Moscow in August. Shepilov said..in a farewell speech..that Russia hopes Egypt will always be "a strong, free and independent state." A joint communique ' on the results of the talk) said that he and Nasser agreed on the need for closer cooperation "in the political, economic and cultural spheres". The communique made no mention of a Soviet offer to help finance construction of the Aswan Dam. One report says Nasser willwait until after his Moscow trip to decide what to do about offers he has received from both East and West. Shepilov is not returning directly to Moscow. He flew tonight to Damascus for a three-day conference with Syrian leaders.

My colleague, Ernest Leiser, has just returned to Bonn after a trip to Magdeburg, in East Germany. Leiser went to Magdeburg, with other reporters, to witness the withdrawal from that area of some 10-thousand Russian troops--part of the 33-thousand Russia said it was evacuating from the Eastern zone. Leiser cables me that if Magdeburg can serve as a basis of judgment, living standards in East Germany have undergone little change. "There is," he reports, "The same expanse of untouched ruins which have now virtually disappeared from the cities of West Germany..the same absence of automobile traff. The same greyness of both landscape and people..and the same scantily stocked stores."

Here in New York today, the steel industry announced that it will start shutting down its furnaces next Wednesday or Thursday, if negotiations with the United Steelworkers Union remain deadlocked. The current contract

expires a week from tomorrow. And the union has authorized a strike.

Reports about what General Twining will be able to see in the Soviet Union are being kept vague, and so far cannot be called particularly promising. It is stated that along with the other Western air chiefs he will visit top secret installations. But these turn out to be some aircraft factories, one airfield, not previously shown to non-communist visitors - and perhaps more than one - and the Zhukovsky Air Engineering Academy, where Soviet Aeronautical research is centered. And obviously, he will see whatever the Soviet high command decides to unveil at the annual Aviation Day ceremony on Sunday.

It may be quite irrational to expect more. We should hesitate to show Soviet visitors our most guarded secrets. The origin of the invitation to General Twining was not a Russian desire to disclose secret weapons or to impress him with a display of Russian armed might. it was the opposite; it arose from a Soviet decision to announce a reduction in its armed forces by 1,200,000 men. At first there was talk of outside inspection to verify this reduction. Harold Stassen proposedit to Khrushchev when they met at a diplomatic reception in London in April after Khrushchev told Stassen that a big cut was being made. Stassen at once said it would be much more convincing if it were accompanied by the kind of inspection he had been trying to sell Soviet delegate Gromyko in the disarmament negotiations. Khrushchev beamed, and told Stassen: Very well, he could send over some American Generals "to wave the boys goodbye." With this in hand, Stassen tried to thaw out Gromyko on joining in an experiment of true inspection. But Gromyko told him that the Soviet reduction was a matter of high honor, and not to be put under suspicion by holding a formal inspection. However, he said, the chiefs of staff would be welcome to the Soviet Union to take a look at the military

rstablishment, which could pass as a kind of inspection. Thereupon the invitation to the Joint Chiefs was informally extended. In the end Washington accepted for General Twining alone, and ruled that other chiefs could go later, depending on what was shown to Twining.

There is plenty he would like to see. At the top of the list is the long-range ballistic missile. We would like to veryify whether the Russians are far enough along to fit it with a hydrogen warhead, and whether it can be guided accurately to its target. Western governments know that the Soviet Union has been regularly testing supersonic ballistic missiles in ranges above one thousand miles. But they do not know how operational they are. They may still be prototypes.

Information on this subject is of equal interest to the British and French air cheifs who are seeing everything along with Twining. Once the Soviet Union has an operational missile with a range up to fifteen hundred miles, the air defense of Western Europe may be obsolete, for a vast area would be exposed to devastation without adequate protection. The affect on the United States of the medium-range missile would, of course, be restricted to our forward bases, but Stewart Alsop says that the official estimate is that without these bases, the retaliatory striking power of the Strategic Air Force would be reduced by one-half to two-thirds.

They possibly will be shown a new jet transport plane about which the Russians boasted during the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to London. It has a capacity of one hundred and seventy persons, and is possibly ahead of anything designed in this country. They might get to see a new supersonic bomber, which is believed to be through its tests, and compares with our B-58, which is still on the drawing boards. And they may be shown a long-range turbo-jet, called the Bear, which can re-fuel the heavy jet bomber, the Bison. And if the

Russians feel expansive, they can demonstrate their new ground-to-air missilss.

But judging from the way the visit began, it seems unlikely that hhe Soviet government will show anything that can be remotely construed as a new threat. The present Soviet line is to concentrate all propaganda on the will to peace and disarmament. The visit was conceived in this spirit. If it turns out to be otherwise, that can only mean that the propaganda line itself has changed.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The experts are looking forward to the Soviet air show on Sunday. As Aristotle said, "All men desire by nature to know." Even if they are shown little, they are bound to learn more of the nature of Soviet air power... and, consequently, of the Soviet military threat. And an old Latin proverb says, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Geo. Bryan

June 25, 1956

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has postponed a meeting with Prime Minister Nehru of India, scheduled for July seventh. Nehru had cabled he was looking forward to seeing the President in Washington, but that he did not want to impose an additional strain on Mr. Eisenhower during his convalescence. The President replied that he had concluded... with deep regret... that the visit should be postponed. At the same time, he asked Nehru to suggest another date. He said, "This, I assure you, is meant as an urgent invitation." Nehru may not be able to accept this invitation until September, or perhaps after India's general election in the spring.

It was announced today that Mr. Eisenhower will go to Panama on July 21st, to attend a conference of the heads of American states. The conference had been scheduled to open today... but was postponed because of the President's illness.

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News Secretary Hagerty told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower will leave Walter Reed Hospital this week-end. He said the President would go directly to his Gettysburg farm.

Secretary of the Army Brucker told a Senate committee today that allocations for the Army this year are "austere". He said appropriations for the Army next year should be raised at least ten percent.

The Senate Democratic leader... Lyndon Johnson... called on the Senate today to vote an extra billion dollars for the Air Force, despite Administration opposition. "The United States," he said, "must let potential aggressors know that we are prepared... at all times... to meet them with greater strength than they possess." Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State said the possible loss of American air bases overseas makes the approval of extra money for the Air Force all the more important.

Latest reports on yesterday's parliamentary election in Iceland show the conservative Independence Party losing some ground. On the basis of incomplete returns, the opposition parties favoring the removal of American troops from Iceland have gained three seats, with no party holding a clear majority. I should like to discuss this crucial

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election further in a few minutes.

The foreign minister of Morocco said today that agreements the United States made with France for maintaining air bases in Morocco are obsolete. He said the United States will have to take the matter up again with the new, independent government of Morocco.

Colonel Nasser was proclaimed president of Egypt today, on the basis of Saturday's national election. Nasser... who has been prime minister... was the only candidate listed on the ballot, and he will serve a six-year term. The voters also ratified a new constitution, calling for election of a national assembly under a one-party system. Nasser promised... in a speech today... to defend the constitution and "continue the struggle for social justice."

In Algeria, the French say they have killed another 80 rebels in a mop-up operation in the Aures Mountains.

The shah of Iran arrived in Moscow today for a state visit. According to Reuters, the shah and his queen were RECEIVED with even more pomp and circumstance than Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia earlier this month.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] shah....

The United States Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... gave Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov a personal message today from President Eisenhower. The letter thanked Zhukov for inviting Twining, and his aides, to attend Russia's aviation day celebration. Today, Twining visited a hitherto secret airfield, outside of Moscow. My colleague, Dan Schorr, who is covering the Twining visit, cables me that the Americans saw two aircraft not shown at yesterday's air show... an armor-plated two-engine jet ground attack plane and a single-engine twin-propeller turbo-jet, apparently designed for submarine attack. Twining described the new aircraft as looking "pretty good, comparable to ours."

In Washington today, Great Britain gave the United States permission to test-fire its guided missiles over British island possessions in the

(more) 5-8

South Atlantic. The agreement extends the present American test range by four thousand miles.

Fleet Admiral Ernest King... chief of naval operations during World War Two... died in Portsmouth Naval Hospital today following a long illness. Admiral King suffered a heart attack yesterday. He was 77 years old.

Governor Chandler of Kentucky told the annual governors conference in Atlantic City today that he is available for the Democratic presidential nomination. Chandler said he would go to the convention as a "favorite son". He indicated that... under the right conditions... he might deliver Kentucky's thirty convention votes to Governor Harriman of New York. Another Democratic governor... Ribicoff of Connecticut... made no secret of his support for Adlai Stevenson. He proposed that Democratic Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts be chosen as Stevenson's running mate.

20

The clerk of the House of Representatives... Ralph Roberts... revealed today that he cannot PRODUCE the statements showing who contributed how much to the major political parties in 1952. The Justice Department says it has looked in vain for the statements. Mr. Roberts says he assumes that the reports.... normally filed with his office... were thrown away as wastepaper. He argues that, by law, they have to be kept only two years.

End of hard news portion.

76

Swing June 25

In 1952 the three chief parties of Iceland's ancient parliament united to invite the United States to build a great air and radar base in their country and man it with American airforce, army and navy personnel. Yesterday Iceland's voters asked the Americans to leave. It is perhaps the quickest reversal and most stinging rebuff United States policy has ever received from a friendly people.

¶ Iceland is a tiny country. Its total population is somewhat less than the city of Yonkers, New York. But a miniature can be easier to study than a more populous and complex land, ~~country. Here one can see American policy at work and trace its mistakes.~~

Let me say that one learns the American mistakes were not outrageous; they were not doing wrong things, but failing to do right ones. And when some of the right ones were done belatedly it already was too late.

¶ The upshot of the story is that the Russians won the victory. For it must count as a Russian victory if a free country votes to ask its American protectors to go back home.

The Russians

worked adroitly to bring this about, for [redacted]. They stepped in at two psychological moments to help turn the tide against the airbase and its foreign personnel. In yesterday's election they didn't add a single seat to their small handful in parliament, but without them, America would not have been beaten, the [redacted].

¶ What turned out to be fatal in American policy [redacted] was a quiet natural decision to let local contractors do all the construction work on a cost-plus basis, and all of them without exception belonged to the conservative party--called the Independence party. Money poured into the country through the pockets of these contractors. The Independence Party suddenly blossomed into prosperity. Some of its members could ride in hard-top convertibles. The rival parties, who had joined in the invitation to the United States, were frozen out. They were the Progressives, representing the farmers, and the Social Democrats representing labor. They were getting no gravy. Not only that, the rush of workers to the airbase took labor off the farms and fishing fleets. A labor shortage set in, so did inflation. There also was a semi-economic factor of well-paid Americans at the base having first call on Iceland's young women for social doings and even matrimony. That

always causes local illwill.

¶ At this time the Communists won control of the unions from social democrats by organizing a drive for wage hikes, which they won. That was one of their interventions.

¶ The other had to do with fish, a matter ~~where everyone contained to play into hands of the Kremlin.~~ The Icelanad fishermen put up their prices, ~~which~~ and at once lost ~~them~~ their American market. Then They got into a dispute over fishing rights with the British, who closed their markets to them, ~~which in turn~~ so they lost taking the bulk of I~~celand's~~ (their) fish exports. The Soviet government promptly ~~and~~ stepped in and bought the up whole fish supply.

¶ By 1953 it had become evident that the American policy of enrishing the Independent party exclusively might end badly, ~~and~~ Contracting procedure was revised. Contractors belonging the the Independent Party were to get only half the work. A fourth was to go to the farmers' co-ops, which were allied ~~[illegible]~~ with the Progressive party. Another fourth was to be parvelled out by the government, which was supposed to see that the Social Democrats got ~~some of the gravy.~~ something out of it.

¶ Rules also were adopted curtailing the social life ~~outside the base~~ off-base

of the American personnel. But all this was too late. Public opinion had already jelled. In March the parliament voted to ask the withdrawal of American personnel by 1957. Yesterday's election confirmed the resolution. Though the base provides about 20 percent of the national income the Icelanders deliberately voted themselves that much poorer. ¶ Many Icelanders, though not communists, believe the Russian peace propaganda. They were impressed when the Kremlin gave back to Finland its Porkalla base. Besides, they know the American base may be saved for NATO, of which Iceland is proud to be a fullfledged member. It may offer to preserve the base under its own command, and even to use American technicians to staff the radar equipment. ~~Icelanders weren't voting to get out of NATO, but simply to get Americans out of Iceland.~~

¶ In retrospect it is easy to see that the United States government has no ready way to buy up Iceland's fish at high prices. No was there an easy way to urge the British keep to open their markets even if the Icelanders ~~demands for fishing rights~~ were unreasonable. We and the British live in a price-economy. But the Russians don't. They at once rescued Iceland's fishermen. Whatever it cost, it was a bargain.

¶ What is

clear is that nobody on the American side thought through, at the start, what the effect would be on a small country to build a big base there and pump a lot of money into its economy. The contractors in the Independence party were our business friends. We play ball with our business friends. That is the way of the business world. But in Iceland we didn't play with all our political friends. So we lost some of them. In the end our business friends were beaten.

The moral of the story is that it takes more than normal business habits to operate an American program in a foreign country. Statesmanship is needed, even in the smallest of them.

Word for Today

The situation is Iceland was handled with some shortsightedness. William Penn said, "It is one of the most fatal errors to spoil a good cause by ill management." But We may gain elsewhere from this experience. As a Fifteenth Century Chinese philosopher remarked, "The virtue of man lies in his ability to correct his mistakes."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The situation in Iceland was handled with some shortsightedness. William Penn said, "It is one of the most fatal errors to spoil a good cause by ill management." But we may gain elsewhere from this experience. As a fifteenth Century Chinese philosopher remarked, "The virtue of man lies in his ability to correct his mastakes. "

Good Night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., June 26, 1956

This is the news:

The Senate today voted an extra 960-million dollars for the Air Force. The vote was 48 to 40. Most of the additional money will go for production of the B-52 intercontinental bomber. Part of it will also go for weapons research. The Administration had insisted, the extra money was not required. Only today, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles told a Senate committee that the Administration request for 15 and a half billion dollars was "adequate". But Democratic senators recalled the testimony of General LeMay, of the Strategic Air Command, that Russia is threatening American air supremacy. Once the issue of Air Force money was settled today, the Senate unanimously approved a 35-billion-dollar budget for overall defense in the next fiscal year. The House has passed a measure calling for expenditure of about 33 and a half billion dollars, so both bills now go to a conference committee.

Congress completed action today on a 33-billion-dollar highway construction program. The House passed the measure on a voice vote, then sent it to the Senate, where it was approved by a vote of 89 to 1. The dissenting vote was cast by Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana. The program covers 13 years, and the cost will be met... to large extent... by raising taxes on gasoline, tires and trucks. President Eisenhower is expected to sign the legislation without delay.

[redacted]

The secretary to the President's cabinet... Maxwell Rabb... refused today to testify before the Senate investigations subcommittee. Democratic Senator McClellan, who is chairman of the subcommittee, wants to know how an author obtained certain government information, in writing a forthcoming book. McClellan says the book "clearly is based on access to minutes of cabinet meetings, and other official documents." He says he wants to know how an author can come by this information when he... McClellan... was denied such material, when he was investigating East-West trade. Mr. Rabb told the subcommittee today that he must "respectfully" decline to appear. He said he had nothing to add to his letter to Senator McClellan yesterday, [redacted]

in which he denied that he, or any member of his staff, ever gave the author any official documents. (The author, incidentally, is Robert J. Donovan of New York). Republican Senator McCarthy... who is a member of the subcommittee... called Rabb's refusal to testify "inexcusably arrogant". And he suggested that Rabb be cited for contempt.

Senator McCarthy said today that Supreme Court CHIEF Justice Warren "has become a hero" to the Communist Daily Worker. "I don't say he is a Communist", McCarthy said, "but there is something radically wrong with him." McCarthy made the charge at a Senate internal security subcommittee hearing. The hearing concerned legislation that would nullify the recent Supreme Court decision... prohibiting the firing of federal workers as security risks from "non-sensitive" jobs.

The government announced today that living costs went up four-tenths of one percent in May. That brings the Labor Department's cost-of-living index up to the all-time peak reached in October, 1953. A department spokesman said a sharp rise in food prices was primarily responsible. And he predicted higher food prices through the summer.

The head of the United Steelworkers Union... David McDonald... has summoned the union's wage policy committee to meet here in New York on Friday. Joint talks between representatives of the union and the country's three largest steel producers were suddenly recessed this morning... until tomorrow... and there is speculation management may have submitted a compromise contract proposal. A nationwide steel strike has been set for midnight Saturday, when the current contract expires.

Prime Minister Nehru of India told President Eisenhower today that he hopes their postponed talks may be held "in the future", but he did not suggest any new date. The talks originally were scheduled for July 7th. The President told Mr. Nehru yesterday that their meeting would have to be put off because of his illness. He also expressed hope that they could meet at another time.

The United Nations Security Council today turned down a request... by 13 Asian-African countries... that it consider the Algerian question. Only Russia and Iran voted for the resolution. France has always argued that Algeria is an internal question, not proper for United Nations debate.

The French Communists announced today that they have sent a high-level delegation to Moscow, presumably to be briefed on the new party line. French Communist leaders recently expressed "serious concern" over the denunciation of Stalin.

My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables me from London that the special meeting of the Supreme Soviet... called for July 11th... will be devoted primarily to domestic problems. Election laws may be revised. Kendrick quotes the London Daily Worker as saying that, for the first time, Russian voters will be given a choice of candidates in local elections. But all the candidates must have the approval of the Communist Party.

The United States Air Force chief of staff... General Twining... visited a Soviet air academy today. Twining saw some jet engines being tested, and watched Russian teachers instruct their students in aerodynamics. He told reporters afterward, "It's the best day I have had so far." Twining and some of his top aides have been in Moscow since Saturday, at the invitation of the Soviet government.

Guatemala has been placed under a state of siege, following the death last night of four student demonstrators. The students

were shot by police as they marched on the residence of President Armas. They were protesting a 30 day suspension of constitutional guarantees. Armas said he suspended the guarantees to cope with a Communist plot.

Twenty Republican governors... attending the annual governors conference in Atlantic City, signed a resolution today endorsing President Eisenhower for another term. The only other Republican governor at the conference... Craig of Indiana... is an Eisenhower supporter and is expected to sign later.

Republican Senate Leader Knowland said today that he has "no doubt" Mr. Eisenhower will be a candidate for re-election. But he said he had no "inside information."

Edward R. Murrow: June 26, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Robert Lacoste, France's resident minister in Algeria, has given my colleague Lou Cioffi an unusually comprehensive and frank analysis of the task of France to put down the rebellion and come to terms with Algeria's inhabitants. His language was tough in discussing fanatics among the rebels, but it also was tough in referring to extremists among Algeria's French residents.

Mr. Lacoste believes the situation in Algeria will begin to improve in about a month, when the latest and final French reinforcements, which have now arrived, are in place. Algeria is being divided into sectors, with certain of the 400,000 troops operating in each sector, and cleaning it up as they move south.

"Before there can be a final solution" Mr. Lacoste said, "two thousand rebel troops will have to be killed. These are the hard core of the rebel forces, the cut-throats and gangsters who will never be pacified and will never surrender. There is no other solution than to kill them. It is not going to be easy, because they do not belong to a single gang but are members of smaller groups. In addition there are another six thousand who could be pacified, though with difficulty, while another seven thousand will be easy

to induce to lay down their arms. Those are rough figures, but our intelligence is now working smoothly, and we have a pretty good idea of the rebel make-up."

According to Lacoste, the weight of the French military effort is telling on the rebels, and some bands are breaking up and their members going home. Other groups are heading southwest for the Moroccan border, and we are trying to head them off. The most important areas to subdue are along the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, with some pockets in the interior."

On the subject of an armistice, Mr. Lacoste said that he would not negotiate with the rebels, until there is one man who can guarantee an immediate cease-fire. "People in France" he said, "want to end the bloodshed, and they send me names of rebel leaders. But all of them are in Cairo. I won't talk with them, for they are not in any way in control of the rebel troops." He denied that this is an Algerian war for independence. "The rebels use the word independence" he said, "but they have no positive program. When the banner of the Prophet was raised in Cairo, the Algerian problem became really a Nasser problem. Nasser wants to control North Africa and the Middle East."

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Mr. Lacoste promised to put the reform program into high gear the moment pacification is accomplished. Then, he said, he will call for new men to run a new Algeria. He is CONFIDENT they will emerge with the general elections. He foresees the distinct possibility of Moslems out-numbering the French in the newly elected assembly, and he predicted that the great majority of the European population will accept equality with the Moslems. "They know they must make concessions if they are to stay" he said. "The trouble in the past" he explained, "was that French governors gave special

privileges to five hundred families, mostly French, some Moslems, and these privileges were handed down from father to son. These are the people of yesterday, and they will have no place in the Algeria of tomorrow. Some ultra-nationalists among the French," he said, "have only two solutions, to kill three million Moslems, or to pour gasoline on the Casbah and burn it to the ground. I warn them that I will give them the same treatment as the Moslem terrorists."

Mr. Cioffi found that diplomatic officials in Algiers believe Mr. Lacoste is gaining among the people of both races, because he lays down his policies forthrightly, and plays no favorites. They think it possible that he may end the struggle quickly, and with the least bloodshed. But one point he makes clear: France is staying in Algeria.

Gayland Avery

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General LaCoste would solve the Algerian problem by a combination of persuasion and force. Francis Kossuth (Kos-sooth) said, "The power that is supported by force alone, will often have cause to tremble." And John Dewey once remarked, "The measure of civilization, is the degree to which cooperative intelligence, replaces the method of brute conflict."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The Senate today voted an extra 960-million dollars for the Air Force. The vote was 48 to 40. Most of the additional money will go for production of the B-52 intercontinental bomber. Part of it will also go for weapons research. The Administration had insisted the extra money was not required. Only today, Secretary of the Air Force Quarles told a Senate committee that the Administration request for 15 an a half billion dollars was "adequate". But Democratic senators recalled the testimony of General LeMay, of the Strategic Air Command, that Russia is threatening American air supremacy. Once the issue of Air Force money was settled today, the Senate unanimously approved a 35-billion dollar budget for overall defense in the next fiscal year. The House has passed a measure calling for expenditure of about 33 and a half billion dollars, so both bills now go to a conference committee.

Congress completed action today on a 33-billion-dollar highway construction program. The House passed the measure on a voice vote, than sent it to the Senate where it was approved by a vote of 89 to 1. The dissenting vote was cast by Democratic Senator Long of Louisiana. The program covers 13 years, and the cost will be met..to large extent..by raising taxes on gasoline, tires and trucks. President Eisenhower is expected to sign the legislation without delay.

The secretary to the President's cabinet..Maxwell Rabb...refused today to testify before the Senate investigations subcommittee. Democratic Senator McClellan, who is chairman of the subcommittee, wants to know how an author obtained certain government information in writing a forthcoming book. McClellan says the book "clearly is based on access to minutes of cabinet

meetings and other official documents." He says he wants to know how an author can come by this information when he...McClellan..was denied such material when he was investigating East-West trade. Mr. Rabb told the subcommittee today that he must "respectfully" decline to appear. He said he had nothing to add to his letter to Senator McClellan yesterday, in which he denied that he, or any member of his staff, ever gave the author any official documents. (The author, incidentally, is Robert J. Donovan of New York.) Republican Senator McCarthy ..who is a member of the subcommittee..called Rabb's refusal to testify "inexcusably arrogant". And he suggested that Rabb be cited for contempt.

Senator McCarthy said today that Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren "has become a hero" to the Communist Daily Worker. "I don't say he is a Communist", McCarthy said, "but ther is something radically wrong with him." McCarthy made the charge at a Senate internal security subcommittee hearing. The hearing concerned legislation that would nullify the recent Supreme Court decision prohibiting the firing of federal workers as security risks from "non-sensitive" jobs.

The government announced today that living costs went up four-tenths of one percent in May. That brings the Labor Department's cost-of-living index to to the all-time peak reached in October 1953. A department spokesman said a sharp rise in food prices was primarily responsible. And he predicted higher food prices through the summer.

The head of the United Steelworkers Union..David McDonald..has summoned the union's wage policy committee to meet here in New York on Friday.. Joint talks between representatives of the union and the country's three largest steel producers were suddenly recessed this morning ..until tomorrow..and there is speculation management may have submitted a compromise contract proposal

A nationwide steel strike has been set for midnight Saturday, when the current contract expires.

Prime Minister Nehru of India told President Eisenhower today that he hopes their postponed talks may be held "in the future", but he did not suggest any new date. The talks originally were scheduled for July 7th. The President told Mr. Nehru yesterday that their meeting would have to be put off because of his illness. He also expressed hope that they could meet at another time.

The United Nations Security Council today turned down a request ..by 13 Asian-African countries..that it consider the Algerian question. Only Russia and Iran voted for the Resolution. France has always argued that Algeria is an internal question, not proper for United Nations debate.

The French Communists announced today that they have sent a high-level delegation to Moscow, presumably to be briefed on the new party line. French Communist leaders recently expressed "serious concern" over the denunciation of Stalin.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Gaylord Avery.

AVERY: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: General LeCoste would solve the Algerian problem by a combination of persuasion and force. Francis Kossuth said, "The power that is supported by force alone will often have cause to tremble." And John Dewey once remarked, "The measure of civilization is the degree to which cooperative intelligence replaces the method of brute conflict."

Good night and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., June 27, 1956

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The prime ministers of nine Commonwealth countries opened a 10-day conference today in London. Conference sources say the prime

ministers will examine new Soviet policy, with special attention to the attempt to gain influence in under-developed countries through economic aid.

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(Church portion to run 4 mins.,
(returns on cue:"And that about
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Debate on President Eisenhower's foreign aid program opened today on the floor of the Senate. The Administration is asking for 4-billion,

500-million dollars... more than half of which would go for military assistance overseas./ Democratic Senator George, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warned the Senate against "liquidating the military strength of the free world."/ It is not a "give-away" program, he said. It is a program for shoring up the defenses of the free world.| The House cut more than a billion dollars from the measure./ The present fight centers about an effort to restore 700-million dollars of that cut. /And Democratic Leader Johnson said tonight that the final vote... either tomorrow or Friday... is going to be close.

The House today passed and sent to the Senate [redacted] a bill to raise SOME veterans pensions./ The vote was 364 to 51. The measure was stripped, at the last moment, of [redacted] special provisions for increasing benefits for service-disabled veterans, and for veterans' widows and dependents.

The House Rules Committee decided today to send the controversial civil rights bill to the House floor for a vote./ Final House action is not expected for at least two weeks.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas told a Senate committee today that the Navy has developed a new weapon that will "revolutionize" anti-submarine warfare.

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He said he could give no details.

The House Un-American Activities Committee has voted to give playwright Arthur Miller ten days to purge himself of a possible contempt citation. Miller admitted last week that he supported a number of Communist-front organizations in the late 40's. He told the committee it was something he would not do today. But he refused to name other persons for reasons of conscience. A committee spokesman says Miller has 10 days to name these persons, if he wishes "to purge himself of contempt and eliminate a possibility of contempt proceedings."

Here in New York today, the United Steelworkers agreed to extend their present contract with the steel companies until July 16th, in an effort to avoid a strike in the steel industry. The contract expires at midnight Saturday. The companies have submitted a new contract offer, the terms of which have not been divulged.

Marvin Sweeny

Word for Today

The governors are going home from their meeting in Atlantic City, and despite all the oratory, few minds have been changed. Napoleon said: "In politics, you must never retreat, never retrace your steps, never admit a mistake. If you have made a mistake," Napoleon said, "you must persevere. That will put you in the right."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, June 27, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The nation's governors have just concluded their forty-eighth annual conference, in Atlantic City. As might be expected, in an election year, the main topic at the meeting was politics. For a direct report on the meeting, we switch now to Wells Church, in Atlantic City.

CHURCH: This has been very much like a small convention, Ed, with both parties represented, sort of a dry run of Chicago and San Francisco combined. As you say, state problems and how to solve them is supposed to be the business of this three-day conference, but the fact is the main business is politics. The impression is strong that Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson has strengthened his position, despite the fact that no new governors announced their support. It was the very friendly attitude toward his candidacy which seemed to create the feeling. James Finnegan, his campaign manager, didn't seem to be trying very hard to work up support - but his calm confidence was catching. It is quite possible that the impression that Stevenson strengthened himself is largely responsible for the further impression that New York Governor Averell Harriman didn't do himself any good.

Most everyone here says that, but it's pretty hard to prove. Harriman's secretary, Charles Vandevander, was quite firm in his statement that Harriman didn't expect to collect public commitments here, that he'd use the occasion to meet and talk to other Democratic governors so that they could know better where he stands and what he thinks about the national picture. For example, over and over again Harriman said "the right man," meaning himself, "and the right platform," meaning a very liberal one, "could defeat President Eisenhower." It seemed to many that Harriman had to play his hand here the way he did and his

failure to get off the ground, if that's what happened, was more from the warmth shown toward the Stevenson candidacy than from his own inadequacy. Harriman himself put it this way, "A lot of ball games are won in the ninth inning."

There was one strange paradox within the Democratic picture. Despite the fact that many of these Democratic governors openly admitted President Eisenhower would very probably carry their state, there was no serious air of defeatism among the Democrats. It was recalled that in 1948 the Democratic gloom was so deep and thick you could cut it with a knife; but that wasn't the case here this time.

On health issue Democrats appear to have gotten together on how to handle it. The young Minnesota governor, Freeman, gave me an example of it. First he spoke very highly of Mr. Eisenhower and of the country's affection for him and how everyone hoped he would get well and then he talked about the heavy duties of the Presidency in these times; it doesn't sound as though they're making an issue of it, but it's certainly there.

The most important development on the Republican side was that wherein two governors, Stratton of Illinois, and Knight of California, said out loud the party should start discussing alternatives to Mr. Eisenhower. Now this wasn't disloyalty, it was a practical idea held by many other Republican governors who refused to go on record as feeling that way about him. Neither Stratton nor Knight thought the President would back out now. They just thought it unwise to put all the eggs in the Eisenhower basket.

Leaving Richard Nixon's name off the petition to get the President to run again, meant only one thing; two or three governors might have refused to sign. Governor Knight, for example, makes no bones about his attitude toward Mr. Nixon.

The only serious split which developed among Democrats was over the Supreme Court desegregation order. The two extremes were represented by Governor Williams of Michigan, and Governor Timmerman of South Carolina. Williams wants the order enforced to the hilt; everything short of the use of troops - whereas Timmerman wants the South to act in concert at Chicago to force the adoption of a civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, which the Southerners can accept.

There was a good deal of rather pious hope expressed today, at the end of the meeting, that some sort of a compromise could be reached. But I must confess, Ed, after seeing the completely unbending attitude of Governor Timmerman and the hot zeal of Governor Williams, well, you can expect a knock-down-drag-out battle at the Democratic convention on that subject. And that about sums it up, Ed.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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The most important development on the Republican side was that wherein two governors, Stratton of Illinois, and Knight of California, said out loud that the party should start discussing alternatives to Mr. Eisenhower. Now this wans't disloyalty, it was a practical idea held by many other Republican governors who refused to go on record as feeling that way about him. Neither Stratton nor Knight thought the President would back out now. Theu just thought it uswise to put all the eggs in the Eisenhower basket.

Leaving Richard Nixon's name off the petition to get the President to run again, meant only one thing; two or three governors might have refused to sign. Governor Knight, for example, makes no bones about his attitude toward Mr. Nixon.

The only serious split which developed among Democrats was over the Supreme Court desegretation order The two extremes were represented by Governor Williams of Michigan, and Governor Timmerman of South Carolina. Williams wants the order enforced to the hilt; everything short of the use of troops - whereas Timmerman wants the South to act in concert at Chicago to force the adoption of a civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, which the Southerners can accept.

There was a good deal of rather pious hope expressed today, at the end of the meeting, that some sort of a compromise could be reached. But I must confess, Ed, after seeing the completely unbending attitude of Governor Timmerman and the hot zeal of Governor Williams, well, you can expect a knock-down-drag-out battle at the Democratic convention on that subject. And that about sumi it up, Ed.

MURROW: Debate on President Eisenhower's foreign aid program opened today on the floor of the Senate. The Administration is asking for 4-billion 500-million dollars..more than half of which would go for military assistance overseas. Democratic Senator George, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee warned the Senate against "liquidating the military strength of the free world." It is not a "give-away" program, he said. It is a program for shoring up the defenses of the free world. The House cut more than a billion dollars from the measure. The present fight centers about an effort to restore 700-million dollars of that cut. And Democratic Leader Johnson said tonight that the final vote..either tomorrow or Friday..is going to be close.

The House today passed and sent to the Senate a bill to raise some veterans pensions. The vote was 364 to 51. The measure was stripped, at the last moment, of special provisions for increasing benefits for service-disabled veterans and for veterans' widows and dependents.

The House Rules committee decided today to send the controversial civil rights bill to the House floor for a vote. Final House action is not expected for at least two weeks.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas told a Senate committee today that the Navy has developed a new weapon that will "revolutionize" anti-submarine warfare. He said he could give no details.

The House Un-American Activities Committee has voted to give playwright Arthur Miller ten days to purge himself of a possible contempt citation. Miller admitted last week that he supported a number of Communist-front organizations in the late 40's. He told the committee it was something he would not do today. But he refused to name other persons for reasons of conscience. A committee spokesman says Miller has 10 days to name these persons, if he wished "to purge himself of contempt and eliminate a possibility of contempt proceedings."

Here in New York today, the United Steelworkers agreed to extend their present contract with the steel companies until July 16th, in an effort to avoid a strike in the steel industry. The contract expires at midnight Saturday. The companies have submitted a new contract offer, the terms of which have not been divulged.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Warren Sweeney.

SWEENEY: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The governors are going home from their meeting in Atlantic City and despite all the oratory, few minds have been changed. Napoleon said: "In politics, you must never retreat, never retrace your steps, never admit a mistake. If you have made a mistake," Napoleon said, "you must persevere. That will put you in the right."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., June 28, 1956

This is the news:

The Warsaw radio claims, a "revolt" in the Polish city of Poznan has been crushed. /It says the workers' rebellion was put down with troops and tanks... and that "a number" of persons were killed. /Travelers reaching Warsaw, from Poznan, say that casualties ran high. /They say the trouble began as a general strike. ~~[illegible]~~ Factory workers marched through the streets shouting, "We want bread." /According to eye-witness reports, the workers ~~[illegible]~~ attacked the local Communist Party headquarters, set fire to a prison, and on one building (which is not identified) pulled down the Russian flag. /A West German businessman, on his way to the airport, said he passed "about 12 tanks" entering the city. Earlier tonight, the Warsaw radio referred to "serious unrest". And it called the action "a provocation by the enemies of Poland." The West German post office says, that telephone communications with Poznan are still out. All the reports are coming to us from Warsaw.

"a provocation organized by the enemies of Poland." The West German post office says that telephone communications with Poznan are still out. All the reports are coming to us from Warsaw.

There has been some unrest in Poland since the denunciation of Stalin, especially among students. And last week, the head of the secret police was dismissed.

The Communist Party of Canada joined Communist parties in other countries today, in demanding a full explanation of how Stalin was allowed to commit his crimes. (I should like to discuss this whole subject further, in a few minutes).

Moscow announced tonight that Russia and Lebanon have agreed on a program of economic and cultural development. The agreement is the result of talks this week between Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov and Lebanese leaders in Beirut.

In Egypt today, 40 persons were sentenced to prison for "Communist activities". The prison terms ranged from two to seven years.

Premier Chou En-lai, of Red China, offered today to negotiate the "peaceful liberation" of Formosa. Chou made his offer in a speech

before the National Peoples Congress in Peiping. He said he would negotiate the Formosa issue with "Taiwan authorities". My colleague, Guy Searls in Hong Kong, says in Communist jargon "Taiwan authorities" might refer only to provincial officials on Formosa, and not to representatives of the Nationalist Government, which Communist China has refused to recognize. Chou said the United States and Red China should be able to agree on a pact, renouncing the use of force in the Formosa area. American and Communist representatives have been discussing such an agreement off and on in Geneva, ever since last summer.

Great Britain is reported seeking a triple alliance with Turkey and Greece, as a basis for solving the Cyprus problem. Prime Minister Eden reportedly will outline his plan for such an alliance, when he meets again tomorrow with the prime ministers of the other Commonwealth countries. At their meeting in London today, the prime ministers completed a general discussion of Soviet foreign policy.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense Wilson was summoned to Walter Reed Hospital today for a talk with the President. The conference lasted about 45 minutes. News Secretary Hagerty said Wilson was instructed "to lay it on the line" tomorrow, when he testifies before

Congress on the state of the nation's defense.

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The Senate has gone into a night session in the hope of clearing the way for a vote tomorrow on the foreign aid program. More than a dozen amendments are awaiting action.

Walter Reuther testified today before the special Senate committee investigating lobbying practices. The president of the United Auto Workers said his union spent 39-thousand dollars... directly... in an effort to defeat the natural gas bill. Thirty-three of the 39-thousand dollars, he said, went for newspaper advertising... and most of the rest of it for spot announcements on radio. Reuther called this "peanuts", compared with the lobbying expenditures of the gas and oil industry. He proposed that Congress pass a law, limiting individual campaign contributions in a presidential election year to 20 dollars.

Union and management negotiators met again today in an effort to prevent a strike in the steel industry. A union spokesman said there was no progress toward a contract agreement. The present contract expires at midnight Saturday, and the steel companies have begun banking their furnaces.

Edward R. Murrow: June 28, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda has only four pages, but yesterday it devoted fourteen-and-a-half columns to reprint an article by the Secretary-General of the American Communist Party, Eugene Dennis, from the New York ~~XXXXX~~ Daily Worker. It was on the Khrushchev speech denouncing Stalin. In doing so, it gave the first newspaper publicity inside the Soviet Union to the fact that the speech had been made. And it gave the first publicity to any of the criticism that has greeted that speech in the communist parties outside the Soviet bloc.

Pravda, of course, is very choosy about what it prints. Only an ignoramus would think it aired the speech and the implied attacks on Khrushchev out of journalistic enterprise. It didn't need to mention Mr. Dennis or any other foreign party official. It wanted to. It didn't need to publicize the veiled attacks on Khrushchev. It wanted to. That is, Khrushchev wanted it to. And he wanted it released to the entire Soviet bloc, as it was by a repeat over the Soviet radio today. And this wide circulation is a big item in the debate now going on in Washington and other Western capitals over the independence of the communist parties abroad.

As the debate has shaped up, one side believes that the communist movement abroad has been shaken loose from Kremlin control by the down-grading

of Stalin, and that Khrushchev has gone too far and will either have to retreat or go under. The other side thinks the attacks by foreign communists are phoney, and have been ordered by the Kremlin, so as to make it possible for communist parties to join popular front governments. This would speed up the collapse of the Western alliances.

Secretary Dulles is on the side that thinks the Khrushchev speech "has shaken and loosened" the Reds. He says the foreign parties are in revolt against Kremlin control. Mr. Dulles's elation over the repercussions of the State Department' scoop in publishing the speech is understandable. But it seems to have made him jubilant rather than critical.

The statements of the foreign communists about the Khrushchev speech show a striking similarity, not only in some of the things said, but in the very phraseology used to say it. That would be ~~explicable~~ understandable if the Communist leaders had met somewhere secretly of late to talk over their common problems. But they didn't. The uniformity can only point to a common source of inspiration. These same parties always had such a common source in the Kremlin. The Kremlin acted through the ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ Comintern until it was dissolved, then through the Cominform, which recently went through an alleged dissolution. But whatever the instrumentality, it was the Kremlin that

counted as the general staff of the world communist movement. It takes a lot of credulity to believe that these recent statements have any other origin.

To say this is not to deny that the Soviet system has been shaken by the sensational denunciation of Stalin's mistakes, and that rank-and-file workers behind the Iron Curtain are not growing restive as today's news from Poznan reveals. When Khrushchev first delivered the attack on Stalin, voices from the floor spoke up to ask what he and the others had been doing all the time Stalin was mis-governing. It was an unavoidable question, and Khrushchev may now be staging an occasion when he will more fully answer it. At the Congress he didn't say much more than that it was more than a man's life was worth to stand up to Stalin. That doesn't pass even as a good Marxist answer, and will need revision.

Khrushchev seems to have told the party leaders abroad that they are right enough to ask what he was doing, but that they are in the same box themselves. For they profited by Stalin's iron rule and passionately subscribed to the so-called "cult of personality". None of the non-Russian parties ever blanched at the purges. They dexterously followed Stalin from one contradiction to another. If Khrushchev lacked backbone, so did they.

And they can't be criticizing Khrushchev without at the same time condemning themselves.

There is no persuasive argument that the communist parties abroad are showing genuine independence. There is no convincing sign of an early disintegration of the world communist movement. On the contrary, the world movement is showing a concerted strategy to hasten the disintegration of Western unity. There is no secret on that score. The call for united fronts is shouted from the housetops.

But it is a strategy that can't succeed while the communist parties are unmistakeable stool-pigeons for Moscow. They have to look independent. Not since the war, when the Soviet Union was an ally of the West, could they be shown off in anything but prison clothes.

Of course, it is more than a hope that the world communist movement one day will fall apart from its internal weaknesses. It is possible that the communists abroad, by pretending to independence, may be infected by their own pretense. It also is a possibility that the destruction of Stalinism will have been too gigantic a task for Khrushchev, and he will be crushed like Samson in bringing it down. But it may be dangerous to think that because these things are conceivable they are happening now.

Tad Pearson.

Word for Today

There is a suspicious uniformity in the reaction of Communist parties to the denunciation of Stalin. "Every why," Shakespeare said, "has a wherefore." Khrushchev would make it all seem open and above board. But Ralph Waldo Emerson once remarked (of a departed guest), "The louder he talked of his honor, the faster we counted our spoons."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Ted Pearson.

PEARSON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a suspicious uniformity in the reaction of Communist parties to the denunciation of Stalin. "Every why", Shakespeare said, "has a wherefore". Khrushchev would make it all seem open and above board. But Ralph Waldo Emerson remarked (of a departed guest), "The louder he talked of his honor, the faster we counted our spoons,"

Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., June 29, 1956

This is the news:

The United States said today that it is "profoundly shocked" by the shooting of Polish workers yesterday in Poznan. The Warsaw radio admits 38 persons died in the rioting, which began as an orderly demonstration against economic conditions. The State Department renewed the appeal President Eisenhower made at the summit meeting in Geneva, that the "sovereign rights" of the peoples of Eastern Europe [redacted] be restored. "We believe," it said, "that all free peoples will be watching to see whether the Polish people will be allowed a government that will remedy the grievances, which have brought them to a breaking point."

The Polish government-in-exile... in London... denied that the outbreak was, in any real sense, a revolt. Premature uprisings in Poland, it said, could result in "calamity".

The Moscow radio tonight called the outbreak in Poznan "a hostile provocation committed by imperialist agents." This is the first mention Moscow has made of the incident.

The latest word is that a curfew has been ordered, prohibiting the inhabitants of Poznan from appearing on the street between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. Two Swedish businessmen... who arrived in Stockholm tonight... say they heard gunfire in Poznan shortly before noon today. (The businessmen had been attending the Poznan industrial fair). Other reports say the city is quiet. A ~~West German correspondent reports that yesterday he saw~~ a Polish SOLDIER ~~officer~~ ~~refuse to fire on the marching workers. He says, "An officer pointed his pistol at the soldier and killed him."~~ (I should like to discuss this matter further, in a few minutes).

The United States Air Force chief of staff... General Twining.... continued his tour of Russia today by visiting an atomic power station. Twining said he was "no physicist", but that it seemed to be a "very modern, fine-looking installation." Quite a contrast, he said, to the backward village in which it is located.

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In Washington today, Secretary of Defense Wilson testified for three hours before a Senate committee investigating the relative strength of Soviet and American air power. Wilson began by reading a long prepared statement. He warned Congress against insisting on "excessive" military strength. "Our objective," he said, "is to deter war by every honorable means. It is not our objective to over-arm, or to give any country cause for alarm." But Wilson emphasized that the United States has... and will continue to have... "dynamic military power of true substance." "We expect," he said, "to have, in the relatively near future, ballistic missiles of intercontinental range, which can be launched from the United States." He said that to belittle American military might "would be a serious disservice to our country, and the morale of the free world." Democratic senators pressed Wilson on whether the Administratio

had economized on air power in order to balance the budget. He denied that fiscal policies had played "an excessively heavy role."

Reporters asked Wilson... after the hearing... about testimony released yesterday that "hundreds of millions" of persons would die if the United States ever launched an all-out nuclear attack. The testimony was given Congress by General Gavin, chief of Army research. Gavin had testified that casualties [redacted] in such an attack would not be confined to the Soviet Union... that there would also be casualties, depending on the wind direction, in Western Europe OR Japan. Secretary Wilson said today that the testimony was reviewed by Vice Admiral Arthur Davis, and that Davis decided there was no military security involved. ~~Yesterday, Democratic Senator Jackson, of Washington State, [redacted] expressed shock that the testimony had been released "from the standpoint of our friends around the world."~~ Wilson said today that he believes the [redacted] casualty estimate was "somewhat exaggerated". [redacted], he said, if it had been up to him, he would not have made the testimony public.

Congress completed action today on the defense appropriation bill, and sent it to President Eisenhower for his signature. The measure provides

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nearly a billion dollars more for the Air Force, than the Administration requested.

The President signed the multi-billion-dollar highway construction bill today.

The Senate took further action on the foreign aid bill today. On a voice vote, it defeated an amendment...proposed by Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota... that would have cut about a billion dollars out of the program. [redacted]

The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff, of Baltimore, to be a judge for the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The vote was 8 to 2. President Eisenhower made the nomination last July. Some southern senators opposed Sobeloff, charging that he is "prejudiced" in favor of school integration. Sobeloff... who now holds the position of solicitor general in the Justice Department... has said he favors a "moderate" approach to the integration problem. Senator Johnston of South Carolina predicts a lengthly debate when the nomination comes up for action on the Senate floor.

Tonight, President Eisenhower accepted... with deepest regret... the resignation of Dr. Leonard Scheele as surgeon general. Dr. Scheele said he was resigning in order to provide "more properly" for the future security of his family.

Vice President Nixon had another conference with President Eisenhower today in Walter Reed General Hospital. Nixon said the President's political future was not discussed. Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will leave the hospital for his Gettysburg farm.

White House News Secretary Hagerty said today that the President would still like to see Russia accept the Western proposal for exchanging "information and ideas". The proposal was first made by the Western foreign ministers at Geneva last October. It calls, among other things, for progressive elimination of censorship and exchange of books, newspapers and films.

Negotiations to avert a nationwide steel strike remain deadlocked. The talks are expected to continue tomorrow. The present contract expires tomorrow midnight.

Edward R. Murrow: June 29, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The rioting in Poznan was probably the most severe outbreak behind the Iron Curtain since the violence in East Berlin on June 17th, 1953. The Communists, of course, claim it was done by the "reactionary underground" and "imperialist agents." Some observers in the West appear to regard it as a spontaneous uprising against overwhelming odds - men shouting for bread in a land that used to export wheat.

There is little doubt that the Communists in Poland had been easing the pressure in recent months. They claim to have released twenty-six thousand political prisoners. There is no doubt that Poland, a predominantly Catholic country, is anti-Russian and anti-Communist. But the theory that this was both spontaneous and hopeless may not be the right one. It is true that the Communist Premier of Poland made a broadcast tonight, saying his government would do "everything possible to improve the living conditions of the masses." But he said something else. He said: "Everyone who raises his hand against the people may be sure that it will be hacked off. In the interests of the working class, in the interest of raising our standard of living, and in the interest of the Fatherland." He promised that the Communist Government would never be overthrown. But the threat of retaliation was the important part of the speech. It probably fore-shadowed

tightened controls and more terror. It may be wise in this case to ask the murder mystery question: "Who benefits from the crime?" There is probably only one answer. It is the Polish Communist Government that benefits, or XXXXXXX at least that element in it which has not given up on Stalinism. It permits them to say that the only result of relaxed controls, and the destruction of the Stalin myth, is to breed rebellion and treason. Hence they will argue that all movement in the direction of a more liberal regime must be halted. It will permit them to raise, as the Premier did in his broadcast tonight, the issue of the security of the state.

Alex Kendrick reminds me from London tonight that the history of class warfare in Eastern Europe has been a history of provocation, double agentry, and trumped up trials. This is the way you get things done under Communism, and not only under Communism. In 1905 the leader of a workers' demonstration in St. Petersburg was a Czarist agent who deliberately led scores of workers to death under the Czarist guns. # Even after Stalin's death there have been numerous executions in Russia, merely on Khrushchev's say-so. The Communists in Czechoslovakia have demonstrated the hollowness of the claim that wrongly executed comrades will be rehabilitated. The Communists have all decided that Tito-ism is no longer treason, but they

executed Slansky for it, and he stays executed, like all the others.

It is not difficult to imagine someone brought up in this tradition figuring out that the best way to preserve authority, and the iron discipline of the Communist Party, was to allow a certain amount of freedom, then provoke it to the extreme, then cut it down with apparently sufficient excuse for so doing, and then clamp on the terror and the controls again. This is at least the pattern that has unfolded in Poland.

If we are rightly cautious about the sincerity of the so-called de-Stalinization in the Soviet Union and the Satellites, how much more cautious should we be about a bloody incident that at one stroke wipes out all the gains of the past few months.

Putting together all of the eye-witness reports available, it is certain that the Poznan rioting began as a peaceful demonstration by unarmed workers against low living standards. It is possible that they had been led to believe that such demonstrations would be tolerated. But the question remains: who was it that turned this parade into an assault on the Communist Party headquarters, and other public buildings, giving the police provocation and opportunity to open fire. Who was it that provided the guns to the demonstrators so that they could shoot police

agents and soldiers, and thereby make themselves the targets for massive return fire? # In combat the Poles are brave and often reckless. But in this case it is at least possible that brave men were betrayed. Whether this surmise be true or not, the result will be another night of terror and repression for those proud Poles who hunger for freedom. Whether the demonstration was spontaneous, or whether it was engineered by the iron discipline gangsters, the result will be the same - more names added to the long list of Polish martyrs, and less freedom and security for those who remain.

George Bryan

This reporter is deserting this microphone for a few weeks...being mindfull of Will Rodgers words.."The Lord kinder looks us over and says,wait ,you folks are going too fast..Slow up and look yourself over..a bit of silent meditation will do you good.....I shall try it ..on a bulldozer and hay bailer..Charles Collingwood will sit in for me...

good night and good luck

Edward R. Murrow Aug. 9, 1956

This is the news:

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Hottlet & tape

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In Geneva today, the marathon talks between representatives of the United States and Red China entered their second year. Today's meeting, on the Formosa problem and the repatriation of Americans held in China, was the 55th held so far. The talks began on August 1st, 1955.

On Cyprus, Greek Cypriots have protested the hanging of three underground fighters by staging a general strike. Most shops were closed, and construction of a 33-million-dollar base for the Royal Air Force was brought to a halt. Resentment is strong because last week the Cypriot underground had released a British hostage, on the plea of the three men hanged early today. No major incidents are reported.

In New York today, the Aluminum Company of America and the United Steelworkers signed a contract, ending a nine-day strike. The contract is similar to that reached in the steel industry. It is a three-year, no-strike agreement, providing a package increase of about 45 and a half cents an hour. The new contract is still subject to approval by the union rank-and-file.

Paul Condillis

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Word for the Day...

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, Aug. 9, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

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The correspondents fell on him like a pack of hounds, worrying him for hints and indications, but Mr. Truman shook them off with not a show of effort and wound up baffling them completely. If he wasn't for anyone now, was he against anyone? "Yes, I am," he said, and we perked up our ears: "I'm against me. I will not be a candidate." Someone else piped up that there was a bandwagon rolling in Chicago, and Mr. Truman snapped that he was not a bandwagon man.

This afternoon he appeared before the platform committee and showed again how live he is in the Democratic party. Chairman McCormack welcomed him warmly as one of the great Americans of all time, and the members of the committee gave him a standing ovation. (applause)

TRUMAN: Mr. Chairman, members of this distinguished committee, everyone of whom I'm personally acquainted with: I more than appreciate that introduction and I sincerely wish that I deserved it. But it always makes a fellow feel very good to have things said about him that he wishes were true.

HOTTELET: He felt very good, indeed, and he sailed into the present Administration on various points. Foreign policy, he said, needs special attention. "I don't think," said Mr. Truman,"that the present Administration knows what it's doing anywhere." On domestic issues he attacked the Republicans for a policy of special interests and special privilege. Farmers, he said, have been put in the same position that Any Mellon put them in in 1920. "As nearly as I can find out, the farmer is just about ruined." He denounced Washington for increasing the debt and criticized the housing program, speaking of (and I quote) "the ghouls who prey upon the common man, getting rich at the expense of you and me."

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to the report of a Presidential committee on human freedom which he had sent to Congress in 1947.

TRUMAN: For us here in America a new charter of human freedom will be a guide for action. And I want to say to you that there have been a great many steps taken, based on this document which I sent to the Congress in 1947, and a great many of those actions have been exceedingly controversial. But I want to say to you that they have been right. And whenever anything is right, it makes no difference how controversial it is; we ought to make an effort to put it through.

HOTTELET: This applause did not come from Southern delegates. Mr. Truman gave a short lecture about the 14th Amendment, said it had never been enforced until President Roosevelt took office. "Read the 14th Amendment," he cried, "read it; it is history and important. It is the law of the land and should be enforced."

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DIGGS: Mr. President, your record in the field of civil rights (balance drowned out)

TRUMAN: Well, my suggestion has been and always ... has been right along that the platform planks of 1948 and 1952 were good civil rights planks. Of course, I was a little bit partial to 1948 because that's the one on which I got elected - and I liked it very much. But your statement that the Republicans have been trying to take credit for everything that's done is right in line with what's been happening also in one or two of the foreign things. One thing I'd like to mention in regard to

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HOTTELET: And here Mr. Truman moved off as far as he could go from civil rights to discuss international waterways. But when another member gave him a more general invitation, Mr. Truman answered directly. Could he give the Democrats a fighting slogan for 1956?

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HOTTELET: Mr. Truman's testimony did not sharpen the conflict over civil rights. Many observers thought he meant to suggest a compromise by citing the party platforms of 1948 and 1952, which do not mention the Supreme Court. There was no immediate Southern comment. Southern delegates will meet in caucus tonight to discuss their stand. But tomorrow the issue of civil rights formally comes before the platform committee and will be fought out in public dispute.

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(SAFE DRIVING ANNOUNCEMENT)

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(CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT)

For comprehensive coverage stay tuned to the CBS Radio Network.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Now, direct from Convention City - here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. Secretary of State Dulles said today, "We're making our plans on the assumption that there will be a peaceful solution of the Suez problem". He discounted rumor that Pres. Eisenhower may call a special session of Congress to deal with the situation. The reason Mr. Eisenhower has summoned Congressional leaders to a White House meeting on Sunday, Dulles said, is that Mr. Eisenhower feels very strongly about sharing responsibility with Congress. Particularly, if there is any risk of hostilities. The White House announced tonight that Mr. Dulles will see the President tomorrow morning to review plans for the Sunday meeting.

Today, the Sec. of State conferred with United Nations Secretary General Hammerskjold in New York. After the conference Dulles said he had not asked Hammerskjold to take any action regarding Suez.

It was indicated in London today that Britain will not go along with the Russian proposal, either to delay the conference or to open it to additional 22 countries including Red China and all the Arab states.

The Egyptian government announced tonight that Pres. Nasser has postponed his visit to Moscow scheduled for next Tuesday. I should like to discuss this situation further in a few minutes.

Here in Chicago, today, former President Truman was visited privately by Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman. The two principal contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination. Both of them are bidding for Mr. Truman's support. When reporters asked Stevenson what he and the ex-President talked about he said, "We decided to elect a Democratic president". And then he added, "I feel just as good today as I did yesterday and the day before". Mr. Truman has said he likes a fighter. After Gov. Harriman saw Mr. Truman today reporters asked if he regarded Harriman as a "good fighter". "Yes", he said, "Harriman's a good fighter." Mr. Truman said he will announce his choice for the presidential nomination at a news conference tomorrow afternoon. A Stevenson supporter who is a friend of Mr. Truman's predicts that the nod may go to Harriman. Stevenson says that if that happens he thinks he can win the nomination anyway. Actually, it is doubtful whether Mr. Truman has made up his own mind. No one here in Chicago knows.

Gov. Harriman held a news conference today and said the Democratic platform should specifically endorse the Supreme Court decisions in favor of desegregation. "The Democratic Party", he said, "should recognize the decision and state that they are the laws of the land." The platform committee heard testimony today from Gov. Timmerman of South Carolina that a strong civil rights plank would ensure a Democratic defeat in November. "It would be an outright endorsement", he said, "of the Republican administration". An opposite view was expressed earlier by George Meaney, president of the AFofL-CIO. Meaney said the civil rights issue should be met head on. Any other stand, he said, would be considered by labor to be a deliberate evasion of this vital issue.

Tonight, Sen. Kefauver an ex-contender for the Democratic presidential nomination accused top officials of the Eisenhower administration of criminal conspiracy to cover up on the Dixon-Yates power contract. The officials named by Kefauver include Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Engrgy Commission. He demanded a grand jury investigation.

Pres. Eisenhower, today, vetoed a bill authorising expenditure of more than one and a half billion dollars for flood control and for the development of rivers and harbors in nearly every part of the country. The action was unusual for an election year. The President said in his veto message that while the majority of the project had been given adequate study many others had not. He said he took the action with regret.

In Algeria 27 French soldiers have been killed in rebel ambushes in the last 24 hours. French authorities say several dozen Arab villagers were massacred near Constantine yesterday

by a Nationalist extremist.

The Italian line sued the Swedish-American line today for 25 million dollars in the sinking of the Andrea Doria last month off Nantucket light. The suit was filed in Federal Court in New York and says the tragedy was caused by negligence of the Stockholm and her crew. Fifty persons are feared dead in the collision. The Italian line alleges the Stockholm was moving at immoderate speed in heavy fog and failed to maintain a proper course. Last Tuesday the Swedish line filed similar charges against the Italian company.

Six Eastern railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to raise first class passenger fares 4½%. They also want a 5% increase in coach fares. The six railroads include the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. Higher fares are necessary, they said, to meet operating costs.

Chicago, which once counted as a capitol of isolationism, found itself today situated, in a sense, on the Suez Canal. The Suez crisis has been felt to be too immediate to permit handy treatment in the Democratic platform now being drafted here. But the Democrats were startled. First, by the stock market break on on Monday and then by the summons to th e White House Conference for Sunday. This will send key Congressional leaders back to Washington. And mention that the administration may examine a request for standby powers in the Mediterranean has suddenly made Democrats realize that more is going on in the world than next week's national convention.

The Suez crisis might be called different from most choices between force and negotiation. For this time either alternative is dangerous for the West. This can hardly be a story

with a happy ending no matter which way it is written. Nor is it unrealistic to speak of the dangers of negotiation. It looks highly doubtful that Nasser can be prevailed upon to restore international control over the canal or its traffic. That is, he seems even likelier to win a victory if force is not used than if it is.

If force were used and even if it were restricted to a blockade without occupation of Egyptian territory, Nasser could be brought down fairly soon. But the cost of such action to the British and French and to Americans, too - even if this country did not take direct part in a blockade, is considered very high indeed. Too many people would refuse to accept it as a Simon-pure defense of international rights established by treaty. It would be seen as an attempt ~~[illegible]~~ to bring Nasser down, as indeed it would be and not without provocation. Nasser, having Suez in his hands, would be in a position to shut off much of the Middle East's oil and so paralyze British and French economy. If his canal policy paid off, all foreign investments in oil throughout the whole area would be in danger of nationalization. In a very real way, Nasser would have his hands at the jugular vein of Western prosperity.

The violent reactions in London and Paris reflect genuine fear. Thirty years ago the use of force against Nasser would have been the most natural thing in the world. But, today, the world is different. Free nations areemerging from past subjugation and world sympathies, generally in the West too, are with the free nations rather than with the declining empires. Even when the young nations are headstrong and impulsive. But even if the case against using force is compelling, the outlook for the West in the upcoming

negotiations is gloomy. For Nasser to lose he would have to restore the international control of the canal. In the past this control has been exercised by a private company. In the future it might be an official international agency, but the nature of the company is not the issue. The issue is the free use of the canal by all countries and this Nasser guarantees to continue. It is true that Nasser abused his previous power at Suez by banning commerce with Israel with whom he was technically at war, but the international control system never made an issue of that. So the powers cannot consistently do it now in the sacred cause of the freedom of the canal. Nor can they expect to take the canal out of Nasser's hands on the grounds that he might at some future time treat their commerce the way he is treating Israel's. It seems that the most the West can hope for is to set up a plan for joint military action that would crack down on Nasser the instant that he discriminated against foreign commerce other than Israel's. But even if this were achieved, Nasser still would have won. And the Western influence in the Middle East would suffer accordingly.

What remains unexplained about the crisis is how the State Department came to set it off. Which it did. Nasser decided, belatedly it is true, to accept the United States offer of aid in building the upper or the Aswan Nile Dam. And then when he called in the United States ambassador to say so, he was told that the offer had been withdrawn. This was a rather melodramatic slap in the face and the public has never been adequately told the reason for it. The public knew that Nasser had been something of a disappointment. He had played very closely with the Kremlin. He had recognized Red China. He had broken his promise to keep hands off the Algerian conflict. He seemed to be ambitious

for supreme power in the Arab world. So as to use it chiefly against the West. But if Mr. Dulles thought the time had come to get rid of Nasser he would have gone along with the British and French military plans after the canal was seized.

Mr. Dulles has called the withdrawal of the Aswan Dam offer - a calculated risk. This word "calculated" is a little odd for the State Department hardly calculated that Nasser would answer by nationalizing the Suez Canal. It looks as though Mr. Dulles thought it safe. And he started a course of events of which the end is not yet in sight. And which, as things now look, are going to bring Nasser unexpected rewards. And the West very serious losses.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

(GROUND OBSERVER CORPS ANNOUNCEMENT)

ANNC'R: Now, here is Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: There are, unfortunately, no safe alternatives to Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. When Mr. Dulles took his so-called "calculated risk" in punishing Nasser he was not necessarily wrong, but he was audacious. In this, he might well have taken the counsel of a French writer who said, "Tact in audacity consists in knowing how far one may go too far".

Good night and good luck.

ANNC'R: You've been listening to Edward R. Murrow with the news, Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time over most of these stations. Mr. Murrow's is one of many authoritative broadcasts brought to you each day by CBS NEWS. Regularly heard from Convention City will be the distinguished reports of other CBS newsmen including Charles Collingswood, Eric Severeid, Lowell Thomas, Bill Downs, Allan Jackson and Bob Trout etc.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 pm

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today, "We're making our plans on the assumption that there will be a peaceful solution of the Suez problem." He discounted rumor that President Eisenhower may call a special session of Congress to deal with the situation. The reason Mr. Eisenhower has summoned Congressional leaders to a White House meeting on Sunday, Dulles said, is that Mr. Eisenhower feels very strongly about sharing responsibility with Congress. Particularly, if there is any risk of hostilities. The White House announced tonight that Mr. Dulles will see the President tomorrow morning to review plans for the Sunday meeting.

Today, the Secretary of State conferred with United Nations Secretary General Hammerskjold in New York. After the conference Dulles said he had not asked Hammerskjold to take any action regarding Suez.

It was indicated in London today that Britain will not go along with the Russian proposal, either to delay the conference or to open it to additional 22 countries including Red China and all the Arab states.

The Egyptian government announced tonight that President Nasser has postponed his visit to Moscow scheduled for next Tuesday. I should like to discuss this situation further in a few minutes.

Here in Chicago, today, former President Truman was visited privately by Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman. The two principal contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination. Both of them are bidding for Mr. Truman's support. When reporters asked Stevenson what he and the ex-President talked about he said, "We decided to elect a Democratic president." And then he added, "I feel just as good today as I did yesterday and the day before." Mr. Truman has said he likes a fighter. After Governor Harriman saw Mr. Truman today reporters asked if he regarded Harriman as a "good fighter" "Yes," he said,"Harriman's a good fighter." Mr. Truman said he will announce his choice for the presidential nomination at a news conference tomorrow afternoon. A Stevenson supporter who is a friend of Mr. Truman's

predicts that the nod may go to Harriman. Stevenson says that if that happens he thinks he can win the nomination anyway. Actually, it is doubtful whether Mr. Truman has made up his own mind. No one here in Chicago knows.

Governor Harriman held a news conference today and said the Democratic platform should specifically endorse the Supreme Court decisions in favor of desegregation. "The Democratic Party," he said, "should recognize the decision and state that they are the laws of the land." The platform committee heard testimony today from Governor Timmerman of South Carolina that a strong civil rights plank would ensure a Democratic defeat in November. "It would be an outright endorsement," he said, "of the Republican administration." An opposite view was expressed earlier by George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. Meany said the civil rights issue should be met head on. Any other stand, he said, would be considered by labor to be a deliberate evasion of this vital issue.

Tonight, Senator Kefauver an ex-contender for the Democratic presidential nomination accused top officials of the Eisenhower administration of criminal conspiracy to cover up on the Dixon-Yates power contract. The officials named by Kefauver include Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission. He demanded a grand jury investigation.

President Eisenhower, today, vetoed a bill authorizing expenditure of more than one and a half billion dollars for flood control and for the development of rivers and harbors in nearly every part of the country. The action was unusual for an election year. The President said in his veto message that while the majority of the project had been given adequate study many others had not. H e said he took the action with regret.

In Algeria 27 French soldiers have been killed in rebel ambushes in the last 24 hours. French authorities say several dozen Arab villagers were massacred near Constantine yesterday by a Nationalist extermist.

The Italian line sued the Swedish-American line today for 25 million dollars in the sinking of the Andrea Doria last month off Nantucket light. The suit was filed in Federal Court in New York and says the tragedy was caused by negligence of the

Stockholm and her crew. Fifty persons are feared dead in the collision. The Italian line alleges the Stockholm was moving at immoderate speed in heavy fog and failed to maintain a proper course. Last Tuesday the Swedish line filed similar charges against the Italian company.

Six Eastern railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to raise first class passenger fares 45%. They also want a 5% increase in coach fares. The six railroads include the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. Higher fares are necessary, they said, to meet operating costs.

Chicago, which once counted as a capitol of isolationism, found itself today situated, in a sense, on the Suez Canal. The Suez crisis has been felt to be too immediate to permit handy treatment in the Democratic platform now being drafted here. But the Democrats were startled. First, by the stock market break on Monday and then by the summons to the White House Conference for Sunday. This will send key Congressional leaders back to Washington. And mention that the administration may examine a request for standby powers in the Mediterranean has suddenly made Democrats realize that more is going on in the world than next week's national convention.

The Suez crisis might be called different from most choices between force and negotiation. For this time either alternative is dangerous for the West. This can hardly be a story with a happy ending no matter which way it is written. Nor is it unrealistic to speak of the dangers of negotiation. It looks highly doubtful that Nasser can be prevailed upon to restore international control over the canal or its traffic. That is, he seems even likelier to win a victory if force is not used than if it is.

If force were used and even if it were restricted to a blockade without occupation of Egyptian territory, Nasser could be brought down fairly soon. But the cost of such action to the British and French and to Americans, too - even if this country did not take direct part in a blockade, is considered very high indeed. Too many people would refuse to accept it as a Simon-pure defense of international rights established by treaty. It would be seen as an attempt to bring Nasser down,

as indeed it would be and not without provocation. Nasser, having Suez in his hands would be in a position to shut off much of the Middle East's oil and so paralyze British and French economy. If his canal policy paid off, all foreign investments in oil throughout the whole area would be in danger of nationalization. In a very real way, Nasser would have his hands at the jugular vein of Western prosperity.

The violent reactions in London and Paris reflect genuine fear. Thirty years ago the use of force against Nasser would have been the most natural thing in the world. But, today, the world is different. Free nations are emerging from past subjugation and world sympathies, generally in the West too, are with the free nations rather than with the declining empires. Even when the young nations are headstrong and impulsive. But even if the case against using force is compelling, the outlook for the West in the upcoming negotiations is gloomy. For Nasser to lose he would have to restore the international control of the canal. In the past this control has been exercised by a private company. In the future it might be an official international agency, but the nature of the company is not the issue. The issue is the free use of the canal by all countries and this Nasser guarantees to continue. It is true that Nasser abused his previous power at Suez by banning commerce with Israel with whom he was technically at war, but the international control system never made an issue of that. So the powers cannot consistently do it now in the sacred cause of the freedom of the canal. Nor can they expect to take the canal out of Nasser's hands on the grounds that he might at some future time treat their commerce the way he is treating Israel's. It seems that the most the West can hope for is to set up a plan for joint military action that would crack down on Nasser the instant that he discriminated against foreign commerce other than Israel's. But even if this were achieved, Nasser still would have won. And the Western influence in the Middle East would suffer accordingly.

What remains unexplained about the crisis is how the State Department came to set it off. Which it did. Nasser decided, belatedly it is true, to accept the United States offer of aid in building the upper or the Aswan Nile Dam. And then when he called in the United States ambassador to say so, he was told that the offer

had been withdrawn. This was a rather melodramatic slap in the face and the public has never been adequately told the reason for it. The public knew that Nasser had been something of a disappointment. He had played very closely with the Kremlin. He had recognized Red China. He had broken his promise to keep hands off the Algerian conflict. He seemed to be ambitious for supreme power in the Arab world. So as to use it chiefly against the West. But if Mr. Dulles thought the time had come to get rid of Nasser he would have gone along with the British and French military plans after the canal was seized.

Mr. Dulles has called the withdrawal of the Aswan Dam offer - a calculated risk. The word"calculated" is a little odd for the State Department hardly calculated that Nasser would answer by nationalizing the Suez Canal. It looks as though Mr. Dulles thought it safe. And he started a course of events of which the end is not yet in sight. And which, as things now look, are going to bring Nasser unexpected rewards. And the West very serious losses.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: There are, unfortunately, no safe alternatives to Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. When Mr. Dulles took his so-called "calculated risk" in punishing Nasser he was not necessarily wrong, but he was audacious. In this, he might well have taken the counsel of a French writer who said, "Tact in audacity consists in knowing how far one may go too far."

Good night and Good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Aug. 13, 1956

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Tonight, Governor Clement of Tennessee will deliver the keynote address... the text of which has been released. The governor will chide the Republicans as being the party of "privilege and pillage." He will say, "You cannot judge the prosperity of a nation by the earnings of a privileged monopoly." And he will accuse the Republican Administration of following a "fatal" foreign policy, and of reducing the standing of the United States among the nations of the world to an all-time low. Clement will also say... in this fighting speech... that "the President's record, and his party's record, are one and the same."

In the caucus rooms, in any number of other rooms, and at the headquarters of the various candidates, the jockeying continued. Former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson met for the first time since Mr. Truman came out for Governor Harriman. It was at a breakfast staged by Mayor Daley of Chicago for a large group of Democratic leaders. And the two men smiled, shook hands for the photographers, then went their divers ways. Later, Stevenson had a long talk with Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who... as a favorite son... controls 56 delegate votes. Tonight, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, came out formally for Stevenson... as David McDonald, president of the United

Steelworkers, came out for Harriman yesterday. Senator Johnson also had a 45-minute conference today with Senator Symington of Missouri, both of whom are presidential possibilities.

The forces of Averell Harriman claimed today to have picked up a few votes in the Illinois delegation, which is predominately for Stevenson. Harriman's supporters now claim to have "about" 400 first ballot votes.

The Democratic platform committee has drawn up a tentative plank scoring the Administration's economic policies. No definite word yet on a civil rights plank.

The United States today declared its "complete agreement" with Great Britain and France, that the Suez Canal should be operated by an international authority. The State Department said: "The United States is not aware of any difference in the matter, between the British and French governments and itself." All three governments, it said, believe there should be "international means" to insure that the canal will be kept open.

Tomorrow, Secretary of State Dulles will leave for the London conference on Suez, that starts on Thursday. Of the 24 countries invited, only Egypt and Greece refused to attend. Two planeloads of Russian diplomats already have arrived for the talks.

The British Labor Party demanded today that Prime Minister Eden guarantee, publicly, that British will not attack Egypt in the Suez dispute. The Labor opposition proposed that... in view of public anxiety... the government "make plain" that recent military measures were purely precautionary.

The airlift of British troops to the Eastern Mediterranean, continued.

In Cairo today, the Arab League... representing nine Arab countries... declared that aggression against Egypt will be regarded as aggression against all Arab states. The League said President Nasser's proposal for a much broadened, 45-nation conference on Suez, was "consistent with the international principles of justice."

In Tel Aviv, the leader of the opposition to Prime Minister Ben Gurion proposed today that Israel abandon its passive policy on Suez. The opposition leader said that, for Israel, Nasser's success or failure is "a matter of life or death".

The United States has proposed a new inter-American conference to make the Organization of American States "a more effective instrument of cooperative effort in the economic, social and technical fields." The meeting... in Washington... would be attended by a special committee representing the 21 American republics. President Eisenhower called for creation of such a committee at the recent Panama Conference.

The east coast of Florida... between Miami and Daytona Beach... has been placed on "hurricane watch." At last report, Hurricane Betsy was 500 miles southeast of Miami, traveling northwest at about 19 miles an hour. The wind near the center of the storm was clocked at 110 miles an hour.

At Springfield, Illinois, former state auditor Orville Hodge entered a plea of guilty today to 48 indictments accusing him of fraud. Sentence was postponed until next Monday.

Edward R. Murrow: August 13, 1956.

A national convention that opens with a surprise can be expected to go on producing surprises. Harry Truman's bombshell for Harriman may or may not have changed the outcome of the convention. Stevenson still may be nominated. But it will not come out as had been predicted. There will be conflict and strong rivalries, and what is most unsettling for a convention, a season of uncertainty. The longer the delay, the more unpredictable a convention becomes.

Mr. Truman's motives are being variously expressed. The real authority on them is Mr. Truman, and he quite frankly says he is not an elder statesman but a politician. A statesman might be said to be someone preoccupied with policy and its wisdom, while a politician is preoccupied with power. That described Mr. Truman's motives intelligibly. For what is at stake in the Chicago convention is the control of the Democratic party. Mr. Truman is a realist, and knows as well as the next man how hard it is to nominate Harriman. But in a fight for power the plunge for Harriman is understandable.

This convention is like a struggle among heirs for a vast estate. Truman is the elder brother who knows he cannot be the heir himself, and is

backing his favorite cousin, Averill Harriman. If the handsome cousin gets it, he will be under Truman's ~~thumb~~ influence in the management of the estate. And if he is not chosen, there will be at least time to make a deal that would put Truman in the driver's seat. Eleanor Roosevelt, on this occasion, is the gracious dowager. She has cordial smiles for all, but her preference is for her favorite, the adopted son, Adlai Stevenson. The room is full of eager and hopeful relatives; some of them are definitely "poor relations", some are quite ~~affluent~~ well to do. All of them know the control of the estate is a complicated business, and this or that heir is not so important as what group he represents, and what power that group has.

To put this more concretely: Mr. Truman by coming out for Harriman may have stopped Stevenson's nomination on the first, second or third ballot. That is the way it looks tonight. The result may be that the favorite son delegations may not be released at once to vote for Stevenson, as they otherwise would have been. They may be kept under discipline to see what happens. Then, if a deadlock develops, a compromise candidate might be chosen. Whoever he is, this man would be somewhat beholden to Truman.

But it would be a mistake to consider Mr. Truman to be the key man in the tussle between heirs. He started the fracas, but he won't be the one

to settle it. He won't be, because it will be settled by the favorite sons themselves. And of these by far the most important is Lyndon Johnson. Not only does he have the big Texas delegation in his pocket, he is a magnet for southern delegates generally. His power is great. If he releases his delegates to Stevenson, Stevenson will be nominated. If he stays in the race, Stevenson probably will lose. Though he says sincerely that he is a serious candidate, it is unlikely that he could be nominated against northern opposition. So if he is not going to be heir to the estate, he stands to gain control of it.

But if Lyndon Johnson is a key man, another Texan must be mentioned in the same breath, Sam Rayburn, and in fact he may be the most powerful single person in the convention. He is one of the most deeply realistic and trusted leaders of the party. It is too much to say that Lyndon Johnson will do whatever Rayburn advises him to do. But it is safe to say he will not go against Rayburn's advice without most anxious consideration. / Mr. Rayburn has been basically for party unity under Stevenson, and was riled by the Truman strategy. / But the business of influencing Lyndon Johnson is a delicate matter. Johnson is genuinely ambitious. He also has political problems in Texas which will be eased if he stays for a while in the race.

Mr. Rayburn must take his colleague's sensibilities into account as well as his difficulties at home.

Perhaps the most noteworthy single fact in today's developments has been that Stevenson's strength did not melt away more in the heat of the Harriman boom. ~~Last night Stevenson's advisers were figuring that he would lose around fifty votes to Harriman, a figure that was naturally discounted as being professionally optimistic.~~ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

It seems that some southern delegations solidified their Stevenson support as a reaction to Truman and his plunge for Harriman. If they had doubts about Stevenson, because of his civil rights stand, they knew for sure they preferred him to Harriman. More of them would have re-affirmed their support of Stevenson if Lyndon Johnson were not seriously in the race. So Truman's campaign for Harriman did Stevenson good as well as harm, perhaps more good than had at first seemed likely. It freed him from any obligation to the Truman faction, and in the struggle for power, that may clear the way for the younger leadership to consolidate its hold on the party.

But tonight it is well to recognize that uncertainty is in the air. A good many delegates who haven't switched, know that they might change later

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Word for Today

In his welcoming address today, Mayor Daley called Chicago "the greatest convention city in the world." This is, indeed, a city of conventions. But, years ago, Carl Sandburg called Chicago "the city of the big shoulders" and "the hog butcher for the world." There are signs that <u>that</u>, too, has not changed.

Goodnight and good luck!

Word for Today

The Democrats are hard at work... hewing out and hammering in place the various planks for their party platform. In the cause of unity, the builders of this platform would seem to have taken counsel of Lord Bacon, who said: "If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the music of praise will be fuller."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, August 13, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the News. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Tonight's program originates in Chicago, at the scene of the Democratic National Convention, which opened today. Mr. Murrow and other distinguished reporters of the CBS News staff are on hand to provide accurate, up-to-the-minute coverage of developments in the caucus rooms and all the political headquarters and on the convention floor. Mr. Murrow is also backed up by a staff of CBS News correspondents assigned to news centers around the world. Now direct from convention city, here is Edward R. Murrow.

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A good many delegates, who haven't switched, know that they might change later on if circumstances change. And one thing you can be quite sure of, the circumstances here are certainly going to change. One couldtake all of those favorite son delegates and ambitions and deal them out like a hand of poker and make a lot of possible combinations. But, unfortunately, the people themselves are not cards. Of course, possibly the air may be cleared by the adoption of a strong platform. But, tonight, the uncertainty is like an excess humidity; it makes everyone uncomfortable.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

Now, here is Ed Farrett.

ANNOUNCER: ... (the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods is fighting the spread of slums ...)

CBS Radio urges you to join with neighbors to keep living standards high; clean up, repair, see that zoning laws are followed, that parks and playgrounds are adequate. ... This has been a Public Service message from CBS Radio.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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shook hands for the photographers. Then went their diverse ways. Later, Stevenson had a long talk with Senator Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, who as a favorite son controls 56 delegate votes. Tonight Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, came out formally for Stevenson, as David McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers, came out for Harriman yesterday. Senator Johnson also had a 45-minute conference today with Senator Symington of Missouri, both of whom are Presidential possibilities.

The forces of Averell Harriman claim to have picked up a few votes in the Illinois delegation, which is predominately for Stevenson. Harriman supporters now claim to have about 400 first ballot votes.

The Democratic Platform Committee has drawn up a tentative plank scoring the Administration's economic policy. No definite word yet on the Civil Rights plank.

The United States today declared its complete agreement with Great Britain and France that the Suez Canal should be operated by an international authority. The State Department said the United States is not aware of any difference in the matter between the British and French governments and itself. All three governments it said, believe there should be international means to insure that the canal will be kept open.

Tomorrow Secretary of State Dulles will leave for the London conference on Suez, the one that starts on Thursday. Of the twenty-four countries, invited only Egypt and Greece refused to attend. Two plane-loads of Russian diplomats already have arrived for the meetings.

The British Labor Party demanded today that Prime Minister Eden guarantee, publicly, that the British will not attack Egypt in the Suez dispute. The labor opposition proposed that in view of public anxiety, the government make plain that recent military measures were purely precautionary. The airlift of British troops to the Eastern Mediterranean continued.

In Cairo today, the Arab League, representing nine Arab countries, declared that aggression against Egypt will be regarded as aggression against all Arab States. The League said President Nasser's proposal for a much broadened 45-nation

conference on Suez was consistent with the international principles of justice.

In Tel Aviv, the leader of the opposition to Prime Minister Ben Gurion proposed today that Israel abandon its passive policy on Suez. The opposition leader said that for Israel Nasser's success or failure is a matter of life or death.

The east coast of Florida, between Miami and Daytona Beach, has been placed on "hurricane watch." At last report, Hurricane Betsy was 500-miles southeast of Miami, travelling northwest at about 19-miles an hour. The wind, near the center of the story, was clocked at 110-miles an hour.

A national convention that opens with a surprise can be expected to go on producing surprises. Harry Truman's bombshell for Harriman may or may not have changed the out-come of the convention. Stevenson still may be nominated. But it will not come out as had been predicted. There will be conflict and strong rivalries and what is most unsettling for a convention, a certain season of uncertainty -- the longer the delay, the more unpredictable a convention becomes.

Mr. Truman's motives are being variously expressed. The real authority on them, of course, is Mr. Truman, and he quite frankly says he is not an elder statesman but a politician. A statesman might be said to be someone preoccupied with policy and its wisdom while a politician is preoccupied with power. That describes Mr. Truman's motives intelligibly, for what is at stake in the Chicago convention is the control of the Democratic party. Mr. Truman is a realist, and he knows as well as the next man how hard it is to nominate Harriman. But in a fight for power, the plunge for Harriman is understandable.

This convention is rather like a struggle among heirs for the control of a vast estate. Truman is the elder brother who knows he cannot be the heir himself and is backing his favorite cousin, Averell Harriman. If the handsome cousin gets it, he will be under Truman's influence in the management of the estate; and if he's not chosen, there will be at least time to make a "deal" that would put Truman in or near the driver's seat.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, on this occasion, is the gracious dowager. She has

cordian smiles for all. But her preference is for her favorite, the adopted son, Adlai Stevenson. The room is full of eager and hopeful relatives; some of them are definitely poor relations; some are quite well to do, all of them know the control of the estate is a complicated business and this or that heir is not so important as what group he represents and what power that group has.

Toe put this more concretely, Mr. Truman-by coming out for Harriman - may have stopped Stevenson's nomination on the first, second, or third ballot, that's the way it looks tonight. The result may be that the favorite son delegations may not be released at once to vote for Stevenson as they had planned to do. They may be kept under discipline just to see what happens. Then if a deadlock develops a compromise candidate might be chosen. Whoever he is, this man would be somewhat beholden to Mr. Truman. But it would be a mistake to consider Mr. Truman to be the key man in this tussle between the heirs. He started the fracas - but won't be the one to settle it. He won't be because it will be settled by the favorite sons themselves; and of these by far the most important is Lyndon Johnson. Not only does he have that big Texas delegation in his pocket, he's a magnet for Southern delegates generally. His power is great. If he releases his delegates to Stevenson, Stevenson will be nominated. If he stays in the race, Stevenson may well lose. Though he says sincerely that he is a serious candidate, it is unlikely that he could be nominated against Northern opposition. So if he is not going to be heir to the estate, he stands to gain control of it. But if Lyndon Johnson is a key man, another Texan must be mentioned in the same breath - Sam Rayburn. And, in fact, he may be the most powerful single person in this convention. He is one of the most deeply realistic and trusted leaders of the party. It is too much to say, of course, that Lyndon Johnson will do whatever Rayburn advises him to do. But it is safe to say he will not go against Rayburn's advice without most anxious consideration.

Mr. Rayburn has been, basically, for party unity, under Stevenson, and he was somewhat riled by the Truman strategy. But the business of influencing Lyndon Johnson is a delicate matter. Johnson is genuinely ambitious. He also has political

problems in Texas, which will be eased if he stays for a while in the race. Mr. Rayburn must take his colleagues' sensibilities into account as well as his difficulties at home.

Perhaps the most noteworthy single fact in today's developments has been that Stevenson's strength did not melt away more in the heat of the Harriman boom. It seems that some Southern delegations solidified their Stevenson support as a reaction to Truman and his plunge for Harriman. If they had doubts about Stevenson because of his Civil Rights stand, they knew for sure they preferred him to Harriman. More of them would have re-affirmed their support of Stevenson if Lyndon Johnson were not seriously in the race. So Truman's campaign for Harriman did Stevenson some good as well as harm; perhaps more good than at first seemed possible It freed him from any obligation to the Truman faction and in the struggle for power that may clear the way for the younger leadership to consolidate its hold on the party. But tonight it is well to recognize that uncertainty and a lot of it is in the air.

A good many delegates, who haven't switched, know that they might change later on if circumstances change. And one thing you can be quite sure of, the circumstances here are certainly going to change. One could take all of those favorite son delegates and ambitions and deal them out like a hand of poker and make a lot of possible combinations. But, unfortunately, the people themselves are not cards. Of course, possibly the air may be cleared by the adoption of a strong platform. But tonight the uncertainty is like an excess humidity; it makes everyone uncomfortable. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now here is Ed Farrett.

ANNOUNCER:

MURROW: In his welcoming address today, Mayor Daley called Chicago "the greatest convention city in the world." This is, indeed, a city of conventions. But years ago, Carl Sandburg called Chicago "the city of the big shoulders," and he also called it "the hog butcher for the world." There are signs that that, too, has not changed and, certainly, the hospitality of chicago for conventions has not changed. Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Aug. 14, 1956

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A spokesman for Stevenson reacted immediately, by saying [redacted] Truman would not succeed. [redacted] Finnegan, Stevenson's manager, said: [redacted] Eisenhower this year."

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Brantson

Harriman headquarters announced today that Governor Gary of Oklahoma will make the nominating speech for Harriman on the convention floor.

The Tennessee delegation decided to cast all its 32 votes... on the first ballot... to Governor Clement, as a favorite son. Harriman supporters said they were "delighted" that Tennessee had decided to hold out.

The Arizona delegation said it would cast its bloc of 16 votes for Stevenson on the first ballot.

The platform committee has still to reach agreement on the controversial civil rights plank. It has agreed tentatively on a farm plank, promising price supports on basic crops at 90 percent of parity. A proposal for 100 percent parity was dropped.

(I should like to discuss these, and other convention developments further, in a few minutes).

The main speaker at the convention tonight will be House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who will take over [redacted] as permanent chairman. Mr. Rayburn will accuse President Eisenhower, and his administration, of "mishandling" American foreign policy "in the most perilous times in world history." He will accuse Mr. Eisenhower, directly, of "[redacted] of "passing the buck", when programs go wrong.

CBS President Frank Stanton said today that the network was not committed to televise a movie which was shown last night to the convention delegates. Democratic Chairman Paul Butler said last night that CBS had committed itself to carry the film... a documentary on the history of the Democratic Party. And he called the omission "absolute sabotage of an important part of our program." Mr. Stanton replied in a telegram: "Neither I nor anyone else at CBS has ever committed CBS to carry the film. Far more important," he said, "is the vital issue of freedom of the press which you raise. Those who make the news cannot, in a free society, dictate to broadcasters, as part of the free press, to what extent, where and how they shall cover the news. Television and radio... in covering the conventions, as well as all other news events... are not mere conduits, which must carry everything which the newsmakers demand. On the contrary," Mr. Stanton said, "we must insist most vigorously that we are, and must remain, free to exercise our news judgment." Robert Kintner, president of the American Broadcasting Company, issued a statement, supporting the CBS position. "The right of networks to exercise judgment on important news events," he said, "is as basic as freedom of the press and freedom of speech." This afternoon, Chairman Butler reiterated his stand that CBS had "no right" to

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President Eisenhower has renewed his invitation to Prime Minister Nehru of India, to come to Washington for a discussion of world problems. The White House says, no formal acceptance has been received. A similar meeting... arranged for early last month... was cancelled because of the President's attack of ileitis. The timing of this new conference is being [redacted] left up to the prime minister.

~~General Gruenther said today that [redacted] Commander in Europe, [redacted] Eisenhower had announced the resignation last April, [redacted] then will be succeeded by General Norstad, his present air deputy.~~

President Eisenhower today formally appointed J. Lee Rankin to be solicitor general of the United States. Mr. Rankin has been serving as assis[redacted]

The President also named a career diplomat, Raymond Hare, to be the new ambassador to Egypt, succeeding Henry Byroade. Byroade has been reassigned to the Union of South Africa.

Secretary of State Dulles discussed the Suez crisis [redacted] with Mr. Eisenhdwer today, and then took off for the London conference on Suez that starts on Thursday. Of his meeting with the President, he said: "We went over a good many of the formulas which could be devised to assure a dependable international operation of the canal, consistent with Egypt's [redacted] rights." Mr. Dulles said he was confident a peaceful solution can be found.

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The latest word on "Hurricane Betsy" is that... due to change of direction... it may not hit the Atlantic coast. At last report, the storm was north of Palm Beach and 200 miles out at sea.

Edward R. Murrow: August 14, 1956.

The Democratic convention could be described today as experiencing a kind of "creeping harmony". It isn't yet an all-out attack. That can't come before the civil rights plank of the platform is accepted, which can't be before tomorrow night. This plank still remains the biggest hazard to the convention so far as unity is concerned. But the creeping harmony is already operating in this field, and indications tonight are that an acceptable compromise is within reach. Senator Sam Erwin of North Carolina showed this in saying that extremists of both wings will have to swallow something they don't like. However, a floor fight on the civil rights plank seems to be inevitable, simply because some of the extremists will not bow to a compromise without a challenge.

But harmony has been established on the troublesome issue of a loyalty oath, and a compromise on the civil rights plank may not be much more difficult. And once it is in the bag the struggles of the '52 convention and the open split of '48 are probably out of the question this year.

It will be recalled that in the '52 ~~XXX convention the north put through a XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX resolution calling for a pledge by all delegates to work to get the Democratic ticket on the state ballots. They were trying to head off a third party as in '48. The northerners angrily insisted, the~~

southerners angrily fought back. When the convention adopted the resolution by voice vote, South Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia refused to accept the oath. But they did not bolt, even though South Carolina wanted to. They stayed on as observers. In the end the three states were allowed to vote without the oath, but by a very close margin.

But the loyalty oath issue was not finally disposed of till a decision of the rules committee yesterday. But only a year ago Governor Timmerman of South Carolina said there was a strong probability of a third party this year, and a few weeks ago warned that southern state conventions would stand by in recess to convene after the Chicago convention to decide whether to set up a third party. However, Governor Timmerman found himself opposed by such southern leaders as Lyndon Johnson, Walter George, Kerr Scott and John Sparkman, all more influential and more moderate on this issue.

Four years ago two XXX flaming antagonists on the loyalty oath were Senator Humphrey and Governor Battle of Virginia. It shows how different things are today that these two men jointly proposed the abolition of the oath to the rules committee. The new "good faith oath", as adopted, takes it for granted that every delegate is loyal. It places on national committee-men and state organizations the responsibility of seeing that the

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official Democratic ticket gets on the state ballots in November.

So this is a substantial contribution to harmony. Another is the certainty that no fight over credentials will be carried to the floor of the convention this year. Both the South Carolina and Mississippi delegations were challenged, and both were confirmed by 52 votes to 2. (There have to be ten votes against confirmation to permit a floor fight on the subject.) The charge against the Mississippi delegation was that some individuals on it had been Republicans or Eisenhower men. One motive of the challenge was to keep Senator ~~KKKKKK~~ Eastland out of the convention. But the steam was taken out of the fight when it was privately explained that Governor Coleman, who heads the delegation, is probably the only man in Mississippi who can take Senator Eastland's seat from him in 1960.

Just how a compromise plank on civil rights will be worded cannot yet be forecast. It may be that a specific endorsement of the Supreme Court's ruling on school integration will ~~XXX~~ not be made, but that the substance of the ruling will be endorsed without mention of the court. That is what Adlai Stevenson proposed to the platform committee when asked for his views on the plank. He wanted the platform to promise equal rights in voting, transportation, housing and education, and put education fourth. That is,

he wanted principles to be endorsed, as being what mattered.

Southern leaders, in meetings prior to the convention, were understood to have said they were willing that the convention should recognize the Supreme Court as the law of the land, but that it must not set a time when integration has to be completed.

Senator Johnson still was centering his activity today on getting a platform that is acceptable all around, in other words, he was using his great power first of all to obtain harmony. Probably it is true that until harmony on the civil rights issue is assured, the choice of a candidate cannot come into focus. That is why most of the precise predictions about this and that combination for President and Vice President are premature. The masters of the convention will be those who in the end decide who gets the nomination. They will have control of the party. But these masters will exert their mastery first of all in the platform committee, as they have done in the rules committee and the credentials committee. The forces wanting harmony so far are getting it. And that perhaps is the most significant news from a somewhat newsless convention today.

A rumor reached this reporter tonight about the terms that Lyndon Johnson has made for supporting Stevenson. It is that Stevenson can have

Johnson's support - which amounts to nomination - for three considerations: a civil rights plank acceptable to the South, the vice presidential nomination, or the designation of the candidate, and the choice of a national chairman. The Stevenson people, the rumor said, had not accepted it, and may think they don't need to pay so much. Whether or not this is a true story, it is indicative of profound truth, that what is at stake behind the scenes in Chicago is the control of the party, with Lyndon Johnson in a position to negotiate for tremendous power.

Bob Grant

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: Now, direct from Convention City, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

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Senator Johnson still was centering his major activity today on getting a platform that is acceptable all around. In other words, he was using his very considerable power, first of all, in an effort to obtain harmony on the various planks of the platform. Probably it is true that until harmony on the civil rights issue is assured,

the choice of a candidate cannot come into focus. That is why most of the precise predictions about this and that combination for President and Vice President are, to say the least, premature. No one is going to give away his trading position before the various planks of that platform have been nailed down. The masters of this convention will be those who in the end decide who gets the nomination, because they will have control of the party. But these masters will exert their mastery first of all in the platform committee, as they have done in the Rules Committee and in the Credentials Committee. The forces wanting harmony so far appear to be getting a considerable measure of it. And that perhaps is the most significant news that has been made in this rather newsless convention today.

A rumor reached this reporter tonight about the terms that Lyndon Johnson has made for supporting Stevenson. It is this: that Stevenson can have Johnson's support, which in fact would practically amount to nomination for three considerations. First, a civil rights plank acceptable to the South; the Vice Presidential nomination, or at least the designation of that candidate and the choice of a National Chairman. That, of course, would give Johnson practically everything but the Presidential nomination. The Stevenson people, the rumor said, had not accepted it - and may think they don't need to pay so much. Whether or not this is a true story, it is indicative of a very profound truth - and that is, that what is at stake, behind the scenes, in all this manoeuvring here in Chicago, is the control of the party,

with Lyndon Johnson in a position to negotiate for tremendous power.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the WORD FOR TODAY. Now, here is Bob Grant.

GRANT: (SAFE DRIVING ANNOUNCEMENT)

Now, here is Mr. Murrow with his WORLD FOR TODAY.

MURROW: The Democrats are hard at work hewing out and hammering in place the various planks of their party platform. In the cause of unity, the builders of this platform would seem to have taken counsel of Lord Bacon, who once said: "If a man so temper his action as in some one of them, he does content every faction. The music of praise will .....?

Good Night and Good Luck!

ANNC'R: (CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT)

For comprehensive coverage stay tuned to the CBS RADIO NETWORK.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 pm

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The Democratic convention could be described today as experiencing a kind of creeping harmony. It isn't yet an all-out attack. That can't come before the civil rights plank of the platform is accepted - and that can't be done before t tomorrow night. This plank still remains the biggest hazard to the convention, so far as unity is concerned. But the creeping harmony is already operating in this field, and indications tonight are that an acceptable compromise is within reach. Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina showed this in saying that extremists of both wings will have to swallow something they don't like. However, a floor fight on the civil rights plank seems to be inevitable, simply because some of the extremists will not bow to a compromise without a prolonged challenge. But harmony has been established on the troublesome issue of a loyalty oath, and a compromise on the civil rights plank may not be much more difficult. And once it is in the bag, the struggles of the '52 convention and the open split in '48 are probably out of the question for this year, although that will depend largely on what is determined by the Harriman forces in connection with that fight.

The loyalty oath issue was not finally disposed of til a decision of the Rules Committee yesterday. But only a year ago Governor Timmerman of South Carolina said

there was a strong possibility of a third party this year, and a few weeks ago warned that Southern State conventions would stand by in recess to convene after the Chicago convention to decide whether to set up a third party. However, Governor Timmerman found himself opposed by such Southern leaders as Lyndon Johnson Walter George, Kerr Scott and John Sparkman, all more influential and more moderate on this issue.

Four years ago two flaming antagonists on the loyalty oath were Senator Humphrey and Governor Battle of Virginia. It shows how different things are today, that these two men jointly proposed the abolition of the oath to the Rules Committee. The new good-faith oath as adopted takes it for granted that every delegate is loyal, and so they managed to solve that one in that way. So this is a substantial contribution to harmony. Another is the certainty that no fight over credentials will be carried to the floor of the convention this year. Both the South Carolina and Mississippi delegations were challenged, and both were confirmed by 52 votes to 2. There have to be ten votes against confirmation to permit a floor fight on the subject of credentials.

Just how a compromise plank on civil rights will be worded cannot yet be forecast. It may be that a specific endorsement of the supreme Court's ruling on school integration will not be made, but that somehow the substance of the ruling will be endorsed, without any mention of the court. That is what Adlai Stevenson proposed to the platform committee when asked for his views on the plank. He wanted a platform to promise equal rights in voting, transportation, housing and education, and he put education fourth. That is, he wanted principles to be endorsed, as being what really mattered. Southern leaders, in meetings prior to the convention, were understood to have said they were willing that the convention should recognize the Supreme Court as the law of the land, but that it must not set a time when integration had in fact to be completed.

Senator Johnson still was centering his major activity today on getting a platform that is acceptable all around. In other words, he was using his very considerable power, first of all, in an effort to obtain harmony on the various

planks of the platform. Probably it is true that until harmony on the civil rights issue is assured, the choice of a candidate cannot come into focus. That is why most of the precise predictions about this and that combination for President and Vice President are, to say the least, premature. No one is going to give away his trading position before the various planks of that platform have been nailed down. The masters of this convention will be those who in the end decide who gets the nomination, bedause they will have control of the party. But these masters will exert their mastery first of all in the platform committee, as they have done in the Rules Committee and in the Credentials Committee. The forces wanting harmony so far appear to be getting a considerable measure of it. And that perhaps is the most significant news that has been made in this rather newsless convention today.

A rumor reached this reporter tonight about the terms that Lyndon Johnson has made for supporting Stevenson. It is this: that Stevenson can have Johnson's support, which in fact would practically amount to nomination for three considerations. First, a civil rights plank acceptable to the South; the Vice Presidential nomination, or at least the designation of that candidate and the choice of a National Chairman. That, of course, would give Johnson practically everything but the Presidential nomination. The Stevenson people, the rumor said, had not accepted it -- and may think they don't need to pay so much. Whether or not this is a true story, it is indicative of a very profound truth -- and that is, that what is at stake, behind the scenes, in all this maneuvring here in Chicago is the control of the party, with Lyndon Johnson in a position to negotiate for tremendous power. This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Grant.

GRANT:

MURROW: The Democrats are hard at work hewing out and hammering in place the various planks of their party platform. In the cause of unity, the builders of this platform would seem to have taken counsel of Lord Bacon, who once said: "If a man so temper his action as in some one of them, he does content every faction." Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Aug. 15, 1956

This is the news:

All signs point to the nomination of Adlai Stevenson on the first ballot. Or, if not on the first ballot, then immediately thereafter. The latest Associated Press tabulation gives Stevenson 665 and a half votes for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Governor Harriman 240 and a half votes. On the basis of these unofficial figures, Stevenson now needs only 21 delegate votes to win the nominaton on the first ballot. Six hundred and eighty-six and a half votes are required to nominate.

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there was a "satisfactory" civil rights plank. So far, the delegation has not said what it thinks of the plank, which was announced today. Tonight, there are reports that the majority of the Massachusetts delegation will switch to Stevenson tomorrow night, during the first ballot. Massachusetts has 40 votes, now committed to Representative McCormack as a favorite son. For the story of how Stevenson is reacting to these developments... and Mr. Truman's insistence that Stevenson does not have the "fighting spirit" needed to win the election in November... let's switch now to Bill Downs at the Stevenson headquarters.

Downs for approx 2 mins
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Bancroft runs for min and half

The platform committee gave its tentative approval today to a compromise civil rights plank, and because it is a compromise, nobody likes it very much. Some northern groups do not feel that it goes far enough. The New York delegation just called the plank "totally unacceptable". The Georgia delegation says it will vote against the entire platform, because of the civil rights plank, when it is presented tonight on the convention floor. Governor Griffin told the delegation that he would do his "level best" to see that Georgia's protest is registered before the convention. But, he said, if the sentiment for the platform is overwhelming, an expression of disapproval might be difficult. Former Governor Battle of Virginia told his state delegation he doubted there would be a fight on the convention floor.

Here, in substance, is what the civil rights plank said... subject to approval of the full convention: It says "recent decisions of the Supreme Court relating to segregation in publicly supported schools, and elsewhere, have brought consequesces of vast importance to our nation as a whole, and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these

matters by the courts." The plank goes on to say: "The Democratic Party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men. It recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and coordinated branches of the Federal Government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land." The paragraph concluded: "We condemn the efforts of the Republican Party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of their party."

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Republican Senator Dirksen, of Illinois, said the Republican platform would... in his words... "contain no such weaseling" as that found in the Democratic civil rights plank. He would not say flatly that the Republican plank would include a straightforward endorsement of the Supreme Court decision. "The Supreme Court," he said, "is the law of the land and I believe in enforcement of the law." Dirksen is chairman of the subcommittee that will draw up the civil rights plank for the Republican national convention, that opens in San Francisco on Monday.

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: (OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT)

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For the story of how Stevenson is reacting to these developments and Mr. Truman's insistence that Stevenson does not have the fighting spirit needed to win the

election in November, let's switch now to Bill Downs at Stevenson's headquarters.

DOWNS: Well, Governor Stevenson right now is on a tour of a series of receptions, smiling and confident but also looking like a man who's just run a three-minute mile and awaiting the judge's decision to make it official. As one Stevenson manager put it, nothing is final until the latest gavel falls. Well, Stevenson's headquarters is studying the latest New York delegation move over civil rights, which you'll hear about later, not discounting that move and that rejection but at the same time not overly worried about what appears to be their eventual convention victory. Well, Stevenson has had a day chockful of conferences and is running at least a half-hour behind schedule. One thing he's tried to do is to restore unity within the liberal wing of the Democratic party. He was obviously hurt personally -- apparently not politically -- by ex-President Truman's statement this morning that Stevenson would not make a fighting candidate and could not win. Stevenson described his reaction to these words as "more disappointment than anger, more distress than indignation."

Well, one expert pointed out that in 1952 Stevenson polled three million more votes, losing, than Truman did in 1948, winning. But now the Stevenson camp is intent on choosing a running-mate out of a half-dozen candidates. No favorite apparent for the Vice Presidential spot. Meanwhile at this headquarters ...)(several words slurred) - which is a smart gesture for any politician now in Chicago.

Now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: Thanks, Bill Downs.

Let's go next to Blair Clark, who is at Governor Harriman's headquarters.

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For comprehensive coverage stay tuned to the CBS Radio Network.

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Aug. 16, 1956

This is the news:

The Democratic Convention today placed in nomination the names of ten candidates for President. Eight of them were favorite sons. The attention, of course, centered on the two rivals, Governor Harriman of New York and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. Stevenson was nominated by Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, who called Stevenson "a man equal to our times"... the man best qualified "by his compassion, conscience and courage to hold in his hand the destiny of the free world." The nomination was seconded by Governor Hodges of North Carolina, Senator Lehman of New York, Governor Leader of Pennsylvania, Representative Dawson of Illinois, and Representative Edith Green of Oregon. Governor Harriman, who says he is in the fight to the finish (despite almost impossible odds), was nominated, as scheduled, by Governor Gary of Oklahoma. And the Harriman nomination was seconded by the president of the United Steelworkers, David McDonald, Representative Edna Kelly of New York, Attorney General

Arnold Olsen of Montana, and former President Truman, who is not a delegate. Mr. Truman was given the floor by unanimous consent. He told the convention that "never in history" has it been so necessary for the Democrats to win an election. And then he said, "I am supporting Averell Harriman for President of the United States." In his nominating speech, Governor Gary called Harriman "a fighting liberal of new vision" and "by far" the best equipped man for the job.

The "favorite sons" nominated today were Senator Magnuson of Washington, (who withdrew in favor of Stevenson), Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, of Texas; Representative James Davis of Georgia, Governor Happy Chandler of Kentucky, House Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, former Governor Battle of Virginia, Senator Symington of Missouri, and (Gov. Timmerman of S.C.)

Balloting for the presidential nomination is scheduled for later tonight. There was talk that Mr. Stevenson would make his acceptance speech, if he wins (and that is most probable), after the balloting tonight. That plan has been dropped. The acceptance speeches

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will be delivered tomorrow night, as originally scheduled. / The balloting for the vice-presidential nomination will come tomorrow afternoon. / This afternoon, Mr. Stevenson remained at his suite at the Blackstone Hotel, writing his acceptance speech in longhand, as is his wont. / The word at Stevenson headquarters is that Stevenson still has not arrived at his choice for a runningmate. While Stevenson remained silent, there was increased talk that the vice presidential nod would go to either Senator Kefauver of Tennessee, or Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. Stevenson's news secretary, Roger Tubby, says it is not true that the vice presidency has been narrowed down to two names. The Kefauver camp is claiming 234 certain votes for vice president on the first ballot. Kefauver would appear to have suffered a setback, when the Tennessee delegation decided to cast its 32 votes for Stevenson for President and for Governor Clement for Vice President. According to the latest AP poll, Stevenson now has 747 delegate votes for the presidential nomination. Only 686½ are needed to nominate. The same AP poll gives Harriman only 235 first ballot votes.

Governor Herter of Massachusetts said today, that if he is nominated for the vice presidency at the Republican convention in San Francisco (which opens on Monday) he will ask the permanent convention chairman...

Representative Martin... to withdraw his name. Harold Stassen has been urging that Vice President Nixon be dropped as Mr. Eisenhower's runningmate... and that Herter be nominated instead. [redacted] that their [redacted] start on Monday afternoon, [redacted] scheduled f[redacted]day.

In London, Secretary of State Dulles presented a four-point program today for solving the crisis over Suez. Mr. Dulles presented the plan to the 22-nation conference on behalf of the United States, Britain and France. Under the plan, the canal would be [redacted] run by an international board, linked to the United Nations. The board would be established by treaty, and would provide for operation of the canal, in accordance with the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which insists [redacted] that it be kept open to all shipping in war and peace. Egypt would be a member of the board, and Egypt's right to "equitable return" would be recognized. The plan also provides fair compensation to the stockholders of the nationalized Suez Canal Company. There would [redacted] be some sort of arbitration machinery, to settle [redacted] disputes which might arise. Mr. Dulles was the first speaker at the afternoon session. The earlier speech by [redacted] Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov contained no proposal. He said he did not want to complicate the conference, but called its [redacted] aims and purposes [redacted] "incompatible" with Egypt's sovereign rights. Shepilov said the invitation... and arrangements... had come to Egypt "practically in the form of an ultimatum", [redacted] and that it was no wonder Egypt refused to take part.

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Israel reported a new incident today in the Negeb. A bus was ambushed near the Egyptian frontier. Three Israeli soldiers, and a woman passenger, were killed. Seven other passengers were wounded in the burst of gunfire, which came from a ditch.

On Cyprus, Greek Cypriot extremists reportedly called today for an end to violence. Leaflets were distributed ordering a "suspension of operations" by the EOKA organization. British officials would not vouch for the authenticity of the leaflets, purportedly signed by an underground leader.

Edward R. Murrow: August 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Adlai Stevenson has reached what seems his inevitable nomination tonight a free man, without any limiting commitments to anyone. And he did so after overcoming difficulties that sometimes appeared insurmountable. A candidate often has to buy his way out of difficulties, getting support wherever he can pick it up. That is normal in politics. In 1952 Stevenson also was nominated without owing political debts, but that year he was a reluctant candidate who had been drafted, so his freedom was not surprising. Now he has come to his re-nomination after four years of front-running, and for him still to be free is something of a phenomenon.

Nobody is so vulnerable as the front-runner in a long political campaign. To win he not only has to be stronger than his nearest rival, he has to be politically stronger than the combined opposition. It isn't really like a foot-race. In a foot-race, the slower runners don't unite first of all to push the fast man off the track. But in a political campaign all the competing candidates have the common need of getting rid of the front man, and the longer the campaign the greater the chance of doing so.

Stevenson was the first candidate in the field and as soon as he announced himself he was exposed to all the hazards of a front-runner. One of the greatest was that he had to go into the primaries against Senator Kefauver, who had a special knack for primary fighting. This nearly proved to be Stevenson's undoing in Minnesota, and precedents were enough to convince anyone that he had lost the nomination then and there. He didn't like primary campaigning, he wasn't specially good at it. But he made himself master it, and in the end he out-campaigned Kefauver. He didn't make so many of his superb speeches, but he wooed and won voters. ~~He would have clinched the nomination after his victory in California~~ if our primary system ~~were genuine~~.

But with his California victory his dangers actually mounted. He had to come to the convention and produce more power than all the opposition combined. This meant not only Kefauver and Harriman - and as it turned out, Harry Truman too - it meant Lyndon Johnson, and then the galaxy of the favorite sons who between them might quite easily produce a fatal deadlock.

This was the perfect setting for a deal. If Stevenson had been a normal politician he would have seen just how he could buy his way out, do his own combining and get nominated. It would cost a price, but in

politics victory normally costs prices. But Stevenson did not buy his way out. He didn't have to pay a price. He felt he was strong enough to get the nomination without tying his hands. And so he was. That he should do so in 1956 is more to his credit than in 1952. It showed astuteness, first of all. It showed quiet self-confidence. And it also showed character.

Stevenson went into the long campaign with several drawbacks. One was that he had lost the '52 election. And in a sense he was handicapped in being the kind of man he is. He is not a back-slapper and a spell-binder. He is genial and cordial, but he also is aloof, and in a very real way, solitary. He cannot promise glibly. He thinks and he weighs, he studies both sides of questions and seeks the right answers, which are not always the popular answers. Such characteristics don't make a man <u>un</u>popular, but they certainly don't build him up, except perhaps in the perspective of history.

In 1952 Stevenson had come upon the scene as something unusual and fresh, a man with a gift for making eloquent, lucid and often humorous speeches, who had behind these talents a hard core of intellectual integrity. Part of his strength four years ago was the surprise of the country in discovering

such a man. But after four years the surprise was gone. In the meantime the world was changing. National problems were changing - as in the field of civil rights. International problems were changing still more, and were decidedly more inscrutable.

What Stevenson though about these issues was often exploratory. He didn't jump to conclusions. He was trying to formulate what he would have to do if he were in power, not how to talk about these things in a way to get into power. Naturally his ideas were not fighting ideas, which is one reason an old-time whistle-stop campaigner like Harry Truman was in despair. But all the time Stevenson was a candidate for nomination, he was a student of the changing world. That was where his interest lay. His dedication to the New Deal and the Fair Deal, in a time when the Republicans had pretty well accepted both, could be taken for granted. But Stevenson was more interested in the present and the immediate future. He regularly sought and studied advice from some of the ablest experts in the country. They have not always convinced him. He has to make up his own mind. But it is in his preparation for responsibility in this changing world that Stevenson won the recognition of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and produced her plea to turn party leadership over to younger men. Stevenson and some of those around

him ~~represent a change in the type of Democratic leadership, but even more,~~ in the subject ~~matter of the thinking of leaders.~~

Just how much of this will be dramatized in the coming campaign remains to be seen. Stevenson has a supreme gift of communicating ideas. The difficulty of defining the changing world needs this talent, no matter who wins the election.

Stuart Metz

Word for Today

This was Nominating Day in Chicago, and there has been much speech-making and parading in the aisles. We have heard a great deal of "the man who." Of those souls who remained silent, this reporter is moved to say, with James Russell Lowell: "Blessed are they who have nothing to say, and cannot be persuaded to say it."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Aug. 17, 1956

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picking up additional votes. When the clerk had completed calling the roll, Kennedy had nearly a hundred more votes than Kefauver. (Kefauver had 551½ votes at the end of the second ballot. Kennedy had 648---only 38½ under the 686½ required to nominate). New York had deserted Wagner, giving Kennedy 96½ of its 98 votes. Texas dropped Gore and gave Kennedy <u>all</u> of its 56 votes. Then came a new turn. Senator Gore, who had received 110 votes, withdrew from the race. And Oklahoma (which had supported Gore) gave its 28 votes to Kefauver. Minnesota, which had been supporting Humphrey, also switched to Kefauver. That gave Kefauver another 30 votes... and the stampede to get on the Kefauver bandwagon followed, with the Humphrey forces giving their winning votes to the senator from Tennessee. Senator Kennedy went to the platform, and asked the convention to make the nomination of Kefauver unanimous. And this was done. Senator Kefauver then expressed his thanks, in a brief speech. Tonight, he and Adlai Stevenson will make their formal acceptance speeches. Former President Truman will also speak, and we understand that Mr. Truman's emphasis will be on party unity.

Vice President Nixon left Washington today, to attend the Republican National Convention, which opens in San Francisco on Monday. With regard to renomination, Mr. Nixon told reporters, "I am not going to say I have the inside track." Republican National Chairman Hall has predicted that Nixon will be the vice presidential nominee. Harold Stassen has proposed that Nixon be dropped as vice president, and that Governor Herter of Massachusetts be nominated instead. Stassen also took off for San Francisco today, they passed within a few feet of each other at the airport. They did not speak.

The White House news secretary... James Hagerty... told a news conference today that he is "sure" President Eisenhower will again defeat Adlai Stevenson in November. Mr. Eisenhower will leave for San Francisco on Wednesday, to make his acceptance speech the following day.

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Egypt lodged a complaint against Israel today, charging that Israeli troops killed nine Egyptian soldiers... on Egyptian territory... in the Gaza Strip. Reports indicate the action is continuing. Yesterday, four Israelis were killed in a bus ambush, near the Egyptian frontier.

West Germany outlawed the Communist Party today as unconstitutional. Forty Communist officials were arrested in widespread raids.

In New York, the F.B.I. announced that it had solved the Victor Riesel case. Last April, Mr. Riesel... who is a labor columnist... was blinded by an assailant who threw acid. [redacted] The F.B.I. says the man who threw the acid is dead, that his body was found in a New York street on July 28th... a bullet through the head. He was identified as Abraham Telvi, 22, who had a police record dating back to 1949. Two other men are being held on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. The government says Riesel was attacked to keep him from testifying on labor racketeering before a grand jury.

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Mr. Stevenson has recognized the importance of the vice presidency, calling the choice for that office almost as important as the choice for the presddency itself. There is, inevitably, some opposition to the new "free process" he proposed. But Thomas Huxley said, "Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools, and the beacons of free men."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, August 17, 1956
7:45-8:00 P.M.

ANNC'R: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday thru Friday at this time with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Tonight's program originates in Chicago at the scene of the Democratic National Convention which ends tonight. Mr. Murrow and other distinguished reporters of the CBS news staff will be hand to provide up to the minute coverage from San Francisco in the caucus rooms and all the political headquarters and, of course, on the convention floor.

Mr. Murrow is also backed up by a staff of CBS NEWS correspondents assigned to news centers around the entire world. Now, direct from Convention City in Chicago here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW:

This is the news. The Democratic National Convention nominated Senator Estes Kefauver today on the second ballot. The main threat came from Senator John Kennedy of Massachusettes, although there were half a dozen other candidates in the race. The contest was wide open as Adlai Stevenson, the presidential nominee, told the Convention he wanted it to be late last night. The other principal contenders were Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Gore of Tennessee, and Mayor Wagner of New York. At the end of the first ballot Kefauver was in front with 483½ votes - Kennedy was runner up with 304 the other candidates trailed considerably behind. But Wagner had New York's block of 98 votes.

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contending for the nomination.

My old friend and colleague Eric Sevareid was here watching the proceedings today. What did you make of it, Eric?

SEVAREID:

Well, Ed, in the net, the two men who won out here on the ticket are the men who made the most friends around the country over these past four years. The would-be kingmakers were pushed aside, notably Mr. Truman himself. He was against both Stevenson and Kefauver more, perhaps, than he has been against any other two men around the party leadership. Sen. Kefauver almost fell between two stools, determined Southern opposition to him because of his Senate record on such things as civil rights, for example, and the lingering hatred among some big city organizations in the North for his crime hearings of years ago. It had to be a senator for vice president. The Southern senators tried to coalesce against Kefauver and almost did it. They would have preferred Kennedy though he's a Northern catholic or even Humphrey although he's a Northern fire eating liberal. It was Gore that they really would like to have had. Him they respect the most. But he has been much too quiet and modest these past few years.

Neither Stevenson nor Kefauver came here with any single big solid core of support. For both their support was scattered and loose, but it was scattered awfully wide. After four years or more of handshaking, raising money for the party, making friends in every part of the country. Mr. Truman, after all, has been politically idle these past four years and Senator Kennedy has

not done this kind of fence building around the country. Sen. Humphrey's fence building had been too much confined to the Senate itself. Albert Gore had accomplished more in this Senate this year than any of these other contenders, but he is a quiet man and had put on no kind of personal campaign. And Lyndon Johnson who must hold the slim majority coalition in the Senate together who has great parliamentary skill - well, Johnson's influence, too, has been confined to the Senate and like Mr. Truman he, too, has suffered a loss of prestige here in Chicago although by no means so much as Mr. Truman.

So now the new generation of Democrats takes over. It is again a basically liberal ticket, both very experienced campaigners. And on both party tickets now, we're assuming Mr. Nixon will be nominated next week, on both the vice presidents is a very prominent indeed famous personality . There's a great change from the days when a nonentity was so often given the vice presidential spot. The old background tradition - backroom traiditon - of picking candidates receded him further into the past./

Well, I think that Kefauver will bring more votes to the Democratic than any of the others could've done. But should Stevenson be elected he will not have the influential lieutenant on capitol hill that Stevenson has been wanting. That was Stevenson's problem this week - to pick a Gore, Humphrey or Kennedy for this post November need should he be elected or Kefauver for his pre-November need. He resolved it by throwing it into the lap of the open convention.

MURROW: Well Eric you wrote a piece not long ago saying that the backroom was finished in political conventions and c ertainly that happened here today didn't it?

SEVAREID: I think so. I think in the past two conventions, now this one and four years ago, have been pretty much an open affair.

MURROW: Taft could not use that rule successfully then.

SEVAREID: I had a feeling that there was a great d eal of seriousness down there on the floor today. There was almost a sudden r ealization that for so long vice presidential candidates were picked either casually or by compromise and that some had turned out well and some had not, but there was a sense of responsibility and sort of politicking under the lights down there today.

MURROW: Indeed there was. That was a barrel of eels for quite a while.

So many vice presidential candidates have been selected without the public or the party having an opportunity to examine their q ualifications.

SEVAREID: Well, they didn't have very long to do it today but it was hectic while it lasted.

MURROW: This was not a case where the presidential nominee has to ask the name of his running mate ....has happened before.

SEVAREID: It was a real gamble which Stevenson took last night it seemed to me when he decided that he was not going to decide the name of his running mate.

MURROW: Do you think as a result of that he may be accused of indecisiveness and inability to make up his mind.

SEVAREID: Oh..this has been such a public thing, Ed,that I don't know why people would think of it that way. I suppose he may be "....?" if I say that. It wasn't a case of inability to make up the mind, I think. It was a case of what was the wisest political courseit involved..

MURROW: Well, Mr. Truman is going to make a speech here tonight and he's labelled in advance as making one on the subject of unity which has certain ridiculous overtones but nevertheless he will remain something of an embarrassment to Stevenson in this campaign will he not?

SEVAREID: I think that perhaps, In fact I'm sure it's obvious now that Mr. Stevenson faces quite an embarrassing position in respect to Mr. Truman. He's got to decide whether he does want him in the campaign to campaign for him in an active fashion as Truman said he would need. He'd need the old man from Missouri, said Mr. Truman the other day. Does he encourage him to go ahead or does he don't? I don't know what he's going to do.

MURROW: Well, I should think at the outset you might simply say that he would welcome all help coming from Democratic sources and then try to work out a deal with Mr. Truman to perhaps restrain him a little in his utterances.

SEVAREID: This has been tried before.

MURROW: Quite true. Eric you mentioned Lyndon Johnson's position. How difficult will that be now as the leader in the Senate?

SEVAREID: I don't think we can tell really until the Senate comes back next winter. But it's a very delicate ground that

treads to keep this coalition together with that majority of one.

MURROW: Well, Eric, let's have a look at the rest of the news, shall we? And see if we have more time to talk about politics. Well, this is politics, too.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

ANNC'R: (SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENT)

Now, here is Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW:

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From San Francisco you will hear the distinguished reports of other CBS newsmen including Charles Collingwood, Eric Sevareid, Lowell Thomas, Allan Jackson, Robert Trout and Dallas Townsend with the latest convention developments from San Francisco.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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of his running mate.

MURROW: Do you think as a result of that he may be accused of indecisiveness and inability to make up his mind.

SEVAREID: Oh..this has been such a public thing, Ed, that I don't know why people would think of it that way. I suppose he may be "..." if I say that. It wasn't a case of inability to make up the mind, I think. It was a case of what was the wisest political course it involved.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Truman is going to make a speech here tonight and he's labelled in advance as making one on the subject of unity which has certain ridiculous overtones but nevertheless he will remain something of an embarrassment to Stevenson in this campaign will he not?

SEVAREID: I think that perhaps, in fact I'm sure it's obvious now that Mr. Stevenson faces quite an embarrassing position in respect to Mr. Truman. He's got to decide whether he does want him in the campaign to campaign for him in an active fashion as Truman said he would need. He'd need the old man from Missouri, said Mr. Truman the other day. Does he encourage him to go ahead or doesn't he? I don't know what he's going to do.

MURROW: Well, I should think at the outset you might simply say that he would welcome all help coming from Democratic sources and then try to work out a deal with Mr. Truman to perhaps restrain him a little in his utterances.

SEVAREID: This has been tried before.

MURROW: Quite true. Eric, you mentioned Lyndon Johnson's position. How difficult will that be now as the leader in the Senate?

SEVAREID: I don't think we can tell really until the Senate comes back next winter. But it's a very delicate ground that treads to keep this coalition together with that majority of one.

MURROW: Well, Eric, let's have allook at the rest of the news, shall we? And see if we have more time to talk about politics. Well, this is politics, too.

Vice President Nixon left Washington today to attend the Republican National Convention which opens in San Francisco on Monday. With regard to renomination,

Mr. Nixon told reporters, "I am not going to say I have the inside track." Republican National Chairman Hall has predicted Nixon will be the vice presidential nominee. Harold Stassen has proposed that Nixon be dropped as vice president and that Gov. Herter of Massachusetts be nominated instead. Stassen also took off for San Francisco today. They passed within a few feet of each other at the airport. They did not speak.

White House news secretary, James Hagerty told a news conference today that he is sure President Eisenhower will again defeat Adlai Stevenson in November. Mr. Eisenhower will leave for San Francisco on Wednesday to make his acceptance speech the following day.

Russia today rejected the Western plan for internationalizing the Suez Canal. Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov told the 22 nation conference in London that the plan fails to take Egypt's interests fully into account. Shepilov called again for a larger conference to settle the issue and proposed that a commission of six nations be set up to make arrangements for such a conference. He suggested that the six nations be Egypt, India, Russia, United States, Britain, and France. He demanded that the Western powers denouce force as a means of settling the dispute.

The Western plan was presented yesterday by Secretary of State Dulles. Under it the Canal would be run by an international board linked to the United Nations. Egypt would be a member of the board and Egypt's right to equitable return would be recognized. The plan also proposes that the canal be operated in accordance with the Constantinople Convention of 1888 which provides that it be kept open at all times to the ships of all flags.

Egypt lodged a complaint against Israel today charging that Israeli troops killed nine Egyptian soldiers on Egyptian territory in the Gaza strip. Reports indicate the action is continuing. Yesterday four Israelis were killed in a bus ambush near the Egyptian frontier.

West Germany outlawed the Communist Party today as being unconstitutional. Forty Communist officials were arrested in widespread raids.

In New York the FBI announced that it had solved the Victor Riesel case. Last April Mr. Riesel, who is a labor columnist, was blinded by an assailant who threw acid. The FBI says the man who threw the acid is dead, that his body was found in a New York street on July 28th - a bullet through the head. He was identified as Abraham Telvi, 22, who had a police record dating back to 1949. Two other men are being held on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. The government said Riesel was attacked to keep him from testifying on labor racketeering before a grand jury. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

MURROW: Mr. Stevenson has recognized the importance of the vice presidency, calling the choice for that office almost as important as the choice for the presidency itself. There is inevitably some opposition to the new free process he proposed. But Thomas Huxley once said,"logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of free men." Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Aug. 24, 1956

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Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, said today that the new rise in the cost of living "explodes" Republican claims that the Eisenhower Administration has controlled inflation. And he called for a bipartisan congressional investigation.

Adlai Stevenson said today that President Eisenhower's ~~address~~ speech... accepting the Republican nomination... was "a fine speech". But the record, he said, "bears little resemblance to the President's words." Stevenson charged that much of what <u>was</u> accomplished must be credited to a Democratic Congress. He said: "Mr. Nixon says they are going to carry the Eisenhower record to every corner of the country. So are we."

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Having belabored each other with several jaw bones, both Parties managed to nominate their candidates. Most of the ancient rituals were observed. Both Parties probably nominated their best vote-getters. The campaign will start off on a high level. But if precedent is any guide the language will grow stronger as the campaign progresses, or deteriorates. Spokesmen for both Parties have a vision of the future....Peace, prosperity and plenty. Their visions of the future are altogether admirable, and remarkably similar. They will be arguing, not so much about the direction of change as the rate of change.

The fundamental differences between the two candidates on such matters as civil rights and foreign policy, are not very considerable. Mr. Stevenson sees ominous signs over the horizon in our relations with foreign nations. Mr. Eisenhower does not. Mr. Stevenson speaks of the new America. The Republicans are gambling that most voters will like the America they have. The Democrats are blamed for the Korean war; the Republicans take credit for ending it; and neither side pays much attention to what would have happened to the free world had that use of force by the Communists not been met by force.

Much of the weight of the campaigning for the Republicans will be

carried by Mr. Nixon, not only because he is young, able and vigorous, but because if defeat should come to the Republicans, there will be many in his own Party - unwilling to oppose him here - who will be willing to give him full credit for defeat. If his acceptance speech is any indication, he will follow the high road and avoid the gutter. As a matter of fact, the middle of the road will be pretty crowded during this campaign.

The state of the President's health will of course do more than anything else to determine Republican chances in November. No one talked about that here in San Francisco, but it was easy to sense the lift and relief on the part of those who realised that his recovery has been so remarkable, his appearance and manner so vigorous. He enjoyed himself in San Francisco, and his supporters were much heartened.

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The Conventions themselves were about as streamlined as a San Francisco cable car. Most of the information that came out of the first two days could easily have been compressed into a couple of half-hour reports.

Eric Sevareid is sitting here beside me, as he has been for the last two weeks.....

2-3 thoughts

sev. for murrow show aug. 24-56 radio ex-san francisco

Ed, I've been slowly ~~emerging~~ returning to rationality from ~~the~~ these two weeks of brain washing; ~~Ixfinx~~

I find odd, unrelated items ~~of ideas, things observed and things not observed,~~ crawling out of back recesses of the brain where the washing machine had flung them...

I noticed in chicago that the democrats seemed to shrink away from the korean war issue; as tho they had become convinced that the country was convinced that war was wrong. And yet, ~~the history books will probably record it as the bravest ~~grxxxxx~~ of the post-war acts designed to stop ~~xx~~ communism. ~~After all,~~ the whole free world applauded when we did it.

I noticed that the democrats handled the question of the president's health very gingerly, and here the republicans ~~xxxx~~ rigorously ignored it; yet, surely, it is the one univeral issue in this election, the one thing in the back of everybodys mind.

~~x~~ And I noticed, here, that no label, no title has fastened itself upon the eisenhower administration, so far. The history books still speak of Teddy roosevelt's Square Deal, Wilson's new freedom, Franklyn roosevelt's New Deal ~~and so on~~

But no word or phrase has stuck for the past four years; you didn't see the word "crusade" for example, anywhere in the hall; and even the president last night used it only lightly, in passing.... For the republicans here the title, the definition, the whole meaning of their program seems to be summed up in the word, "Ike."

~~I dislike using the phrase "cult of personality" because that's the post-stalin phrase now used in russia; but~~ I suppose this week's phenomenon is about as close to the "cult of personality" as we get in a free democracy; I imagine it was much the same, for roosevelt, in '36...

perhaps you noticed that the republican orators made practically no claims about cleaning subversives or security risks out of government...not even mr. dewey, or mr. Nixon, who rode that line so hard two years ago; apparently they won't make it an issue this year and I suspect that the revelations by former republican senator harry cain have forded the party to drop it...

Dewey did say something that pricked my curiosity. He said that when eisenhower went to korea at the end of fifty-two, he took personal actions toward ending that war. Dewey said history would reveal what these actions were. They have certainly been a well kept secret up to now; at that time, of course, mr. eisenhower was a private citizen with no civil or military powers to act; and he himself has never said that he took any actions.

But certainly, in san francisco, we didn't hear anything quite like the unblushing assertions of mr. truman at chicago; he announced he had practically dictated the forty-eight platform, and that he had done more for civil rights than any president before him.

There was one thing we all noticed at both conventions, ~~something that might be dispensed with~~: and that was the repeated suggestion that the Almighty was a partisan; in effect, we were asked to believe at chicago that god is a democrat, and at san francisco, that he had just switched to the republican side; there were vulgarities at both meetings; this, I suppose, was the most offensive.

And I kept wondering if delegates ought not vote by secret ballot; maybe that's unworkable; but maybe it would provide a little more drama -- and an occasional surprise

Word for Today

A considerable effort has been made... by a goodly number of us... to define a political convention. This reporter likes the definition Will Rogers wrote many years ago. "A political convention," he said, "is the Fourth of July celebration of national politics. It's entertaining and enlightening. It's a show that no American should miss."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, August 24, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow, with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday-through-Friday at this time, with his report and analysis on the latest news developments. Tonight's program originates in San Francisco, where, for the past week, Mr. Murrow and other distinguished reporters of the CBS News staff, have been covering the Republican National Convention. During the preceding week it was the Democratic convention in Chicago. Their accurate, up-to-the-minute knowledgeable coverage of these conventions, now concluded, is typical of all reporting by the staff of CBS News correspondents, assigned to news centers in this country and around the world. Now, from KCBS - San Francisco - here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. Police today found the body of the Weinberger baby. The remains of the one month old child, kidnapped on July 4, were discovered in a woods eight miles from the Weinberger home in Westbury, Long Island. Police say that Angelo LaMarca, 31, has confessed taking the child and demanding a ransom of two thousand dollars. They quote him as saying he abandoned the baby a day after the kidnapping because of fear he would be caught. LaMarca, who is married and has two children, told police he needed the money to pay numerous debts. A peculiarity in handwriting, in the ransom note, betrayed him. After examining more than two million specimens of handwriting in the public records, FBI agents discovered LaMarca's signature in a 1954 bootlegging case, in which he had drawn a 90-day suspended sentence. He is now being held without bail pending a hearing next Friday. Police say even if the child was alive when abandoned, it may well constitute murder. Kidnapping itself carries a maximum

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SEVAREID: Well, Ed, I've been rather slowly returning to a state of semi-rationality after these two weeks of brain-washing, and I find somewhat unrelated items - crawling out of the back recesses of the brain where the washing machines have flung them. I noticed in Chicago that the Democrats seemed to shrink away from the issue of the Korean war, as though they had become convinced that the country was convinced that that war was wrong. And yet, the whole free world applauded when we went into Korea. I? noticed that

the Democrats handled the question of the President's health very gingerly, and here the Republicans rigorously ignored it. And yet surely, as you were just suggesting, it's the one universal issue in thiselection, the one thing in the back of everybody's mind. And I noticed here that no label, no title, has fastened itself upon the Eisenhower Administration so far. The history books still speak of Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal, Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, but no word or phrase has stuck for these past four years. You did not see the word "crusade" for example, anywhere in the hall here. And even the President last night used it only very lightly in passing. For the Republicans in San Francisco the title, the definition, the whole meaning of their program and the record seems to be summed up in the word "Ike."

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And I kept wondering over the last two weeks if delegates ought not vote by secret ballot; perhaps that's unworkable. But maybe it would provide a little more drama and maybe an occasional surprise.

MURROW: Well, Eric, I would guess that both parties came out of these conventions with a greater degree of unity than either has had, certainly, since 1940. Wouldn't you think that's true?

SEVAREID: Yes. The question is how long it holds, after November, for each party when the votes are in . You could have a split again - North-South - among the Democrats; and Right and Left-Wing split among the Republicans. I'm not sure (inter.)

MURROW: Perhaps this unity is only skin deep - but we shall see as the campaign progresses. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Dean Stewart.

ANNOUNCER: ... (use signals in traffic ...) Now here

is Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: A considerable effort has been made by a goodly number of people, to define a political convention. This reporter likes at least part of the definition Will Rogers wrote many years ago: "A political convention," he said, "is the Fourth of July celebration of national politics. It's entertaining and enlightening. It's a show that no American should miss." Good Night and Good Luck.

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Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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There is no question that during this campaign, the farmers will be cultivated as never before; at least, not since 1948. This is one of the principal reasons that the Democrats went for Estes Kefauver as their Vice Presidential candidate.

The conventions themselves were about as streamlined as a San Francisco cable car. Most of the information that came out of the first two days could easily have been compressed into a couple of half-hour reports. Eric Sevareid is sitting here alongside me as he has been for the last two weeks. Eric, have you had any second or third thoughts?

SEVAREID: Well, Ed, I've been rather slowly returning to a state of semi-rationality after these two weeks of brain-washing, and I find somewhat unrelated items -- crawling out of the back recesses of the brain where the washing machines have flung them. I noticed in Chicago that the Democrats seemed to shrink away from the issue of the Korean war, as though they had become convinced that the country was convinced that that war was wrong. And yet, the whole free world applauded when we went into Korea. I noticed that the Democrats handled the questions of the President's health very gingerly, and here the Republicans rigourously ignored it. And yet surely, as you were just suggesting, it's the one universal issue in this election, the one thing in the back of everybody's mind. And I noticed here that no label, no title, has fastened itself upon the Eisenhower Administration so far. The history books still speak of Teddy Roosevelt's Square Deal, Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, but no word or phrase has stuck for these past four years. You did not see the word "drusade" for example, anywhere in the hall here. And even the President last night used it only very lightly in passing. For the Republicans in San Francisco the title, the definition, the whole meaning of their program and the record seems to be summed up in the word "Ike."

I suppose this week's phenomenon is about as close to the cult of personality

as we get in a free democracy -- and I imagine it must have been much the same for Roosevelt back in 1936.

Perhaps you noticed that the Republican orators made practically no claims about cleaning subversives or security risks out of government; not even Mr. Dewey, or Mr. Nixon, who rode that line so hard two years ago. Apparently, they won't make it an issue this year -- and I suspect that the revelations by former Republican Senator Harry Cain have obliged the party to dropp it. Mr. Dewey did say something that pricked my curiosity. He said that when Eisenhower went to Korea at the end of '52, he took personal actions toward ending that war. Mr. Dewey said history would reveal what those actions were. Well, they've certainly been a well kept secret up til now. At that time, of course, Mr. Eisenhower was a private citizen with no civil or military powers to act -- and he himself has never said that he took any actions.

But certainly in San Francisco, we did not hear anything quite like the unblushing assertions of Mr. Truman at Chicago. He announced that he had practically dictated the '48 platform and that he had done more for Civil Rights than any President before him.

There was one thing that we all noticed at both conventions, and that was the repeated suggestion that the Almighty was partisan. ~~(two words indistinct)~~ In effect, we were asked to believe at Chicago that God is a Democrat, and at San Francisco that He had just switched to the Republican side. There were vulgarities at both meetings but this, I suppose, was the most offensive.

And I kept wondering over the last two weeks if delegates ought not vote by secret ballot; perhaps that's unworkable. But maybe it would provide a little more drama and maybe an occasional surprise.

MURROW: Well, Eric, I would guess that both parties came out of these conventions with a greater degree of unity than either has had, certainly, since 1940. Wouldn't you think that's true?

SEVAREID: Yes. The question is how long it holds, after November, for each party when the votes are in. You could have a split again -- North-South among the

Democrate; and Right and Left-Wing split among the Republicans. I'm not sure (Inter)

MURROW: Perhaps this unity is only skin deep -- but we shall see as the campaign progresses. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Dean Stewart.

STEWART: Announcement

MURROW A considerable effort has been made by a goodly number of people, to define a political convention. This reporter likes at least part of the definition Will Rogers wrote many years ago: "A political convention," he said, "is the Fourth of July celebration of national politics. It's entertaining and enlightening. It's a show that no American should miss." Good Night and Godd Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

...Now let's hear that report from Ed Murrow in Cairo, as he recorded it late this afternoon.

MURROW: This is Cairo. A city that is calm on the surface, where rumors move faster than taxicabs, and most of the rumors collide and expire without sound or substance. The Suez Canal is operating normally. The muddy Nile is rising, carrying valuable top soil down to the Mediterranean. In Cairo it is business - - as - usual. The Menzies committee has departed - and now the waiting time begins. The Egyptians have invited the views of all interested nations. But they have made it clear that Suez belongs to them. They will listen to advice, welcome technical assistance but they control the canal and they (indistinct) to go on doing so.

The principal architect of this crisis or situation is a 38-year-old former colonel, the President of Egypt, Abdul Nasser, and tonight he's one of the coolest men in town. He is the head of a state of 23-million people. His country is mostly desert, with a thin ribbon of fertility along the banks of the Nile. He has just rejected the recommendations of eighteen nations, controlling more than 90% of the ships on the Suez Canal.

This reporter has been privileged to talk with a considerable number of heads of state at times of great crisis. None was more casual, calm or collected than President Nasser was this evening. He displayed neither fear nor fanaticism. And he talked for about three hours in the first interview he has granted since the departure of the Menzies mission. It was in preparation for a television program on See It Now. I shall try to summarize what he said. Would President Nasser be willing that the whole matter of the Suez

Canal be placed before the United Nations? He would have no objection to such a procedure. Why does Nasser think the United States and Britain withdrew their offer to finance the Aswan Dam? He did not know. He'd only read in the newspapers the explanation that he'd been negotiating too closely with the Russians, a statement which he denied. Nasser said his first information about the withdrawal of the offer came from a newspaper, and he regarded the language used as an effort to undermine confidence in Egypt's dignity and financial integrity. Did Colonel Nasser still have hopes for Western support for the Aswan Dam? He did not know. But, he said, "under no circumstances" would Egypt ask again for such assistance. The withdrawal would mean a delay in the social and economic changes he had planned for Egypt - but he was not dismayed. Did President Nasser ever believe that the British and French would use force? He had constantly had this in mind, he said, and is still obliged to regard it as a possibility. In the event of hostilities, had he received assurances of military support from states outside the Arab bloc? The President would not reply directly but said that Egypt must rely upon her own resources and the rightness of her position. He felt that French and British concern was not primarily or exclusively equal and guaranteed access to the canal. They were also concerned, he thought, to re-establish a dominant position in the Middle East. President Nasser expressed complete confidence in his ability to maintain and operate the canal as a going concern. Did he anticipate more trouble with the pilots on the canal? He did. He expects a general strike of the non-Egyptian pilots. But in spite of this, he is confident that full service can be maintained. President Nasser agreed that economic sanctions by Britain and France would force him to do more business with the Soviet Union. But he denied that this would increase the possibility of his coming more and more under Russian political domination. Asked whether he

would like to visit the United States, Nasser said he had heard about it since he was a boy; that he had not yet turned down any invitation to visit a foreign country; but that there's an old Egyptian saying - that you could not accept an invitation until you had been invited,

Asked whether the possibility of international control of the Panama Canal would influence his thinking about the Suez Canal, he said "for the moment, I am interested in and concerned with only one canal, the Suez." The possibility that Britain and France might be legitimately concerned about his stopping their ships at some future time, as he stopped Israeli ships, Nasser referred to the Treaty of 1888 and indicated that he would not find it in his interest to undertake such action. Asked whether his example of nationalization might be contagious and result in the nationalization of oil in other Arab States, he said he iidn't think so, that oil (indistinct) transported, bought and sold as the Iranians had discovered, whereas Suez was indispensable to the nations using the canal. To this reporter, President Nasser appeared a calm gambler, familiar with the odds, devoid of bombast, prepared to talk with candor about anything except Israel and the maintenance of Egypt's complete and absolute sovereignty over her own affairs and those of the Suez Canal. He gave the impression of neither a mystic nor a fanatic. Rather, a young, steady and alert man who has taken the odds and concluded that the world has changed so much that political purposes are no longer likely to be achieved by war. This belief is perhaps his supreme gamble, of this man who has recognized that history is made by geography. He has seized geography by the neck. He promised not to strangle the economic life of Western Europe. Most of Western Europe does not believe him. The historians and the mapmakers will one day record the outcome.

This is Ed Murrow in Cairo

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD:

Monday, September 10, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Now let's hear that report from Ed Murrow in Cairo, as he recorded it late this afternoon.

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This is Ed Murrow in Cairo.

COLLINWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood in New York. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to today's news. But, first, here's George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Sept. 12, 1956

Good evening:

The Suez dispute has entered a new, critical phase. Prime Minister Eden told the British House of Commons today that the United States, Britain and France have agreed to set up an association which would, in effect, run the Suez Canal. Eden said the association would employ pilots, collect dues, and control the movement of ships. It would be a "provisional" organization, preparing the way for a permanent system which, he hopes, can be established with the full agreement of all the interested parties. ~~Egypt, he said, will be asked to cooperate in maintaining the uninterrupted flow of traffic through the canal, and Egypt will be paid for the use of its facilities.~~ Eden again pledged his government to do everything possible to achieve a peaceful settlement. But President Nasser's rejection of the Western proposal for placing the canal under international control, he said, required emergency action. He told the House of Commons that the association had to be set up without delay...~~and~~ and that all principal users of the canal will be

invited to join. He said: "If the Egyptian government should seek to interfere, that government would once more be in breach of the Convention of 1888." ~~Britain and the other powers concerned, he said, would then be free to take "such further steps as seem to be required, either through the United Nations or by other means for the assertion of their rights."~~

The prime minister's words were greeted by cheers from Conservative members of Parliament, and by loud cries of "Resign!" from members of the Labour opposition. The Labour party leader, Hugh Gaitskell, took the floor and accused Eden of advocating steps which, in Gaitskell's words, "have the very gravest implications." Gaitskell charged that it would take force to make Egypt swallow such a proposal. He said, "If they intend to use force in this way, in the absence of any further deliberate provocative action by Colonel Nasser... or aggression by him... then I say the consequences to this country will be disastrous." ~~We are [illegible] [illegible] advocating the view," Gaitskell said, "that each nation decides in its own right what it is going to do. We are saying there only power [illegible]."~~ He concluded by saying that the dispute is one which belongs, rightfully, before the United Nations. ~~"Why should it not be~~

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So far, the only official reaction from Cairo comes from the Egyptian director of information. He calls the Western plan "an act of provocation, with the obvious aim of creating a situation resulting in armed aggression against Egypt and leading to war."

[redacted]

British sources in London say the proposal outlined by Eden was inspired by the United States. A State Department spokesman [redacted] confirms that this country is willing [redacted] to join Britain and France in such a project. The spokesman says that Secretary of State Dulles will hold a news conference tomorrow, at which time he will answer questions.

[redacted]

France and Great Britain ~~did bring~~ brought the Suez problem to the attention of the United Nations Security Council today... through a letter to the Council president... but they made no request for action at this time. It was a routine move to lay the groundwork for possible <u>future</u> action.

[redacted]

INTRO TO ED

The regular proprietor of this program, Edward R. Murrow, returned today from Cairo where he had filmed an interview with President Nasser for his television program See It Now. Few people are in a better position to appraise todays new turn in the ~~Gu~~ Suez situation. So, although ~~hawillxentxkx~~ other projects will keep him from returning regularly to these broadcasts ~~for some time yet~~ immediately, we asked him to comment tonight on the new western plan for the Suez Canal..... Ed.

Sir Anthony Eden's "users association" for the Suez Canal, is to be made up originally of the United States, Britain, and France. Other nations will be invited to join. Just how this association is to function, was left very vague indeed. He said it will employ pilots, undertake responsibility for co-ordination of traffic through the Canal, Egypt will be paid something for the facilities provided, but the Canal tolls will be paid to this new association and not to the Egyptian authorities. The British Prime Minister said that "if the Egyptian Government seeks to interfere with the operation of the Association, or refuses to extend to it the essential minimum of cooperation, the three countries, Britain, France and the United States, will be free to take such further steps as seem to be required either through the United Nations or by other means for the assertion of their rights." This will, I am sure, be regarded in Egypt as a direct and overt threat of force and the entire move will be seen in Egyptian eyes as one designed to provoke an incident which will serve as an excuse for military action by the Western powers.

In theory, and under the Treaty of 1888, the Western Powers can station a ship at each end of the Canal, can transport pilots from those ships

to any vessel wishing to traverse the Canal and then proceed, but it is not as simple as that. The present practice is for a pilot to take a ship from Suez to Ismalia about half way through the Canal and from there another pilot takes over for the trip to Port Said. The launches that are used to transfer the pilots are manned by Egyptians. If they go on strike, or refuse to work, the pilots will presumably have to swim. The whole complex of communications which causes one convoy to tie up in a by-pass while another proceeds is controlled from Ismalia. The nerve center is there, it is on Egyptian soil, both sides of the Canal are guarded by Egyptian troops. This will not simply be a matter of a good pilot conning a tanker through 103 miles of narrow water. Someone must decide the composition of convoys, determine priorities and rights of way and control the elaborate communications. systemx

Many of the foreign pilots are going to leave on Friday night. No one knows how many of them will go, Last night in Paris the former director of the old Suez Canal Company told me that probably 80 would depart. The Egyptians have said today that they are free to go. Efforts have already been made by the British and French to persuade non-Egyptian technical personnel to leave the Canal.

One Greek technician told me on the Canal last week that he had been offered three years salary just to go back to Greece and do nothing. It is difficult to see how this effort to remove key personnel can do anything other than increase the hazards of serious accidents in the Canal. And it is inconceivable that President Nasser would permit the three-power "Users Association" to take over control of the whole nerve-center of the Canal at Ismalia. Eden's proposal will be regarded in Cairo as another attempt at internationalization which the Egyptians have turned down. It had been felt out there that the United States in recent weeks had excercised a restraining influence upon Britain and France. That feeling will now largely disappear.

The Egyptians have maintained that they can continue to operate the Canal even after a certain number of foreign pilots leave. So far, they have operated it. And now before it has been demonstrated that they can't, the three Western nations announce in effect that they are taking over. This inevitably will increase the opinion already widely held in official circles in Cairo that the real purpose of Western action is not to guarantee access to the Canal but to bring down the Government of President Nasser and to create an excuse for military intervention.

Earlier this week no one in Cairo would talk with candor about how far Nasser has moved or been pushed in the direction of Moscow, but today's announcement by Eden will inevitably move him a little more in that direction.

Much talk has been heard in all capitols concerned about the Constantinople Treaty of 1888 guaranteeing free access to the Canal for the shipping of all nations. Israeli ships have been barred for many years. The Western powers made no significant protest. Had they done so, their position now would be more conprehensible and consistent. Our own posture in the matter might be more understandable if we were to be told why we withdrew our offer of aid for the Aswan Dam and why a British Prime Minister gave us the news that our Government had ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ underwritten such a vague and da~~ngerous~~ p~~olicy~~. vital policy.

There was a new incident today on the Israel-Jordan border. Jordan charges that Israeli troops attacked a police post on Jordanian territory and killed at least 15 of its defenders. One report sets the death toll as high as twenty. According to Jordan, the attack was launched by about a thousand Israelis, who swept across the border in armored cars, jeeps and trucks. The chief U.N. truce observer, General Burns, said the attack appeared to be an act of retaliation such, he said, "as has been repeatedly condemned by the Security Council." Last Monday, six Israeli soldiers were killed in an incident involving the troops of Jordan. Israel said the attack took place on Israeli territory. / T[redacted] lasted about two hours.

The United States sent a memorandum to Russia today... suggesting that Russia let Japan have two disputed islands in the southern Kuriles. Such action, the memorandum said, would be "a positive contribution to the reduction of tension in the Far East." Disposition of the islands has been one of the stumbling blocks in [redacted] negotiations to end the state of war between Russia and Japan.

Today... in Clay, Kentucky... National Guardsmen escorted two Negro

students to the local grade school. The two children had been intimidated from entering the school for several days. Today they did attend classes, but the white students went home, in a mass boycott. Three teachers are also reported to have left the school in protest. ~~Governor Chandler said he ordered the National Guard to go into the town... not to force anyone to go to school... but to protect law and order.~~

Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver... the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President... received the endorsement today of the general board of the AFL-CIO. The board is composed of representatives of each of the 145 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, in addition to the members of the organization's executive council. The council gave the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket a similar endorsement last month.

Senator Kefauver announced today that... on Friday... he will set out on a speaking tour of 15 states, starting with Florida.

President Eisenhower launched his re-election campaign today at a "political picnic" at his Gettysburg farm. The picnic was attended by about 500 Republican leaders from all sections of the country. And when they had met together in a huge tent... pitched in a meadow... Mr.

Eisenhower told them the objectives in the campaign should be fourfold: To arouse in the American people a consciousness of what is at stake, to convince people that the Republican Party is the party best fitted to run the government, to make converts among the Democrats and---last but not least---to get out the vote. The Republican message, he said, should be carried to the last man, the last woman, in every block.

Here in New York today, Adlai Stevenson conferred with Democratic leaders from six eastern states. For the first time in several days he didn't make a speech.

Latest returns from yesterday's primary show Wisconsin Republican Senator Wiley definitely won his bid for nomination for a fourth term. Although he lacked the support of the Republican state organization, Wiley defeated his rival, Glenn R. Davis, by roughly 10-thousand votes.

In Washington, the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures has decided to ask all major political organizations to report the status of their campaign funds as of October first. These reports will then be taken up in a series of public hearings, starting October 8th.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

In giving Republican campaign workers his philosophy of how the campaign ought to be conducted, President Eisenhower cautioned them not to be too solemn about it. Go into it "with a grin on your face," the President said. "Never under-estimate the value of a grin," said the possessor of one of the most famous grins in history. "Pessimism never won a battle."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

The regular proprietor of this program, Edward R. Murrow returned today from Cairo where he had filmed an interview with President Nasser for his television program See It Now. Few people are in a better position to appraise todays new turn in the Suez situation. So, although other projects will keep him from returning regularly to these broadcasts immediately, we asked him to comment tonight on the new western plan for the Suez Canal....Ed. MURROW: Sir Anthony Eden's "user's association" for the Suez Canal, is to be made up originally of the United States, Britain, and France. Other nations will be invited to join. Just how this association is to function, was left very vague indeed. He said it will employ pilots, and undertake responsibility for co-ordination of traffic through the Canal.

Egypt will be paid something for the facilities provided, but the Canal tolls will be paid to this new association and not to the Egyptian authorities. The British Prime Minister said that "if the Egyptian Government seeks to interfere with the operation of the Association" or refuses to extend to it the essential minimum of cooperation, the three countries, Britain, France and the United States, will be "free to take such further steps as seem to be required either through the United Nations or by other means for the assertion of their rights.

This will, I am sure, be regarded in Egypt as a direct and overt threat of force and the entire move will be seen in Egyptian eyes as one designed to provoke an incident which will serve as an excuse for military action by the Western powers.

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 8, 1956

This is the news:

The first perfect game in World Series history was pitched today in Yankee Stadium. / In defeating the Dodgers... 2 to nothing... Don Larsen did more than pitch a no-hitter, he never allowed a Dodger to reach first base on balls, or for any other reason whatsoever. (The Yankees now lead in the series, three games out of five). Until today, there had never been a no-hit game in a World Series, let alone a game in which a team was never able to get on base. / In fact, only once before in modern major league baseball... outside the World Series... had there ever been a perfect game. / And that was in 1922, when Charley Robertson of the White Sox, worked the miracle against Detroit. Today, Larsen retired 27 Dodgers in a row. My colleague, Doug Edwards, has just been talking to him, and we hope to have that interview for you in a few minutes.

Egypt presented her case today before the United Nations Security Council. The Egyptian foreign minister... Mahmoud Fawzi... spoke for an hour and rejected the Anglo-French resolution for settling the Suez dispute. That is the resolution submitted on Friday, urging the Security Council to endorse the London proposals for internationalizing the canal and to ask Egypt to cooperate with the Canal Users Association while negotiating a settlement. Fawzi said the re-introduction of these proposals would be "neither wise nor profitable". He suggested, instead, that the problem be referred to a special negotiating committee. This committee, he said, should take into full consideration the sovereignty of Egypt and the interests of the canal users. It would set up a system of tolls... fair to the canal users... and permit a "reasonable percentage" of the revenue to be set aside for canal improvement. Dr. Fawzi said the most basic principle guiding the committee should be the principle "guaranteeing for all... for all time... freedom of navigation in the canal." The Egyptian proposal for a negotiating committee was promptly supported by Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov. Such a committee, he said, might be made up of the United States, Britain, Russia, France, India

and Egypt. He suggested that Yugoslavia and Iran... or Indonesia and Sweden... might be included, if a larger membership were desired. Shepilov called on Britain and France to withdraw their joint resolution since, he said, it would not make for progress in settling the Suez problem. Tomorrow, Secretary of State Dulles is expected to set forth the American view.

Fifty-eight ships are reported to have moved through the Suez Canal today. According to Egyptian authorities, this is a record for traffic in a single day.

Britain renewed its offer today to mediate the Arab-Israeli dispute. A Foreign Office statement, said the offer of Britain's good offices... extended by Prime Minister Eden last November... still stands.

On Cyprus today, a Greek Cypriot youth was convicted of killing a British police sergeant, and was sentenced to be hanged. This is the 11th death sentence meted out by the British, in 18 months.

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(tape runs 3:15
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This is Ed Murrow...

I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

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ON E. R. MURROW SHOW

Monday, October 8, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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Ed. trans. A.G.

WORD FOR THE DAY

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~~This is my first opportunity~~ to say my thanks to two old friends, Charles Collingwood and Larry Lesueur, for sitting in for me during the summer. It so happened that I had the opportunity, and the privilege, of bringing them both into C.B.S. News during the war. Listening to them was considerably more gratifying and illuminating than listening to myself.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

The first perfect game in World Series history was pitched today in Yankee Stadium. In defeating the Dogers..2 to nothing.. Don Larsen did more than pitch a no-hitter, he never allowed a Dodger to reach first base on balls or for any other reason whatsoever. (The Yankees now lead in the series, three games out of five.) Until today, there had never been a no-hit game in a World Series, let alone a game in which a team was never able to get on base. In fact, only once before in modern major league baseball..outside the World Series..had there ever been a perfect game. And that was in 1922, when Charley Robertson of the White Sox worked the miracle against Detroit. Today, Larsen retired 27 Dodgers in a row. My colleague, Doug Edwards, has just been talking to him, and we hope to have that interview for you in a few minutes.

Egypt presented her case today before the United Nations Security Council. The Egyptian foreign minister.. Mahmoud Fawze..spoke for an hour and rejected the Anglo-French resolution for settling the Suez dispute. That is the resolution submitted on Friday, urging the Security Council to endorse the London proposals for internationalizing the canal and to ask Egypt to cooperate with the Canal Users Association while negotiating a settlement. Fawzi said the re-introduction of these proposals would be "neither wise nor profitable." He suggested, instead, that the problem be referred to a special negotiating committee. This committee, he said, should take into full consideration the sovereignty of Egypt and the interests of the canal users. It would set up a system of tolls..fair the the canal users..and permit a "reasonable percentage" of the revenue to be set aside for canal improvement. Dr. Fawzi said the most basic principle guiding the committee should be the principle "guaranteeing for all..for all time..freedom of navigation in the canal". The

Egyptian proposal for a negotiating committee was promptly supported by Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov. Such a committee, he said, might be made up of the United States, Britain, Russia, France, India and Egypt. He suggested that Yugoslavia and Iran..or Indonesian and Sweden..might be included if a larger membership were desired. Shepilov called on Britain and France to withdraw their joint resolution since, he said, it would not make for progress in settling the Suez problem. Tomorrow, Secretary of State Dulles is expected to set forth the American view.

Fifty-eight ships are reported to have moved through the Suez Canal today. According to Egyptian authorities, this is a record for traffic in a single day.

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Goodnight and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 9, 1956

This is the news:

The Dodgers tied up the World Series three-all today... thanks to a single by Jackie Robinson in the tenth, with two out and two on. Robinson's drive went over the head of Enos Slaughter in left field and Junior Gilliam scored, making the final score: Dodgers one, Yankees nothing. Not since 1913 had a series game gone nine innings in a scoreless tie. And in the ten innings, Bob Turley of the Yankees allowed only four hits. Clem Labine of the Dodgers gave up only seven. The final, deciding game will be played tomorrow... again at Ebbets Field. Don Newcombe will pitch for Brooklyn. The Yankee pitcher is expected to be Johnny Kucks.

Secretary of State Dulles today gave the United Nations Security Council the American view on proposals for settling the Suez dispute. Mr. Dulles spoke favorably of the Egyptian plan for setting up a negotiating committee that would take into consideration both the sovereignty of

Egypt and the interests of the canal users. He called it a "constructive" proposal. At the same time, Mr. Dulles accused Russia of trying to perpetuate the dispute... of "fishing in troubled waters"... and he said he will support the joint resolution introduced by B ritain and France. The resolution urges the Security Council to endorse the London proposals for international control of the canal. There should be a system, Dulles said, to insure that the canal cannot be used by any country as an instrument of national policy. He called acceptance of this principle "the heart of the problem." (Later... at a news conference... Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov rejected this principle, contending that it would only be a cloak for internationalizing the canal). Mr. Dulles also attacked the proposal Shepilov made yesterday for having membership on the negotiating committee divided among those advocating international control and those opposed. Shepilov replied... at his news conference... that he would not agree to a group <u>not</u> properly balanced. And he accused Mr. Dulles of inconsistency. On this note, the Security Council cut off public debate... and began a round of exploratory talks behind closed doors.

There was more unrest today among British Army reservists, called up because of the Suez crisis. On Malta, an undisclosed number of reservists, belonging to an anti-aircraft regiment, marched on the officers' mess and demanded an opportunity to air their grievances. Their complaint concerned the quality of food and living conditions in their encampment on the island. It is the fourth such demonstration at a British Army base in 10 days.

In Poland today, the Communist government fired three vice-ministers in the ministry of machine industry, and promised a "major reorganization" of the ministry. The department was involved in the trouble that touched off the Poznan riots of June 28. Poland's deputy premier is also reported out.

~~The semi-official Yugoslav news agency said today that "difficulties" still exist between the Communist parties of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, despite their week-end agreement to restore friendly cooperation. Another report... which is unconfirmed... says that Yugoslavia probably will attend a meeting of all the Communist parties of the satellite states "within a few weeks".~~

In Algeria, rebel guerrillas have killed another four Europeans in hit-and-run raids.

President Eisenhower flew to Pittsburgh this afternoon, to make a political speech on radio and television. The advance text (which has been released) shows the President accusing Adlai Stevenson of "political irresponsibility at its worst." The issue of the military draft, he says, "is no matter of a technical point, to be scored in a political debate. We need the manpower. We cannot pretend that rockets and bombs make brains and hands obsolete." Regarding Democratic charges that the Administration is not interested in the "little fellow", Mr. Eisenhower says, "This amounts to saying that your government has no interest in the people of America. This amounts to a charge that your government has betrayed your trust." The President will also make a new attack on Stevenson's proposal for an end to the testing of hydrogen bombs, calling it a move "unjustified by world realities." So long as we are strong, he will say, we can stay free.

While the President is speaking in Pittsburgh, Adlai Stevenson will be addressing a Democratic rally in Seattle, after making speeches earlier in the day in Idaho and Montana. Stevenson will say that he made his proposal to stop the testing of hydrogen bombs, "without criticism

of the Eisenhower Administration." And Stevenson will offer his "complete willingness to accept any better proposal for accomplishing the same purpose." But, he will say, "I can't accept the apparent Administration position that we are powerless to stop this headlong race for extinction." He will also hit at what he calls Mr. Eisenhower's "undue delegation" of presidential responsibilities.

The Atomic Energy Commission has ordered hearings to be held next month in connection with plans for a nuclear power plant near Lagunna Beach, Michigan. Several labor unions... including the United Auto Workers... have demanded that the permit to build the plant be revoked, on grounds that it would be a public hazard. The A.E.C. rejected the demand for immediate suspension of the permit... but scheduled hearings on the safety factor to be held in Washington on November 13th. The plant... of the "fast-breeder" type... would be built by private industry at a cost of 40-million dollars.

The United States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of a private power company to build three dams in Hell's Canyon. The court turned down a request... by an association of public power interests... that the construction permit license granted by the Federal Power Commission be set aside. The license was granted to the Idaho Power Company. The next step will be an appeal... by the advocates of public power... to the Supreme Court.

In Boston today, all eight defendants in the Brink's robbery were sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial lasted nine weeks.

Edward R. Murrow: October ~~XX~~ 9, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

This is one reporter's comment on Suez and the United Nations. Today's argument between Mr. Dulles and Russia's Shepilov really involved two issues. Mr. Dulles thought the idea of a small negotiating committee, originally proposed by Egypt, was constructive and had some merit. But he wanted to be sure that the Canal would not be controlled by a single country, namely Egypt. To that Shepilov said "No". That would mean internationalising the Canal, and Russia would have no part of such a plan.

The second argument was about the composition of the six or eight nation committee, which would try to hammer out some kind of agreement. Shepilov wanted it a "balanced" committee; in other words, ~~[illegible]~~ an equal division between countries ~~[illegible]~~ who support the Russian-Egyptian position, and those who favor the position of the Western Powers. Mr. Dulles would have no part of ~~it~~ that. He said, "rarely has a scheme to perpetuate differences been so candidly revealed." The Russians, who can of course veto any action recommended by the Security Council, obviously want a committee with a built-in deadlock, one that has in effect an advance guarantee that no agreement is possible. In any event, the Suez issue is now firmly before the United Nations, where it might well have been placed more than two months ago. It was brought there by the British

and French. It is the third major crisis to come before that organization; the other two were the Berlin blockade and the Korean war. The U.N. didn't solve either of those, but it served as a useful forum. If a settlement agreeable to all parties can be reached as a result of these negotiations, the power and prestige of the United Nations will be greatly increased. For if an agreement is reached - and it's much too early to predict that that will happen - it must include some provision for enforcement - penalties for breaking it.

This whole procedure is something new in United Nations experience. The U.N. has been essentially a debating body, not a negotiating one. It has been regarded as the bar of public opinion before which representatives of governments argue like lawyers at a trial, but without a judge or jury. World opinion was supposed to serve as both judge and jury. The U.N. has no judicial authority, and only vague powers of enforcement. The chief force of the United Nations has been its ability to rally world opinion for or against some nations' policies.

The British and French had no great hopes of reaching a solution through the U.N.; but they wanted to demonstrate, not that they could win a debate, but that all possible peaceful alternatives had been explored. They will not be content unless penalties and action are agreed upon in advance, and are applied automatically in case of violation. If that should be agreed,

in whatever form, then the power of the U.N. will have been greatly expanded.

When this crisis arose on July 26th, Britain and France reacted the way nations always have, when their vital interests are threatened - began to talk of force, to move troops and warships. Our vital interests were not so closely threatened. Mr. Dulles exercised restraint; the Russians supported Egypt; the Indians tried to compromise; and Western unity was badly shaken. There was of course another reason the British and French didn't move in those first few weeks. They did not have the men and the metal in position to strike quickly. During this cooling off period, public opinion in both countries began to have sober second thoughts - the Canal Users Association was fabricated in great haste, and with considerable reluctance - no one appearing to be sure just what it could or should do.

During this period, President Nasser managed to keep the Canal functioning, maintained public order. There was no violence against Western nationals or property, which might have provoked intervention. And the world watched the spectacle of a poverty-stricken nation of twenty-three million defying the majority of the great maritime nations of the world. But his defiance was echoed by the Soviet Union, and no one could be sure

where violence once started would end.

Now the Egyptians and the Russians have agreed to negotiate. The Indians will continue to try to find middle ground. It is a testing time not only for the United Nations, but for the Egyptians, for the Russians and for Western unity.

Colonel Nasser's ambitions may not long be satisfied by a reasonable compromise. If he makes an agreement and breaks it, the West wants a prior undertaking to knock him in the head. Western unity may be subjected to even greater strains. But the one massive fact that emerges is that the Russians, after two hundred years of trying, have secured a position of power and influence in the Middle East. This means that the conflict between the forces of freedom and communism will continue there and elsewhere with increasing intensity.

George Bryan —

Word for Today

There is some ~~hesitancy~~ Reluctance on the part of the West to accept the word of Colonel Nasser that he will keep the Suez Canal open to the ships of all nations. The West wants insurance of this in the form of guarantees. It was the Russian... Litvinov... who said, "Peace and security cannot be organized on the shifting sands of verbal promises and declarations."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

The Dodgers tied up the World Series three-all today thanks to a single by Jackie Robinson in the tenth, with two out and two on.

Robinson's drive went over the head of Enos Slaughter in left field and Junior Gilliam scored, making the final score: Dodgers one, Yankees nothing. Not since 1913 had a series game gone nine innings in a scoreless tie. And in the ten innings, Bob Turley of the Yankees allowed only four hits. Clem Labine of the Dodgers gave up only seven. The final, eciding fame will be played tomorrow, again at Ebbets Field. Don Newcombe will pitch for Brooklyn. The Yankee pitcher is expected to be Johnny Kucks.

Secretary of State Dulles today gave the United Nations Security Council the American view on proposals for settling the Suez dispute. Mr. Dulles spoke favorably of the Egyptian plan for settling up a negotiating committee that would take into consideration both the sovereignty of Egypt and the interests of the canal users. He call d it a "constructive" proposal. At the same time, Mr. Dulles accused Russia of trying to perpetuate the dispute ..of "fishing in troubled waters".. and he said he will support the joint resolution introduced by Britain and France. The resolution urges the Security Council to endorse the London proposals for international control of the canal. There should be a system, Dulles said, to insure that the canal cannot be used by any country as an instrument of national policy. He called acceptance of this principle "the heart of the problem" (Later ..at a news conference.. Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov rejected this principle, contending that it would only be a cloak for internationalizing the canal.) Mr. Dulles also attacked the proposal Shepilov made yesterday for having memberhsip on the

negotiating committee divided among those advocating international control and those opposed. Shepilov replied..at his news conference..that he would not agree to agroup not properly balanced. And he accused Mr. Dulles of inconsistency. On this note, the Security Council cut off public debate and began a round of exploratory talks behind closed doors.

There was more unrest today among British Army reservists called up because of the Suez crisis. On Malta, an undisclosed number of reservists belonging to an anti-aircraft regiment marched on the officers' mess and demanded an opportunity to air their grievances. Their complaint concerned the quality of food and living conditions in their encampment on the island. It is the fourth such demonstrationn at a British Army base in 10 days.

In Poland today, the Communist government fired three vice-ministers in the ministry of machine industry and promised a "major reorganization" of the ministry. The department was involved in the trouble that touched off the Poznan riots of June 28. Poland's deputy premier is also reported out.

In Algeria, rebel guerrillas have killed another four Europeans in hit-and run raids.

President Eisenhower flew to Pittsburgh this afternoon to make a political speech on radio and television. The advance text (which has been released) shows the President accusing Adlai Stevenson of "political irresponsibility at its worst." The issue of the military draft, he says, "is no matter of a technical point to be scored in a political debate. We need the manpower. We cannot pretend that rockets and bombs make brains and hands obsolete." Regarding Democratic charges that the Administration is not interested in the "little fellow", Mr. Eisenhower says, "This amounts to saying that your government has no interest in the people of America. This amounts to a charge that your government has betrayed your trust." The President will also make a

new attack on Stevenson's proposal for an end to the testing of hydrogen bombs, calling it a move "unjustified by world realities." So long as we are strong, he will say, we can stay free.

While the President is speaking in Pittsburgh, Adlai Stevenson will be addressing a Democratic rally in Seattle, after making speeches earlier in the day in Idaho and Montana. Stevenson will say that he made his proposal to stop the testing of hydrogen bombs "without criticism of the Eisenhower Administaation." And Stevenson will offer his "complete willingness to accept any better proposal for accomplishing the same purpose." But, he will say, "I can't accept the apparent Administration position that we are powerless to stop the headlong race for extinction." He will also hit at what he calls Mr. Eisenhower's "undue delegation" of presidential responsibilites.

The Unites States Court of Appeals today upheld the right of a private power company to build three dams in Hell's Canyon. The Court turned down a request by an association of public power interest that the construction license granted by the Federal Power Commission be set aside. The license was granted to the Idaho Power Company. The next step will be an appeal..by the advocates of public power..to the Supreme Court.

In Boston today, all eight defendants in the Brink's robbery were sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial lasted nine weeks.

This is one reporter's comment on Suez and the United Nations.

Today's argument between Mr. Dulles and Russia's Shepilov really involved two issues. Mr. Dulles thought the idea of a small negotiating committee, originally proposed by Egypt, was constructive and had some merit. But he wanted to be sure that the Canal would not be controlled by a single country, namely Egypt. To that Shepilov said "No". That would mean internationalising the Canal, and Russia would have no part of such a plan.

The second argument was about the composition of the six or eight nation committee which would try to hammer out some kind of agreement. Shepilov wanted it a "balanced" committee; in other words, an equal division between countries who support the Russian-Egyptian position, and those who faver the position of the Western Powers. Mr. Dulles would have no part of that. He said, "rarely has a scheme to perpetuate differences been so candidly revealed" The Russians who can of course veto any action recommended by the Security Council, obviously want a committee with a built-in deadlock, one that has in effect an advance guarantee that no agreement is possible. In any event, the Suez issue is now firmly before the United Nations, where it might well have been placed more than two months ago. It was brought there by the British and French. It is the third major crisis to come before that organization; the other two were the Berlin blockade and the Korean war. The U.N. didn't solve either of those, but it served as a useful forum. If a settlement agreeable to all parties can be reached as a result of these negotiations, the power and prestige of the United Nations will be greatly increased. For if an agreement is reached -- and it's much too early to predict that that will happen - it must include some provision for enforcement - penalties for breaking it.

This whole procedure is something new in United Nations experience. The U.N. has been essentially a debating body, not a negotiating one. It has been regarded as the bar of public opinion before which representatives of governments argue like lawyers at a trial, but without a judge and jury. World opinion was supposed to serve as both judge and jury. The U.N. has no judicial authority, and only vague powers of enforcemtnt. The chief force of the United Nations has been its ability to rally world opinion for or against some nation's policies.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a momett with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is some reluctance on the part of the West to accept the word of Colonel Nasser that he will keep the Suez Canal open to the ships of all nations. The West wants insurance of this in the form of guarantees. Is was the Russian..Litvinov..who said, "Peace and security cannot be organized on the shifting sands of verbal promises and declarations."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 10, 1956

This is the news:

The Dodgers are undone. ~~Faced with the superb pitching of Johnny~~ Cooks ~~Kucks,~~ they lost the ~~seventh and last game of the World Series~~ 9 to 0. — ~~And, with it, the championship of the world.~~ Cooks ~~Kucks allowed only three~~ hits. ~~Yogi Berra hit a home run the first two times he came to bat,~~ each time with a man on base. ~~Elston Howard got another homer off~~ Don Newcombe in the ~~fourth,~~ and Newcombe left ~~the~~ game. And then in the seventh, ~~Bill Skowron got a grand-slammer with three on--something that has happened only five other times in World Series history.~~ The ~~Dodgers~~ Dodgers They leave tomorrow for a tour of Japan.

The British crown colony of Hong Kong was torn today by the worst rioting in thirty years. At least two persons were killed and 60 injured. Reuthers news service, sets the death toll unofficially at five. The incident began as an outgrowth of the Nationalist "double-10" holiday, marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

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A government official opposed the posting of Nationalist flags in a housing project for refugees ~~in~~ from Red China. My colleague, Guy Searls, cables me that this official was Chinese, not British. / There was a disturbance. The trouble spread... and soon thousands of Chinese were demonstrating in the streets, hurling stones and bottles, and attacking a police station. Searls reports that he saw a bakery set on fire. For the first 18 hours, police tried to stop the demonstrations (and the looting) with tear gas. / Searls himself was caught by a charge of tear gas, and once he was rescued from stoning by the appearance of a British jeep. Then tonight, in the mainland suburb of Kowloon, the British constabulary opened fire. / It is not clear whether the two to five persons reported dead died as the result of this action. / At last report, the riots were continuing... but not in the foreign residential area.

At United Nations headquarters today, there were more closed door talks between Secretary General Hammarskjold and the foreign ministers of Egypt, Britain and France... in search of a formula for settling the Suez dispute. / British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd has knocked down a report that Britain is willing to take a "softer" position. / That is,

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that Britain would agree to management of the canal by the Egyptians, under the supervision of an international board. Lloyd said, "There is no new British plan." He said that he and French Foreign Minister Pineau find themselves "in complete agreement". They will continue to work together for a solution on the basis of the London proposals calling for international control. There were indications, however, that the British position may now be more flexible as regards actual operation of the canal. Secretary of State Dulles met today with India's roving ambassador, Krishna Menon. Menon recently conferred with President Nasser, and there have been reports that he brought a compromise proposal. Nothing official on that. Tomorrow, the Security Council will meet in private session, with a possibility of an open session again on Friday.

The United States joined Britain and France today in calling on Russia to fulfill its agreement for reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections. The American note referred to the promise Russia made at the "summit meeting" in Geneva and said: "The division of Germany must be brought to an end in the interests... not only of the Germans themselves... but of all nations anxious to safeguard the peace."

A Yugoslav army mission flew to Russia today to make a tour of Soviet armament plants. This is the first military mission Yugoslavia has sent to Moscow since Marshal Tito broke with the Cominform in 1948. And it comes only five days after Tito's conference with Soviet leaders. ~~As the Yugoslav mission flew to Russia, a delegation of the Young Communist League left Moscow by plane for Belgrade.~~

~~Marshal Tito conferred with a delegation of Italian communists today in Belgrade.~~

~~Israel tonight accused Jordan of "absolute irresponsibility" in its duty to maintain peace along their common border. The Israeli foreign ministry said that two minelayers laborers killed yesterday were victims of infiltrators from Jordan.~~

~~Jordan received a new shipment of arms today from Iraq. Last month, five Arab states... including Iraq... agreed to strengthen the Jordanian frontier against what they called "Israeli aggression".~~

Nearly half the returns have come in from the general election yesterday in Alaska. The returns show the Democrats ahead in 30 of the 39 contests for territorial offices

The Senate elections subcommittee was told today that thousands of qualified Negroes in Louisiana are being denied their right to vote "purely because of their race." The testimony came from Warren Olney, an assistant attorney general in the Justice Department. A spokesman for the Louisiana Association of Citizens Councils called the statement "an effort to influence the Negro vote nationally for the Republican Party."

The Democratic national chairman... Paul Butler... told the subcommittee ~~today that some leading Republican businessmen are pressuring their employes for campaign contributions. Butler said~~ that... as of October first... the Democrats were almost 106-thousand dollars in the red. Republican National Chairman Hall testified that... as of that date... there was more than 500-thousand dollars in the Republican treasury.

In a speech in Portland, Oregon, tonight, Adlai Stevenson will answer President Eisenhower's charge last night of "political irresponsibility". "I will merely remind you," he will say, "that it was the Democrats who voted the Air Force almost a billion dollars, over the opposition of the President Eisenhower's budget-balancers."

President Eisenhower said today that his administration is building a career civil service "dedicated to carrying out the policies and programs of the administration in office, regardless of political considerations." He said this in a statement to a union of government employes.

Mr. Eisenhower will hold his weekly news conference tomorrow.

The Supreme Court today ordered a new trial for five Communist leaders convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The five... including Pennsylvania Communist leader Steve Nelson... were tried in the United States district court in Pittsburgh in 1953. The Justice Department had asked the Supreme Court to order a hearing to determine the veracity of one of the witnesses in that trial. Instead, it ordered the case remanded to the district court for re-trial.

Edward R. Murrow: October 10, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

With less than four weeks to go, the political campaign seems to this reporter to have failed to develop any sizeable and deep division in national thinking, at least not the kind that normally marks a campaign in a two-party system. Two subjects have been repeatedly talked about - the draft and the hydrogen bomb - and they certainly are not party issues, if they can be called issues at all. Stevenson wasn't promising to end the draft or even to end hydrogen bomb tests. He was inexpensively lining himself up on the side of the angels, which President Eisenhower, who also is for the angels, naturally resented.

But by giving these topics so much time the candidates have avoided talking about better ones. Maybe they don't have them, or maybe they don't think the country wants to hear about them.

Mr. Stevenson did raise a real issue, the school crisis, but party lines in Congress had not been drawn closely enough on the school bills to make this an exclusive Democratic cause. He also raised a live subject last night in charging that the Administration is not pushing its atoms for peace program. It is leaving it to private industry to experiment with power reactors, which is too expensive for industry to do. ~~The charge~~

originated with the Princeton physicist Dr. Smythe, former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, who has a most discouraging article about it in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. But the subject is much too technical for campaign uses, and will hardly change votes. However, it is more immediate and tangible than the pie-in-the-skies promise that Stevenson made that people on retiring should keep the standard of life they had while working; or Nixon's vision of the four-day week.

A two-party system ought to develop two distinct political philosophies. Only one philosophical detail is apparent in this campaign. The Democrats still think of themselves as the party of the people, running against a party of the special interests. And the Republicans still think of themselves as serving all the people best by assuring business stable and conservative conditions. But other basic differences of the past are bygones. For example, the Republicans by now have accepted and expanded the social security system installed during Democratic administrations. And Democrats no longer inveigh against tariffs as such.

On questions of foreign policy the two parties are certainly more united than divided. So far the campaign has failed to produce a single effective foreign issue. The Democrats have tried to exploit the decline of American

prestige abroad. But either audiences don't respond, or the Democrats don't make it clear how they would do things differently. A devastating attack might be made just now on the Administration's handling of the Suez crisis, which has whipped up more anti-American feeling in Europe than has existed since the war. But Mr. Stevenson set a precedent by declining to talk about Suez while Secretary Dulles was in the midst of the crisis.

One reason we are not seeing a full-blooded two-party campaign is that the race is between the Democratic party on the one hand and one man on the other, the man being Eisenhower. It is now generally accepted that in a straight fight between the two parties the Republicans would be outnumbered and beaten. The Democrats are concentrating their efforts on winning back the members of their party and the independents who voted for Eisenhower in '52. And Republicans are concentrating on President Eisenhower. It is true that Mr. Eisenhower tried to create a new kind of Republican Party bearing the imprint of his middle-of-the-road thinking. But it is still a tender plant, not strong enough to turn this campaign into a two-party fight. Not only that, the political old-timers predict that if Eisenhower wins, his influence will inevitably fade away during his last term because he can't succeed himself. That means that the influence of someone else will

correspondingly rise. This someone else presumably would be Nixon. Nixon for the present is an Eisenhower Republican. Only time can tell what kind of Republican he would be by 1960. But even this consideration is not a campaign issue, though it seems likely to change some votes.

As the campaign goes into the final weeks, the strategy of both sides is fairly clear. The Democrats to win must carry the solid South and the border states, and pick up a hundred electoral votes in the rest of the country. If they carry the South, and then sweep the Pacific coast, they would need only Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota, or some similar combination, to get in. So they are focussing on the states with large urban populations, and are plugging local issues and building up their local political machinery. In Wayne County, Michigan, where Detroit is situated, registrations are 100,000 more than in '52, which is a notable Democratic success achieved with labor union help. This is real party work. And it is the party that President Eisenhower has to beat. He knows it. His appearances and speeches will be calculated to stem these party gains, and to hold his Democratic and independent adherents, as well as to get out the Republican vote.

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BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 11, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today said that he would make a personal appearance before the United Nations, if he thought that would further a just and peaceful settlement of the Suez dispute. / Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference it is "an error" to say that American policy regarding Suez "has not been clear and firm." / He said that ever since Egypt seized the canal on July 26, the United States has been guided by four principles. These principles, he said, are respect for Egyptian sovereignty, insistence on efficient operation of the canal, insistence that it never be operated for the political purposes of any single country, and a desire that Egypt shall have a fair share of the revenue from the canal. / While sticking to these basic principles, Mr. Eisenhower said, "it was never implied that these details were not negotiable."

He said any dissatisfaction with American policy in Britain and France is due to a misunderstanding, and he hopes it will be cleared up soon.

At the United Nations today, the foreign ministers of five countries... including Egypt... continued their secret talks on the Suez problem. My colleague, Larry Lesueur, has been at United Nations headquarters all day covering that story. Larry, what kind of reaction has there been to the President's offer to go to the United Nations, if that will help?

Lesueur for 4:30

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Mr. Eisenhower asserted that management of America's internal affairs is the main issue of the campaign---no one is against peace. For one thing, he said, the Democrats do not seem particularly concerned with the "sound dollar". He said if the country is going to continue to prosper, it must maintain sound dollars; it can't be done by raising expenditures and cutting taxes. He denied that he had "written off" the South... and said he will have another thorough physical examination before the end of the month. He conceded that he cannot look to Senators Jenner, McCarthy and Malone for much help in putting over his legislative program.

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Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - LARRY LE SUEUR

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: At the United Nations today, the Foreign Ministers of five countries, including Egypt, continued their secret talks on the Suez problem. My colleague, Larry Le Sueur, has been at United Nations headquarters all day covering that story. Larry, what kind of a reaction has there been to the President's offer to go to the United Nations if that will help?

LE SUEUR: Nobody here has really taken President Eisenhower's offer to come to the UN on the Suez crisis seriously. They think he made the offer in answer to a reporter's loaded question. He did say he would come if he thought it would do any good, but it's clear that even a visit from the President of the United States would not be particularly useful now unless the other heads of states decided to come too.

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again in secret session. There had been hopes that there would be a public session tomorrow, at least to give Israel and the seven other Arab states a chance to state their views on the Canal question, where Israel of course, has complained bitterly, to no avail, about the fact that her ships have been blockaded from the Canal by Egypt ever since the Palestine war ended,--Since Egypt contends, after seven years, that a state of war still continues. But the seven attending Foreign Ministers on the Security Council de (sic) decided to postpone that public show in favor of another secret session in the hopes that the intense private talks between Egypt and the French and British might come up with some solution, or at least lay the basis on which a solution could be worked out.

The crux of this deadlock seems to be over just what guarantees user nations could get over the possibilities that their rights might be violated. This is what Sec. of State Dulles referred to as the "insultation of the Canal against the politics of any one nation." You may have noticed then that Mr. Dulles did not use the word "internationalization" of the Canal, for the Egyptians don't like that word. And although the British and French originally demanded a form of internationalization in a control and management of the Canal, there are many observers here who believe that these two nations might be content with absolute guarantees that their freedom of passage would not be violated; perhaps by a kind of international watch-dog team of inspectors, armed with automatic sanctions against Egypt if the usership were interfered with.

But there's also reason to believe that the Egyptians consider a plan of automatic punishment against them with considerable distaste, as a threat to their national sovereignty.

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careful to say nothing in so many words. Although he did point out that a solution was still being sought in every direction. But when I asked him if he would be happy if no solution were found, and the Security Council were forced to come to a vote on the original British-French demand for the Canal's re-internationalization, Mr. Fawzi merely murmured that the British-French demand was unrealistic for if this came to a public showdown in a vote, the Russians, in the form of early (?) Foreign Minister Shepilov has already served notice he would veto it.

But from my conversations with other Egyptians here like Wing-Commander Ali Sabri, who is President Nasser's Chef-de-Cabinet, one gets the impression that the Egyptians are not too keen to demonstrate that they're completely aligned with Soviet Russia. It wouldn't go down well with the rest of the free world and particularly the other Arab nations.

It seems quite clear to everyone here that the Russians do not want a solution to the Suez crisis, and that they'll sabotage one if they can. But it's also plain that the Egyptians do want a solution, in their own favor, of course, and on the best possible terms, without showing complete dependence on Soviet Russia. And this is the approach that the West is hammering on. But the only sign of success for them so far is that the Egyptians and the French and the British have been holding long face to face talks on the question without the presence of Russia's Mr. Shepilov.

But at least one other Western Foreign Minister, Mr. Pineau of France is becoming disgusted; threatens to leave for home this weekend if the Egyptians won't bend. But others like Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium are counseling patience; and so the round of secret talks continue. Egyptians say they are willing to stay here forever to get a solution but it's becoming plain that a crucial point is rapidly

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower today said that he would make a personal appearance before the United Nations, if he thought that would further a just and peaceful settlement of the Suez dispute. Mr. Eisenhower told his news conference it is "an error" to say that American policy regarding Suez "has not been clear and firm." He said that ever since Egypt seized the canal on July 26, the United States has been guided by four principles. These principles, he said, are respect for Egyptian sovereignty, insistence on efficient operation of the canal, insistence that it never be operated for the political purposes of any singel country, and a desire that Egypt shall have a fair share of the revenue from the canal. While sticking to these basic principles, M . Eisenhower said, "it was never implied that these details were not negotiable." He said any dissatisfaction with American policy in Britain and France is due to a misunderstanding, and he hopes it will be cleared up soon.

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 12, 1956

This is the news:

Throughout the day, carrier and land-based aircraft scoured the Atlantic for a trace of the military transport plane missing with 59 men aboard. The search centered north of the Azores, after a Pan American passenger plane picked up a radio distress-signal during the night. The signal was thought to come from a survival raft, approximately 150 miles north of the Azores. A hundred aircraft, and a U.S. naval task force, are taking part in the search for the plane, which disappeared Wednesday night on a flight from England to the States. A late message from the task force says: "No luck. Nothing sighted." The Air Force says the search is being pressed with "utmost vigor".

The United States sent a note to Russia today, demanding 1-million 356-thousand dollars damages, for the shooting down... two years ago... of an American aircraft over the Sea of Japan. According to the State Department, the Neptune patrol bomber was shot down over international waters. ~~One crewman died in the incident.~~

Here in New York today, the foreign ministers of Egypt, Britain and France held another round of secret talks at United Nations headquarters. The three countries have agreed on a set of principles, drawn up by Secretary General Hammarskjold, as a basis for continued negotiations in the Suez dispute. These further talks... it is said... may take place at the United Nations late this month. Informed sources say "real progress" is being made.

In Washington, President Eisenhower today ordered plans drafted for possible construction of a fleet of super-tankers, to bring oil from the Middle East. A decision will be made later on whether to build the tankers.

There was a flurry of gunfire in Jerusalem today, between Israeli and Jordanian troops. No casualties are reported.

Israel warned today that the sending of troops from Iraq to Jordan would undermine its armistice agreement with Jordan "in far-reaching respects." And, in London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain would be obligated by Treaty to go to the assistance of Jordan, in the event of outright Israeli aggression against that Arab state.

Also in London today, British authorities removed the turn-about refugee Alexei Chwastev, and his American-born daughter Tanya, from a Russian ship just as it was scheduled to sail for Leningrad. Last week, American immigration officials failed to prevent their departure from the United States. British immigration officers acted today on the strength of an injunction making the two-year-old child a ward of the British high court. The order prohibits her removal from Britain until the matter of who should have legal custody is determined. The order was obtained by the Church World Services organization, on request of the girl's mother in Detroit.

The case of Nina Ponomareva... the Russian lady discus thrower... was settled today in a London police court. She was convicted of stealing five hats from a London department store last August, as charged, and allowed to leave the country, after paying three guineas... the equivalent of 8 dollars and 82 cents... in court costs. She had been hiding in the Soviet embassy for more than a month.

In Washington today, a House committee opened public hearings ~~in~~ ON- the polio vaccine program. Democratic Representative Holifield of California said there was evidence of "collusion" in the sale of vaccine ~~sold~~ to the government for free distribution, that prices paid by the United States Public Health Service were too high. Reid Hovey, purchasing agent for the Health Service, said it's not too late to report the matter to the Justice Department if this is indeed the case.

A program of college scholarships... to be set up by the Federal Government and administered by the states... was proposed today at the annual meeting of the American Council on Education. The program would cost an estimated 200-million dollars a year. It is merely a recommendation to the council by one of its committees and is still being studied.

President Eisenhower has chosen Bertram Tallamy, chairman of the New York State Thruway Authority, to administer the government's 33-billion-dollar highway construction program. If confirmed by the Senate, Tallamy will take over the job early next year.

An interim agreement was signed today... between Louisiana and the Federal Government... for immediate resumption of oil operations in disputed tideland areas off the Louisiana coast. The agreement calls for impounding of revenues until such time as the Supreme Court decides ownership of the submerged properties.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said today that... next year... the armed forces may be cut by 160-thousand men. At the same time, he said, military spending may be increased by more than 2-billion dollars because of

the high cost of weapons in the atomic age. Wilson said that until world conditions change, it is "irresponsible" to talk of ending either hydrogen bomb tests or the draft.

The White House announced plans today for another major campaign speech by President Eisenhower. It will be in New York's Madison Square Garden on October 25th. The occasion will be a rally sponsored by the "Citizens for Eisenhower" and the New York state and county Republican organizations.

Both Vice President Nixon and Senator Kefauver spoke today at the national corn-picking contest in Columbus, Nebraska. Mr. Nixon spoke first... and warned farmers in the corn belt that Democratic promises of high, rigid price supports are "a cruel hoax". Kefauver spoke a few hours later... despite a sore throat... and accused the Eisenhower Administration of "betraying" the American farmer with its farm policies.

Adlai Stevenson continued his barnstorming tour through California today... and hammered away at the theme that the Eisenhower Administration, in his words, "represents the interests of the rich."

Two of my colleagues... Bill Downs and Bill Shadel... have been

in the Midwest this past week. They have been making an informal survey of the attitudes of voters in that part of the country, and tonight we will have their first-hand reports. First, let's switch by recording to Bill Downs in Detroit.

Downs runs 3:10
Returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow in New York."

Next, for an appraisal of voter reaction from the point of view of farmers in the Midwest, here is the recorded report of Bill Shadel in Minneapolis.

Shadel runs 3:20
Returns on cue: "Back now to Ed Murrow in New York."

You have been listening to the observations of two political observers who have a habit of knowing what is going on.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

But first, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

The election is three weeks from Tuesday... and it is possible some voters have still to make up their minds. (The activity of the candidates would so indicate). No party is perfect. But Bernard Shaw said, "What better do you expect? You are, I hope, on the side of the angels. But you cannot join them until you die."

Goodnight and good luck! Meanwhile - you must Register to vote -

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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Ed. trans. AG and FAD

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, October 12, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Let's switch by recording to Bill Downs in Detroit.

DOWNS: One of the miracles of America's growth has been the creation of what is called the midwest industrial conflict which over the past 75 years has grown to embrace an area bounded by Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. The development of the industry here produced a demand for man power out of which have evolved two groupings of Americans which the politicians now are studying. The politicians call them the negro vote and the union vote. This reporter has been taking a look at both. In Chicago, for example, there's a negro population of 900,000 persons. A Republican negro leader Golden Darby, told us of GOP efforts to persuade members of his race to vote for the Republicans and of the difficulty of selling the two party system,,despite the powerful argument he has that a vote for the Democrats is a vote for Mississippi's Eastland and other southern congressional leaders.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

Throughout the day, carrier and land-based aircraft scoured the Atlantic for a trace of the military transport plane missing with 59 men aboard.

The search centered north of the Azores, after a Pan American passenger plane picked up a radio distress signal during the night. The signal was thought to come from a survival raft, approximately 150 miles north of the Azores. A hundred aircraft and a U.S. naval task force are taking part in the search for the plane, which disappeared Wednesday night on a flight from England to the States. A late message from the taks force says: "No luck. Norhing is sighted." The Air Force says the search is being pressed with "utmost vigor."

The United States sent a note to Russia today demanding 1-million 356 - thousand dollars damages for the shooting down two years ago of an American aircraft over the Sea of Japan. According to the State Department, the Neptune patrol bomber was shot down over international waters.

Here in New York today, the foreign ministers of Egypt, Britain and France held another round of secret talks at United Nations headquarters. The three countries have agreed on a set of principles drawn up by Secretary General Hammarakjold as a basis for continued negotiations in the Suez dispute. These further talks ..it is said..may take place at the United Nations late this month. Informed sources say "real progress" is being made.

In Washington, President Eisenhower today ordered plans drafted for possible construction of a fleet of super-tankers, to bring oil from the Middle East. A decision will be made later on whether to build the tankers.

There was a flurry of gunfire in Jerusalem today between Israeli and Jordanian troops. No casualties are reported.

Israel warned today that the sending of troops from Iraq to Jordan would undermine the armistice agreement with Jordan "in far-reaching respects." And, in London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain would be obligated by treaty to go th the assistance of Jordan in the event of outright Israeli aggression against that Arab state.

The case of Nina Ponomareva the Russian lady discuss thrower was settled today in a London police court. She was convicted of stealing five hats from a London department store last August as charged and allowed to leave the country after paying three guineas the equivalent of 8 dollars and 82 cents.. in court costs. She had been hiding in the Soviet embassy for more than a month.

In Washington today, a House committee opened public hearings on the polio vaccine program. Democratic Representative Holifield of California said there was evidence of "collusion" in the sale of vaccine to the government for free distribution that prices paid by the United States Public Health Service were too high. Reid Hovey, purchasing agent for the Health Service, said it's not too late to report the matter to the Justice Department if this is indeed the case.

President Eisenhower has chosen Bertram Tallamy, chairman of the New York State Thruway Authority, to administer the government's 33 billion - dollar highway construction program. If confirmed by the Senate, Tallamy will take over the job early next year.

Secretary of Defense Wilson saud today that next year, the armed forces may be cut by 160-thousand men. At the same time, he said, military spending may be increased by more than 2 billion dollars becuase of the high cost of weapons in the atomic age. Wilson said that until world conditions change,

it is "irresponsible" to talk of ending either hydrogen bomb tests or the draft.

The White House announced plans today for another major campaign speech by President Eisenhower. It will be in New York's Madison Square Garden on October 25th. The occasion will be a rally sponsored by the "Citizens for Eisenhower" and the New York state and county Republican organizations.

Both Vice President Nixon and Senator Kefauver spoke today at the national corn - picking contest in Columbus, Nebraska. Mr. Nixon spoke first and warned farmers in the corn belt that Democratic promises of high, rigid price supports are a "cruel hoax". Kefauver spoke a few hours later despite a sore throat and accused the Eisenhower Administration of "betraying" the American farmer with its farm policies.

Adlai Stevenson continued barnstorming through California today and hammered away at the theme that the Eisenhower Administration, in his words, "represents the interests of the rich."

Two of my colleagues, Bill Dowwn and Bill Shadel, have been in the Midwest this past week. They have been making an informal survey of the attitudes of voters in that part of the country and tonight we will have their first -hand reports. First, let's switch ty recording to Bill Downs in Detroit.

DOWNS: One of the miracles of America's growth has been the creation of what is called the midwest industrial conflict which over the past 75 years has grown to embrace an area bounded by Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh. The development of the industry here produced a demand for man power out of which have evolved two groupings of Americans which the politicians now are studying. The politicians call them the negro vote and the union vote. This reporter has been taking a look at both. In Chicago, for example there's a negro population of 900,000 persons. A Republican negro

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Murrow in New York.

MURROW: You have been listening to bhe observations of two political observers who have a habit of knowing what is going on.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in amoment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The election is three weeks from Tuesday and it is possible some voters have still to make up their minds. (The activity of the candidates would so indicate.) No party is perfect. But Bernard Shaw said, "What better do you expect? You are, I hope, on the side of the angels. But you cannot join them until you die."

Meanwhile.....you must register and vote.

Goodnight and Good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 15, 1956

This is the news:

Jordan has requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council, to take up what it calls "the most serious situation" created by Israeli attacks. [The council is expected to hear Jordan's complaint on Thursday.]

The United Nations truce supervisor, General Burns, reported from Jerusalem today, that Israel's refusal to let United Nations observers investigate border incidents, has "paralyzed" operations of the Mixed Armistice Commission. Burns said he felt duty-bound to point out "the obvious dangers involved."

The British Foreign Office commented today on the possibility that troop reinforcements may be sent into Jordan from Iraq. Britain, it said, has reassured Israel that such a move would... in the British view... "contribute to stability in the area."

Israel accused Iraq today of "a desire for territorial expansion and

aggression against Israel." And the Israeli foreign ministry said, "Whoever encourages Iraq, actively or passively, in the realization of its schemes, takes upon himself grave responsibility." The Israeli statement noted that Iraq does not recognize Israel, and that a state of war exists between the two countries.

In Cairo, a semi-official newspaper calls the sending of Iraqi troops into Jordan "a most serious conspiracy by Western imperialism to undermine Arab unity."

Prime Minister Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament today that if troops go into Jordan from Iraq, it would constitute a violation of the 1949 armistice. And Israel, he warned, would reserve its right to "freedom of action" in such an event. He said Israel will keep on trying to get defensive arms from the United States. The United States, he said, has encouraged other countries to supply arms to Israel, but "we cannot be content with this encouragement alone." With regard to Suez, Ben Gurion said Israel had received assurances from "several governments", that Israel's right to navigation through the canal will be safeguarded through "a regime of free navigation for all peoples."

The Egyptian government issued a statement today, saying it cannot "in any way" agree to international administration of the Suez Canal. But at the same time, it said Egypt accepts cooperation between the Egyptian Canal Authority and the user nations, and agrees to "insulation" of the canal from politics.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Mansfield tonight accused the Administration of taking "belated" action in the Suez crisis. What has been gained, he said, is "a temporary respite", not a "just and lasting solution." Mansfield... who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee... said there may well be a "bloodbath" in the Middle East, if the western countries don't stop what he called "their stalling tactics".

Representatives of the Hungarian Communist Party arrived in Belgrade today to confer with Yugoslav leaders. It is the first time Hungarian officials have visited Belgrade since Tito was kicked out of the Cominform in 1948, for his espousal of Communism independent of Moscow.

An Italian communist delegation ended a 10-day visit in Yugoslavia today with the issuance of a joint communique. The communique said the Communist Parties of Yugoslavia and Italy had agreed on a policy of mutual

~~cooperation "within the framework of the principles of equality and non-interference in the internal life of both countries."~~

President Eisenhower today announced the continuation of American aid to Yugoslavia. And for that story, here is Bill Downs in Washington.

Downs runs ~~2:00~~ 2:50

Returns on cue: "--To Ed Murrow in NY."

The President gave the final go-shead today for construction of the first atomic-powered merchant ship. In a White House ceremony, Mr. Eisenhower said he wants the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commerce Department to proceed with the project "as rapidly as possible". Forty-two million dollars to build the ship was voted at the last session of Congress.

~~By pressing a telegraph key today, By pressing a telegraph key,~~ the President ~~signaled the official~~ start of construction on the Upper Colorado River reclamation project. The telegraphic ~~impulse set off~~ blasts for excavating both the Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona and the Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah. The water storage project ~~will cost a billion dollars and take more than 20 years to complete.~~

Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will leave Washington for the West Coast to

make a series of political talks. The White House announced today that in addition to the speeches scheduled for Washington and Oregon, the President will make a major address in Los Angeles on Friday night.

In Libertyville, Illinois, today, Adlai Stevenson launched the nationwide "Dollars for Democrats" drive by calling at the home of William G. Wells, a retired shoe salesman. Mr. Wells described himself as the "other" Democrat in Libertyville and donated five dollars.

~~The Supreme Court agreed today to review the conviction of mystery man Henry Grunewald, on charges of conspiring to "fix" criminal income-tax cases. The court wants to look into a number of "questions of law" involved in the conviction. The Supreme Court decided to "let stand" the policy of the General Electric Company of firing employes who plead the Fifth Amendment. It rejected... without comment... an appeal filed by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, which contended the policy violated its contract with the company. The Justice Department has accused the union of being "Communist-infiltrated."~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 15, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The crisis in the Middle East might be called about the same as usual today, only more so. That is, there is no fundamental improvement, and the danger of serious trouble mounts. This is true of both prongs of the crisis, the one over Suez and the one of Israeli-Arab relations.

To speak first of Suez, the prolonged debate in the Security Council of the United Nations ended in the adoption of six principles. But only one of them could be called an advance over agreements in the past. That was the clause calling for the "insulation" of the canal from politics. However, no progress was made toward finding a guarantee to assure this insulation, and that left the big issue of practical safeguards unsolved.

The British now want to press ahead, set up the canal users' association at once, have the association collect all tolls from its members, and see what President Nasser does about it. If he holds back British ships, Britain is presumed to be ready to push them through the canal by force. London has asked the United States to have all American vessels pay tolls to the association, a decision that Washington has not yet made, or at least announced. It has not been suggested that we use force if our ships are held up.

By and large this is about where the crisis stood before it reached the United Nations. Maybe the fruitless experience at the U.N. was needed to pressure the negotiators into making more concessions. But it also may be that the prospects for successful negotiation are growing less bright. It seems fair to say that the optimism with which President Eisenhower hailed the news from inside the Security Council, before the Russian veto, was not on display in Washington today. The British point out that the fight for international operation of the canal was lost, after Egypt had stressed that President Eisenhower had shown satisfaction with the six principles.

Today the hope for further negotiations seems to lie in Egypt's interpretation of what it calls "co-operation between the canal authority and the users of the canal". How this can be turned into a guarantee that Egypt will not exploit its control of the canal politically, and still leave Egyptian sovereignty uncompromised, remains the chief unanswered question.

The crisis between Israel and Jordan may appear to be quite separate from the Suez dispute, but it probably isn't. The Jordanian Government is shaky. Elections are due on Sunday. An outbreak of violence is feared, Nasser's influence in Jordan is increasing. It has been proposed that an undisclosed number of troops from Iraq be moved into Jordan. This plan has strong British backing. Iraq is an ally of Britain; her army is British-trained. But Iraq is still at war with Israel; and the Israelis are naturally not enthusiastic about having a few thousand additional enemy troops on their frontier.

Britain tells the Israelis, in effect, that the troops from Iraq will help maintain order in Jordan, and also help maintain King Hussein in power. They say that if Hussein is flung out, then Jordan will be completely dominated by Nasser, and that would be worse for Israel than the present state of affairs. But Israel is not comforted by these assurances; has called home her principal ambassadors, and warned Britain in the most solemn terms about the dangers involved in moving Iraqi troops into Jordan.

The British obviously want to support the anti-Nasser elements in the Arab world. The Israeli's don't object to that, but they don't want any

more of their enemies on their border.

The Egyptians, of course, take a totally different view of this complex situation. They are inclined to think that the whole crisis between Israel and Jordan has been maneuvered by the British, as a method of increasing the power of King Feisal of Iraq, who is an ally of Britain, and Nasser's chief rival for Arab leadership. The Egyptians also believe that this is Britain's method of applying pressure to get a settlement on Suez.

In this incredibly complex situation the tension between Israel and Jordan has reached the point where it may get out of hand. So it seems fair to say that the crisis in the Middle East -- including Suez -- is no better than it was, and might be getting a little worse.

George Bryan

Word for Today

There is a mounting danger in the Middle East. Woodrow Wilson said, "Nobody can guarantee the world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But," he said, "if the nations of the world will, in deed and truth, agree to put arbitration and discussion always first... and war always last... I say that we have an immense insurance against war."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - BILL DOWNS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: President Eisenhower today announced the continuation of American aid to Yugoslavia, and for that story, here is Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: The President's decision to continue aid to Yugoslavia, carries with it several strings and not a few carrots. President Eisenhower's statement declares that Marshal Tito will not get some 200 jet fighter bombers specified in the original military aid program. But he will get spare parts and maintainence supplies to keep running the American war machines he already has. The major portion of the economic aid will be in foodstuffs badly needed by Yugoslavia's bankrupt Communist agricultural economy, and it a - around this wheat (cough) pardon me, lard and cotton that now revolves United States policy toward the rebel Communist country. Actually, this policy began some eight years ago during the Truman administration, a policy which offered aid to any country willing to join us in building defenses against Russian expansion.

When Stalin kicked Tito out of the Cominform, the United States seized to - to provok - promote that split. Thus, was the thing called Titoism born and maintained and it has survived Stalinism. The new leaders of Russia k now are attempting to woo Tito back into the fold. This has been the meaning of the Bulganin and Krush - Khrushchev visit to Belgrade and Khrushchev's vacation on the island of Brioni and the subsequent mystery trip by Tito to meet with other European Communist leaders at Yalta.

Now Tito has been back from Yalta for eleven days. Our State Department has received assurances that Yugoslavia's policy of independence from Russia has not changed, and President Eisenhower

has complied with the law and reported to Congress that Yugoslav aid can proceed.

But there are strings on this, too. The Presidential announcement says that Russian designs against Yugoslavia are more subtle than heretofore and perhaps, says the President, Yugoslavia does not adequately appreciate the danger nor adequately defend herself against these Kremlin designs. In other words, the White House is calling on Tito to prove that he is as independent of Khrushchev and Bulganin as he was of Stalin.

How Tito will do this remains to be seen, but an interesting thing now is happening in Yugoslavia. During the past ten days, Communist Party delegations from Poland, Italy and now Hungary have been making pilgrimages to Belgrade to talk with Tito. Whether these party visits are designed to put pressure on Tito, or whether this is evidence of greater independence among the Communist satellites is not clear. American Intelligence reports, particularly from Poland, indicate that there is a tendency among the national Communist parties to get out from under Moscow's domination. Such a splintering of Kremlin influence in eastern Europe would be a major victory for the West.

Meanwhile, officials of the Yugoslav and the United States governments will begin bilateral discussions on the amount of wheat, fats and cotton to be granted under our economic aid program. Just how much economic aid Yugoslavia will get will depend on Tito's next moves. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

Jordan has requested an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to take up what it calls "the most serious situation" created by Israeli attacks. The Council is expected to hear Jordan's complaint on Thursday.

The United Nations truce supervisor, General Burns, reported from Jerusalem today that Israel's refusal to let United Nations observers investigate border incidents has "paralyzed" operations of the Mixed Armistice Commission. Burns said he felt duty - bound to point out "the obvious dangers involved."

The British Foreign Office commented today on the possibility that troop reinforcements may be sent into Jordan from Iraq. Britain, it said, has reassured Israel that such a move would .. in the British view.."contribute to stability in the area."

Israel accused Irqq today of "a desire for territorial expansion and aggression against Israel." And the Israeli foreign ministry said, "Whoever encourages Iraq, actively or passively, in the realization of its schemes, takes upon himself grave responsibility." The Isreeli statement noted that Irac does not recognize Israel and that a state of war exists between the two countries.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament today that if troops go into Jordan from Iraq, it would constitute a violation of the 1949 armistice. And Israel, he warned, would reserve its right to "freedom of action" in such an event. He said Israel will keep on trying to get defensive arms from the United States. The United States, he said, has encouraged other countries to supply arms to Israel, but "we cannot be content with this

encouragement alone." With regard to Suez, Ben Gurion said Israel had received assurances from "several governments" that Israel's right to navigation through the canal will be safeguarded through a "regime of free navigation for all peoples."

In Washington, Democratic Senator Mansfield tonight accused the Administration of taking "belated" action in the Suez crisis. What has been gained, he said, is "a temproary respite", not a "just and lasting solution." Mansfield who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said there may well be a "bloodbath" in the Middle East if the western countries don't stop what he called "their stalling tactics."

President Eisenhower today announced the continuation of American aid to Yugosla ia. And for that story, here is Bill Downs in Washington.

DOWNS: The President's decision to continue aid to Yugoslavia, carries with it several strings and not a few carrots. President Eisenhower's statement declares that Marhsal Tito will not get some 300 jet fighter bombers specified in the original military aid program. But he will get spare parts and maintainence supplies to keep running the American war machines he already has. The major portion of the economic aid will be in food stuffs badly needed by Yugoslavia's bankrupt Communist agricultural economy, and around this wheat lard and cotton that now revolves United States policy toward the rebel Communist country. Actually, this policy began some eight years ago during the Truman administration, a policy which offered aid to any country willing to join us in building defenses against Russian expansion.

When Stalin kicked Tito out of the Cominform, the United States seized to provoke that split. Thus, was the thing called Titoism born and maintained and it has survived Stalinism. The new laders of Russia now are attempting to woo Tito back into the fold. This has been the meaning of the Bulganin and Khrushchev visit to Belgrade and Khrushchev's vacation of the island of Brioni

and the subsequent mystery trip by Tito to meet with other European Communist leaders at Yalta.

Now Tito has been back from Yalta for eleven days. Our State Department has received assurances that Yugoslavia's policy of independence from Russia has not changed, and President Eisenhower has complied with the law and reported to Congress that Yugoslav aid can proceed.

But there are strings on this, too. The Presidential announcement says that Russian designs against Yugoslavia are more subtle than heretofore and perhaps, says the President, Yugoslavia does not adequately appreciate the danger nor adequately defend herself against these Kremlin designs. In other words, the White House is calling on Tito to prove that he is as independent of Khrushchev and Bulganin as he was of Stalin.

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MURROW: The President gave the final go-ahead today for construction of the first atomic-powered merchant ship. In a White House ceremony, Mr. Eisenhower said he wants the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commerce Department to proceed with the project "as rapidly as possible." Forty-two million dollars to build the ship was voted at the last session of Congress.

Tomorrow, Mr. Eisenhower will leave Washington for the West Coast to make a series of political talks. The White House announced today that in addition to the speeches scheduled for Washington and Oregon, the President will make a major address in Los Angeles on Friday night.

In Libertyville, Illinois, today, Adlai Stevenson lunched the nationwide "Dollars for Democrats" drive by calling at the home of William G. Wells, a retired shoe salesman. Mr. Wells described himself as the "other " Democrat in Libertyville and donated five dollars.

The crisis in the Middle East might be called about the same as usual today, only more so. That is, there is no fundamental improvement, and the danger of serious trouble mounts. This is true of both prongs of the crisis, the one over Suez and the one of Israeli-Arab relations.

To speak first of Suez, the prolonged debate in the Security Council of the United Nations ended in the adoption of six principles. But only one of them could be called an advance over agreements in the past. That was the clause calling for the "insulation" of the canal from politics. However, no progress was made toward finding a guarantee to assure this insulation, and that left the big issue of practical safeguards unsolved.

The British now want to press ahead, set up the canal users' association at once, have the association collect all tolls from its members, and see what President Nasser does about it. If he holds back British ships, Britain is presumed to be ready to push them through the canal by force. London has asked

the United States to have all American vessels pay tolls to the association, a decision what Washington has not yet made, or at least announced. It has not been suggested that we use force if our ships are held up.

By and large this is about there the crisis stood before it reached the United Nations. Maybe the fruitless experience at the U.N. was needed to pressure the negotiators into making more concessions. But it also may be that the prospects for successful negotiations are growing less bright. It seems fair to say that the optimism with which President Eisenhower hailed the news from inside the Security Council before the Russial veto was not on display in Washington today. The British point out that the fight for international operation of the canal was lost, after Egypt has stressed that President Eisenhower had shown satisfaction with the six principles.

Today the hope for further negotiations seems to lie in Egypt's interpretation of what it calls "co-operation between the canal authority and the users of the canal." How this can be turned into a guarantee that Egypt will not exploit its control of the canal politically, and still leave Egyptian sovereignty uncompromised, remains the chief unanswered question.

The crisis between Israel and Jordan may appear to be quite separate from the Suez dispute, but it probably isn't. The Jordanian Government is shaky. Elections are due on Sunday. An outbreak of violence is feared. Nasser's influence in Jordan is increasing. It has been proposed that an undisclosed number of troops from Irac be moved into Jordan. This plan has strong British backing. Iraq is an ally of Britain; her army is British trained. But Iraq is still at war with Israel; and the Israelis are naturally not enthusiastic about having a few thousand additional enemy troops on their frontier.

Britain tells the Israelis, in effect, that the troops from Iraq will help maintain order in Jordan, and also help maintain King Hussein in power. They say that if Hussein is flung out, then Jordan will be completely dominated by Nasser, and that would be worse for Israel than the present state of affairs. But Israel is not comforted by these assurances; has called home her principal ambassadors, and warned Britain in the most solemn terms about the dangers involved in moving Iraqui troops into Jordan.

The British obviously want to support the anti-Nasser elements in the Arab world. Tho Israelis's won't object to that, but they don't want any more of their enemies on their border.

The Egyptians, of course, take a totally different view of this complex situation. They are inclined to think the whole crisis between Israel and Jordan has been maneuvered by the British as a method of increasing the power of King Feisal of Iraq, who is an ally of Britain and Nasser's cheif rival for Arab leadership. The Egyptians also believe that this is Britain's method of applying pressure to get a settlement on Suez.

In this incredibly complex situation the tension between Israel and Jordan has reached the point where it may get out of hand. So it seems fair to say that the crisis in the Middle East -- including Suez -- is no better than it was, and might be getting a little worse.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with thw Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is mounting danger in the Middle East. Woodrow Wilson said, "Nobody can guarantee thw world against the ugly passions that sometimes get abroad. But", he said, "if the nations of the world will, in deed and truth, agree to put arbitration and discussion always first..and war always last.. I say that we have an immense insurance against war."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 16, 1956

This is the news:

Jordan said today that in the event of another heavy Israeli raid, it will invoke aid from Britain and Iraq. Britain has a treaty with Jordan; so does Iraq. But under a new agreement, Iraq will not send troop reinforcements into Jordan, at this time. Instead, Iraqi troops will be stationed near the Jordan frontier, ready to move in an emergency. Prime Minister Ben Gurion warned yesterday that Israel would reserve "freedom of action", if Iraq sent its armed forces into Jordan.

Syria announced today that it is supplying Jordan with heavy weapons as a gift from the Syrian people. The arms reportedly include Czech field artillery, mortars and tanks.

British Prime Minister Eden flew to Paris today to discuss the Middle East situation with French leaders. A French spokesman said they are taking up the Suez problem, where the United Nations Security Council left off, as well as the uneasy truce between Israel and the Arab states.

The French National Assembly debated the Suez crisis today. Former Premier Paul Reynaud demanded to know why France had threatened to use force against Egypt and had not done so. Foreign Minister Pineau told the Assembly that both France and Britain would have liked more support from the United States.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles noted that Jordan is getting arms from Syria and said the "real purpose" of this remains to be seen. The United States, he said, stands by its pledge to come to the assistance of any victim of aggression in the Middle East---within its constitutional means."

Mr. Dulles told his weekly news conference that "progress" has been made toward achieving a just and peaceful solution of the Suez crisis. Many difficulties remain. "Nevertheless," he said, "each difficulty overcome means one less difficulty remaining to be overcome."

He said the United States will continue to support Japan's bid for membership in the United Nations.

Mr. Dulles commented on the proposal of Adlai Stevenson for stopping hydrogen bomb tests. He did not mention Mr. Stevenson by name, but said he doubts very much that persons not fully acquainted with the problem are in a position to find a solution. So many important details, he said, are necessarily secret. He added that President Eisenhower has both the will and the necessary knowledge to move ahead to such a goal as part of a world disarmament plan. If there is an effective

way to limit the use of these bombs, he said, the President will find it.

Vice President Nixon will make a detailed reply to Stevenson tonight in a speech in Buffalo. Earlier today... in Evansville, Indiana... Nixon said Stevenson is "dangerously wrong" about suspending H-bomb tests without "a fool-proof inspection system" first.

In Flint, Michigan tonight, former Governor Dewey will say that Stevenson has changed his mind on the subject five times, but that... in Dewey's words... "it still adds up to an invitation to national suicide."

At a news conference, here in New York, Senator Kefauver said he is in full agreement with Stevenson that further testing of hydrogen bombs is dangerous and should be stopped. Kefauver said it is the belief of scientists that the United States now has an H-bomb potential "capable of blowing the earth off its axis by 16 degrees." The atomic scientist... Dr. Ralph Lapp... said tonight that he knows nothing "within the realm of scientific fact" to substantiate such a statement.

President Eisenhower left Washington today on a five-day barnstorming tour in which he will make eight speeches in five western states. Mr. Eisenhower's first stop was Minneapolis, where he said his administration is trying "to dedicate the atom---not to destruction---but to the constructive service

of our civilization." The President said his administration has provided "clean, honest government" and "a strong, up-to-date, alert national defense." The farmers of the country, he said, are "over the hump". Mr. Eisenhower received a warm reception in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and now he goes on to the West Coast. He's due back in Washington Saturday night.

A Pan-American passenger plane developed engine trouble, and was ditched in the Pacific Ocean today, a thousand miles off San Francisco. All 31 persons aboard were rescued by a Coast Guard CUTTER ship on the scene.

The Pan-American strato-cruiser was a Tokyo-to-San Francisco flight. The pilot... Captain Richard Ogg... circled the cutter for nearly five hours, waiting for daylight before ditching the aircraft in a fairly rough sea. (The cutter was on regular weather and navigation duty). The airplane broke up and sank in 21 minutes. The survivors... all in good condition... will be brought to San Francisco on the Coast Guard vessel.

The Navy announced today that its new, secret missile... the Sidewinder... has been delivered to units of the United States fleet. The Sidewinder gets its name from a species of rattlesnake, and its mission is to knock down super-sonic aircraft. The new missile is simple in construction and operation. Its speed and range, remain classified.

Edward R. Murrow: October 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

At a time when mankind is able to destroy itself with nuclear weapons, no subject would seem more appropriate for discussion in an election campaign than the prevention of atomic warfare. Certainly Mr. Stevenson intends to go on talking about the hydrogen bomb, and to press his proposal to end all tests of it.

Since this is the only topic thus far introduced in the campaign that bears even remotely on disarmament and its controls, no exception need be taken to its being raised, in ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the opinion of this reporter. Mr. Stevenson's address last night was a sober discussion of the ~~almost~~ ~~incalculable~~ unprecedented dangers that come with the H-bomb.

In raising the subject, Mr. Stevenson was asking for room with Mr. Eisenhower on the platform for peace. No doubt he considers it good leadership to do so, and also good politics. He knows that the President's greatest pull with many voters is that he ended the fighting in Korea, and with some, that he vetoed a war with Red China over the Asian off-shore islands.

It does not disparage Mr. Stevenson's dedication to peace to point out that banning the H-bomb tests, actually has no direct connection with peace. We and the Russians already have the H-bomb, and could use it in a war whether

we went on with the tests or not. Mr. Stevenson did not propose to ban the weapons, or the development of other weapons. His chief argument against the H-bomb tests was the danger to people from the increased radiation that would result if the tests continue.

This argument has an imposing weight of scientific opinion behind it. We do not yet know how much radiation the human race can safely stand. We know that radiation is a silent and menacing thing. The perils may well be greater than we suppose. Geneticists tell horrible things about the possibility of mutations. They can affect future generations without our even being aware of it. It is not impossible that the human race should die out as the result of mutations. The amount of radiation present in the atmosphere today may be well below the level of tolerance. But that would not justify adding to it.

Mr. Stevenson declared that the British and Russians are ready to ban the tests. In March the Russians in the disarmament negotiations in London proposed to discontinue forthwith the tests of thermo-nuclear explosions. And in July Sir Anthony Eden told the British Parliament that Britain would join the United States and Soviet Union in an agreement to limit H-bomb tests. He used the word "limit" rather than "ban", but it may be a quibble

to say that Britain is not pledged to the ban. Surely it would go along if the others did.

The H-bomb, however, is by no means an ideal subject for public debate. To start with, the general public has not been allowed to know much about it, for reasons of security. It has never been authoritatively told what our H-bomb is, or what the first and second Soviet H-bombs were. There have been hints that the first Russian bomb was bigger than our first one because it used a better material, but we did better with our second one, so much better, in fact that our scientists were dumfounded. Since then our H-bombs have been considerably smaller, it is said, but no reason for that fact has been advanced.

The public doesn't know how big a hydrogen bomb can be. It doesn't know to what extent it can be used to spread death-bringing poison over vast stretches of the earth. It doesn't know whether the H-bomb could be made still more horrible without further testing. Debate about a subject so carefully wrapped in secrecy can't be very convincing. There is another angle. Scientists hope one day to control the fusion of the hydrogen atom, and so to harness this power for peacetime uses. If this is achieved, the human race would have unlimited power for the rest of its existence. To

what extent this research can go on if H-bomb tests are banned also is not clear.

Mr. Stevenson last night was careful not to propose anything that entailed one-sided risks for us. He was for full preparedness, and the maintenance of adequate power for deterrence. He ~~even~~ wanted to develop the long-range ballistic missiles. What he was against was nuclear war, just as Mr. Eisenhower repeatedly has been against it.

It is fair to suggest there are more fruitful ways to approach the problem of preventing war than banning the H-bomb, even though starting with that would make for good will. The policy of the United States in the disarmament discussions has been a bewildering zig-zag. It would be highly instructive to hear it criticized and defended. True, disarmament is a complex subject, but not more so than nuclear physics, and controlled disarmament, of course, is the key to permanent peace.

It may be that the control of disarmament can't be solved at present, and for this reason disarmament is now unattainable. For example, there is no way to detect the existence of secreted nuclear weapons. But if total disarmament is impossible now, how much disarmament would be safe. That is a big question, but surely not too big for an election campaign, and not

bigger than the H-bomb. Americans who are able to face the facts of life, presumably are adult enough also face the facts of death.

George Bryan.-

Word for Today

In urging an end to hydrogen bomb tests, Adlai Stevenson doubtless would agree with Ellen Glasgow that "the only difference between a rut and a grave is their dimensions." The Administration, on the other hand, might quote William Sumner, who said: "Motives and purposes are in the brain and heart of man. Consequences are in the world of fact."

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7L45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 17, 1956

This is the news:

President Eisenhower has ordered Administration experts to prepare "a complete history" on the subject of the hydrogen bomb. White House News Secretary Hagerty said the action is being taken because of "incorrect statements" Adlai Stevenson has made in advocating the suspension of hydrogen bomb tests. The report is being written under the direction of Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Wilson, and Lewis Straws, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Hagerty said every detail will be included, except "some matters" in the security field. The report will be issued sometime next week.

The Soviet delegate to the United Nations said tonight, that Russia "is ready to enter now into an agreement for an immediate halt to the testing of nuclear weapons---without conditions." He made no reference to Mr. Stevenson's proposal.

Will Mahe -

President Eisenhower made what is called "a hard-hitting speech" tonight in Seattle, Washington. He rapped the Deomcratic platform, declaring "one might think its authors inhabited some land just lately swept by famine and pestilence." Democratic campaigners, he said, have been putting out "political fables". And he accused Adlai Stevenson of resorting to "the big straddle"---the "old-fashioned double standard otherwise known as the rubber yardstick." Mr. Eisenhower then went on to list what he regarded as the accomplishments of his administration.

Vice President Nixon toured upstate New York today... mostly by train... and said that "more and more" we need the Eisenhower brand of leadership. "Because of the dangers," Nixon said, "there have been several times when leaders less experienced could have involved the United States in war."

[Secretary Dulles will say tonight... in a speech sponsored by the Republican National Committee... that Mr. Eisenhower has more "capacity" for achieving peace "than any man I know." Dulles will cite as examples the Allied victory in Europe and the ending of the Korean War.]

Adlai Stevenson said in a speech in Kalamazoo, Michigan, today that "the most shameless thing" the Republicans have done in the current campaign has been "to claim credit for the peace of the world." What peace there is, Stevenson said, was won by Americans who fought and died. Later... in a speech in Battle Creek... the Democratic candidate told a whistle-stop audience he would never "give up the battle to win peace in this hydrogen age."

His running mate, Senator Kefauver, said in a Missouri speech that the world today is in what he called "a condition of armistice". The President and Mr. Dulles, he said, apparently are not thinking in terms of "a grand design for peace"... otherwise they would have accomplished more at the "summit meeting" in Geneva.

Israel accused Jordan today of "persistent violation" of the Palestine armistice... and called on the United Nations Security Council to hear its case. The Israeli charge counters a complaint filed by Jordan in which Israel is accused of endangering the peace. The Security Council will meet Friday to hear Jordan's complaint.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament today gave Prime Minister Ben Gurion a vote of confidence. The vote was 76 to 13. Ben Gurion summed up the two-day policy debate by reaffirming Israel's "freedom of action" if troop reinforcements move into Jordan from Iraq.

In Cairo, the Egyptian defense minister said Egypt would "enter into battle immediately" if war is waged against any Arab state.

And in London today, the Foreign Office indicated that British aid will not be automatic if Jordan is attacked. A Foreign Office spokesman said that under its treaty with Jordan, Britain would have to decide "that the circumstances warranted action being taken." The government in London, he said, would have to take the decision---not the British officers on the scene.

British officials are ~~willing~~ READY to call off negotiations in the Suez dispute, unless Egypt comes up with a concrete alternative to international control. (Last night, in Paris, the British and French issued a joint communique, inviting Egypt to produce an alternate plan, that would give the canal users "equivalent guarantees"). My colleague, Howard K. Smith, cables me that Britain is now prepared to play a strictly passive role. If Egypt makes a concrete proposal, the British will listen and negotiate. But, Smith says, if Egypt simply wants more exploratory talks (as it indicated today), then Britain will balk... because it feels there has been more than enough exploration already. Britain would then go ahead... with France... to build the canal users association into a going concern as soon as possible.

The Council of Europe... now meeting in Strasbourg... made a proposal today in the Suez dispute. A committee of the Council of Europe proposed that the United Nations help set up a court that could authorize sanctions against Egypt for any breach of international contract.

The premier of Afghanistan arrived in Moscow today for talks with Soviet leaders. An important buffer state between Europe and Asia, Afghanistan recently was granted a hundred million dollars in Soviet aid.

Yugoslavia said today that it has proposed a new form of economic aid from the United States. The Yugoslav statement... issued in Belgrade... revealed a plan whereby the Tito government would buy American farm surpluses on long-term credits. "Thus," the statement said, "certain comments would be avoided which do not contribute to confidence and friendship between our two countries." The other day, President Eisenhower said economic aid to Yugoslavia is being continued... but that further military assistance is being withheld until Yugoslavia's relationship with Russia can be more accurately accessed. Yugoslavia bristled at this today. It said no threat to the independence of Yugoslavia... on the part of the Soviet Union... exists.

In England today, Queen Elizabeth pulled a master switch and... for the first time... electricity produced by an atomic power plant began flowing into British homes. The first output amounted to only about 10 megawatts, or enough to meet the needs of a small town. Gradually this will be stepped up.

Edward R. Murrow: October 17, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

When the presidential campaign started off, several things about it seemed fairly certain. One was that the farmers were in revolt and the Republicans might lose the farm belt. Another was that Mr. Nixon would be the storm center in the campaign, and wherever he went the barometer would fall and the winds rise. Another was that foreign policy would provide at least one of the big public issues separating the party. Another was that the President's health was bound to be a big issue, and that he could take only a limited part in the campaign.

It may give a line on how the election is shaping up to see what has happened to these particular expectations.

First of all, most reports from the grass roots agree that the farm revolt is considerably weaker than anticipated. There is dissatisfaction over lower farm incomes, but the soil-bank checks are in sight, and they seem to be soothing farm feelings already. No stampede of farmers to the Democratic side is foreseen. Farmers probably trust Eisenhower more for keeping the peace, than they distrust him for backing Secretary Benson's flexible price controls. The Democrats are not banking on a repeat of the '48 election when it was the farm belt that tipped the scales for Truman.

As to Nixon, he has not been anything faintly resembling a storm center. He has maintained an unruffled dignity. The Democrats have done their best to needle him into losing his poise, but has stayed sedately on the high road. They hoped to make the Nixon of 1956 a big issue of the campaign. They have had to be satisfied with talking of the Nixon of '52 and '54, and to call attention to the Nixon of 1960.

Foreign policy sometimes has played a big role in the fight between the parties. With isolationism on the one hand, and full participation in world affairs on the other, real passion can be stirred up. But no such gulf separates the parties today. Democratic speakers have pointed to signs of rising disillusionment abroad with American leadership. They say American prestige is falling in Europe, American influence is declining in Asia, and American behavior in the Middle East has been ruinously indecisive. But such charges are aimed not so much at Administration policies as the way they have been conducted. The Republicans are accused, not of doing the wrong things, but of not doing the right things well. And that is hardly political fighting in high gear.

The one made-to-order issue for campaign purposes was the handling of the Suez crisis. This roused strong feelings in Britain, France and

especially Israel. It could easily do so in this country. But Mr. Stevenson renounced the issue, on the ground that Secretary Dulles was in negotiation and must not be hampered by home attacks. This show of responsibility may by now have become a pattern for election campaigns. Mr. Eisenhower was briefed by Central Intelligence in '52, and Mr. Dewey four years before. Mr. Stevenson is getting the C.I.A. reports. He couldn't very well criticize the handling of the Suez crisis without appearing to take advantage of secret information.

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Actually the President, when seen in the flesh, looks astonishingly well, considering what he has gone through. He looks as though he hadn't gone through it. And when seen on television he looks quite a different and older man. The personal presence of the President arouses enthusiasm. Mr. Eisenhower loves it, he responds to it. He is far more effective before a roaring crowd or while lifting his arms from the bubble-top of his car than in a T.V. studio. So he is going places, lots of places, and the traditional campaign techniques are pushing electronics aside. But any Democrats who thought the President would lose many, many votes because of his heart attack and operation are having to revise their opinion.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

THIS IS THE NEWS:

President Eisenhower has ordered Administration experts to prepare "a complete history" on the subject of the hydrogen bomb. White House News Secretary Hagerty said the action is being taken because of "incorrect statements" Adlai Stevenson has made in advocating the suspension of hydrogen bomb tests. The report is being written under the direction of Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Wilson, and Lewis Straws, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Hagerty said every detail will be included, except "some matters" in the security field. The report will be issued sometime next week.

The Soviet delegate to the United Nations said tonight that Russia "is ready to enter now into an agreement for an immediate halt to the testing of nuclear weapons--without conditions." He made no reference to Mr. Stevenson's proposal.

President Eisenhower wlll make what is called "a hard hitting speech" tonight in Seattle, Washington. He rapped the Democratic platform, declaring "one might think its authors inhabited some land just lately swept by famine and pestilence." Democratic campaigners, he said, have been putting out "political fables". And he accused Adlai Stevenson of resorting to "the big straddle" the old fashioned double standard otherwise known as the rubber yardstick." Mr. Eisenhower then went on to list what he regarded as the accomplishplishments of his administration..

Vice President Nixon toured upstate New York today, mostly by train, and said that "more and more" we need the Eisenhower brand of leadership. "Because of the dangers", Nixon said, "there have been several times when leaders less experienced could have involved the United States in war."

Adlai Stevenson said in a speech in Kalamazoo, Michigan, today that "the most shameless thing" the Republicans have done in the current campaign has been to claim credit for the peace of the world." What peace there is, Stevenson said, was won by Americans who fought and died. Later, in a speech in Battle Creek, the Democratic candidate told a whistel-stop audience he would never "give up the battle to win peace in this hydrogen age."

His running mate. Senator Kefauver, said in a Missouri speech that the world today is in what he called "a condition of armistice." The President and Mr. Dulles, he said, apparently are not thinking in terms of "a grand design for peace." Otherwise they would have accomplished more at the "summit meeting" in Geneva.

Israel accused Jordan today of "persistent violation" of the Palestine armistice..and called on the United Nations Security Council to hear its case. The Israeli charge counters a complaint filed by Jordan in which Israel is accused of endangering the peace. The Security Council will meet Friday to hear Jordan's complaint.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament today gave Prime Minister Ben Gurion a vote of confidence. The vote was 76 to 13. Ben Gurion summed up the two-day policy debate by reaffirming Israel's "freedom of action" if troop reinforcements move into Jordan from Iraq.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The political campaign is not following the expected pattern. In making more personal appearances than originally planned, President Eisenhower would seem to be taking the counsel of Plautus, who said, "One eyewitness weighs more than ten hearsays. Those who hear speak what they have heard. Those who see know beyond mistake."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 18, 1956

This is the news:

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Mr. Stevenson's H-bomb proposal received new ~~support~~ ATTENTION today. Twenty-four scientists at Washington University... in St. Louis... urged "intensive scientific study and public discussion" of what effect continued hydrogen bomb tests may have on mankind. They said that while there is at present insufficient data to permit "an absolute conclusion" of the danger due to radio-active fallout, the outlook is "alarming".

President Eisenhower is making a major speech tonight in Portland, Oregon. Earlier today... in a speech in Tacoma, Washington... Mr. Eisenhower said that, next year, he will press for congressional approval of a 4-billion-dollar school construction program. He said he would propose that the program be carried out in four years... instead of five years... as originally planned. Otherwise, it is the same school program that got stopped in Congress this year, due to the segregation issue. Next year, Mr. Eisenhower said, "I will support the program with all the force at my command for I hold this action to be essential to the welfare of the Republic."

Papers will be signed tomorrow, ending the state of war between Russia and Japan. Japanese sources in Moscow... where talks have been in progress since Monday... say agreement was reached to restore diplomatic relations immediately. Ambassadors will be exchanged, and Japanese prisoners, still in Soviet hands, will be set free. It is not known whether Japan won its demand for the return of two islands, taken over by Russia in World War Two. The belief is that it did not.

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Hammarskjold submitted a report to the Security Council on the Palestine situation. Without mentioning Israel by name, Hammarskjold decried the Israeli boycott of the mixed armistice commission. He called it "a dangerous negation" of the armistice agreement. Hammarskjold also forwarded to the council a report by the truce supervisor, General Burns... in which Burns reviewed the situation for the past two years. In that time, Burns said, more than 600 persons---soldiers and civilians---were killed in border incidents. Heaviest losses were on the Arab side.

Two British jets arrived in Jordan today, to "beef up" British forces stationed there, under the treaty of 1948. And more are due in a few days.

The French news agency says a ship smuggling arms to Algerian nationalists has been intercepted off the Algerian coast. The ship reportedly carried 70 tons of modern weapons and came from Egypt. French authorities are quoted as saying that Egyptian support of the rebels has now been "clearly and irrefutably proved."

French policy in Algeria was debated today in the French National Assembly. The resident-minister of Algeria... Robert LaCoste... said the "pacification campaign" in Algeria has produced an improvement in the situation. At the same time, he warned of possible new "terrorist attacks" in Algiers... timed to coincide with the convening next month of THE United Nations General Assembly, here in New York.

Italy today proposed a conference of European prime ministers to examine possible new steps toward a united Europe. Italian Foreign Minister Martino made the surprise proposal to the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe, meeting in Strasbourg. He suggested that a start be made with the Schuman Plan countries---West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France. A committee of the Council of Europe submitted

a report, urging the West to wage a political offensive, aimed at liberating the satellite states. Opportunity is presented, it said, by the "confusion and dissension" now existing in the Communist sphere.

Worker unrest is reported in East Germany. According to West German sources, five factories in Magdeburg have been crippled by strikes... due to stepped-up work schedules, and low pay. The Communists deny the story, but refuse to let Western correspondents go TO Magdeburg to see for themselves.

The Communist Party in Poland may soon make some far-reaching decisions. Its central committee meets tomorrow... and is expected to demand more independence of Moscow, along Titoist lines. The Polish government today fired two deputy ministers of reconstruction. This brings to more than 20, the number of officials dismissed since the Poznan riots in June.

The Nobel Prize in medicine was won jointly today by two Americans and a German. The Americans are Dr. Dickinson W. Richards and Dr. Andre Cour-nond, of Columbia University. They will share the 38-thousand dollars in prize money with Dr. Werner Forssmann of West Germany. The award was made for the techniques they developed in combating heart disease. The literary prize... and the prizes for physics and chemistry... are still to be announced.

The Navy announces that a Neptune patrol plane crashed in the Antarctic today, killing three members of the crew. Five other crewmen were hurt. The aircraft was flying from New Zealand to the American base on McMurdo Sound.

For the past three weeks, my colleague... Richard C. Hottelet... has been traveling through the western states, examining the political situation there at first hand. For a report on what he found out, we switch now to Dick Hottlet in Washington.

Hottelet runs 5:00
Returns on cue: "--to Ed Murrow
in New York."

15-8

That was my colleague, Richard Hottelet, reporting the intelligence he gained on his recent tour of the western part of this country. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But, ~~first, here~~ is George Bryan.

Word for Today

From now till November sixth, the speech-makers will be asking voters to lend an ear. Corey Ford has complained, "Every political campaign I hear the same old factional arguments back and forth again, and I'm convinced that what this country needs is another party. There's nothing like a party to give everyone a chance to relax."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, October 18, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: For the past three weeks my collegue, Richard C. Hottelet has been traveling through the Western States examining the political situation there at first hand. For a report on what he found out we switch now to Dick Hottelet in Washington.

HOTTELET: From the way the major candidates have been racing around the Western States you'd think the election could be won or lost out there. As a matter of fact that might well be true. The eleven states of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Coast have a total of only 79 electoral votes. In 1952 they all went to Eisenhower and only swelled his landslide. This year, as the returns are counted from east to west, the race may be so close that the decision may fall out there. Small wonder that both Kefauver and Nixon have barnstormed the area, that Adlai Stevenson has hit it twice, and that President Eisenhower has gone out to the coast for the second time, counting the convention, and is now working harder for his ticket then he's done anywhere so far.

The people of the west have no orthodox politics, they make up their minds neither early nor easily and the straight ticket is practically unknown. In many states there is not even a place on the ballot to vote for a whole party slate with one mark. The voter has to X his way down from name to name and he skips lightly from one column to another. The result is that states which supported Democratic presidents for twenty years chose Republican governors at the same time and sent a mixture of Democrats and Republicans to Congress. Party organization is not as diciplined

as it is in the east and the great political contest is broken up by the lights and shadows and the vivid colors of regional issues and personalities. The most dramatic encounters by far are in the northwest. In Oregon the key figures are Senator Wayne Morse, former Republican now running on the Democratic ticket and Douglas McKay, former Secretary of Interior, who was sent out from Washington, D.C. to defeat him. Both men are strong candidates. Mr. Morse has served two terms in the Senate and is universally known, Mr. McKay was twice governor of Oregon and has never lost an election there. They are fighting as hard as they can and although it's been kept on a civilized plain their debate has been shot through with personal bitterness. Republicans call Morse a turncoat, Democrats accuse McKay of giving away natural resources.

Right now Senator Morse seems clearly to have the advantage over his Republican opponent. The Democrats say a trend is running in their favor, a trend which elected Senator Richard Neuberger in 1954, the first Democratic Senator to be elected in Oregon in forty years. They are also exploiting a current weakness in the important lumber industry and they're running hard on the issue of power development which is the key to the economic expansion of the entire northwest. But, nothing is sewed up. President Eisenhower is speaking in Portland tonight. He is expected by all to carry Oregon for himself, but will he be strong enough to carry McKay in with him. That same question applies all through the west, and no where more than in the State of Washington.

Seven Congressmen and the Governor are up for election and in the center of the arena is another battle royal for a seat in

the Senate. The Republican Governor, Arthur Langlie, has been detailed to defeat the encumbent Democratic Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Langlie is at the top of his career, undefeated in public life and with twelve years in the governor's chair. Keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention, a man of unquestioned moral and political stature. But so far and even after President Eisenhower's intervention he seems plainly to be running behind Senator Magnuson, and in his efforts to close the gap Governor Langlie has resorted to personal attack against Magnuson's behavior, his bank account, and his associations.

In Washington, too, it looks as though the Democrats will retain their seat in the Senate even if Eisenhower carries the state by an expected narrow margin. Of course, the big political prize in the west is California, with 32 electoral votes, second only to New York's 45. In terms of political organization California has been a state of chaos. Party lines have been practically non-existent and with a registered majority of some 800,000 Democrats Californis has remained Republican. Now for the first time in about 50 years the Democrats lay claim to the skeleton of an organization which will deliver their vote. The result is by no means certain but local experts think the Republicans will hold their own where it counts.

There are few states where President Eisenhower is expected to win by as large a margin as in '52. No single issue or experience is responsible howerver for his ultimate victory. The combination of the President's personality, peace and general prosperity seem to be tipping the balance. However, the Congressional picture is much less rosey for his party. From the look of things

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President Eisenhower is making a major speech tonight in Portland, Oregon. Earlier today, in a speech in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Eisenhower said that, next year, he will press for congressional approval of a 4 billion dollar school construction program. He said he would propose that the program be carried out in four years instead of five years as originally planned Otherwise, it is the same school program that got stopped in Congress this year, due to the segregation issue. Next year, Mr. Eisenhower said, "I will support the program with all the force at my command for I hold this action to be essential to the welfare of the Republic."

Papers will be signed tomorrow ending the state of war between Russia and Japan. Japanese sources in Moscow where talks have been in progress since Monday, say agreement was reached to restore diplomatic relations immediately. Ambassadors will be exchanged, and Japanese prisoners still in Soviet hands will be set free. It is not known whether Japan won its demand for the return of two islands taken over by Russia in World War Two. The belief is that it did not.

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Hammarskjold submitted a report to the Security Council on the Palestine situation. Without mentioning Israel by name, Hammarskjold decried the Israeli boycott of the mixed armistice commission. He called it "a dangerous negation" of the armistice agreement Hammarsjkold also forwarded to the council a report by truce supervisor, General Burns in which Burns reviewed the situation for the past two years. In that time, Burns said, more than 600 persons, soldiers and civilians, were killed in border incidents. Heaviest losses were on the Arab side.

Two British jets arrived in Jordan today to "beef up" British forces stationed there under the treaty of 1948. And more are due in a few days.

The French news agency says a ship smuggling arms to Algerian nationalists has been intercepted off the Algerian coast. The ship reportedly carried 70 tons of modern weapons and came from Egypt. French authorities are quoted as saying that Egyptian support of the rebels has not been "clearly and irrefutably proved. "

Italy today proposed a conference of European prime ministers to examine possible new steps toward a united Europe. Italian Foreign Minister Martino made the surprise porposal to the consultative assembly of the Council of Europe, meeting in Strasbourg. He suggested that a start be made with the Schuman Plan countries -- West Germany Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France. A committee of the Council of Europe submitted a report, urging the

the West to wage a political offensive aimed at liberating the satellite states. Opportunity is presented, it said, by the "confusion and dissension" now existing in the Communist sphere.

Worker unrest is reported in East Germany. According to West German sources, five factories in Magdeburg have been crippled by strikes due to stepped - up work schedules and low pay. The Communists deny the story but refuse to let Western corrsspondents go to Magdeburg to see for themselves.

The Communist Party in Poland may soon make some far - reaching decisions. Its central committee meets tomorrow and is expected to demand more independence of Moscow, along Titoist lines. The Polish government today fired two deputy ministers of reconstuuction. This brings to more than 20 the number of officials dismissed since the Poznan riots in June.

The Nobel Prize in medicine was won jointly today by two Americans and a German. The Americans are Dr. Dickinson W. Richards and Dr. Andre Cournond, of Columbia University. They will share the 3 -thousand dollars in prize money with Dr. Werner Forssmann of West Germany. The award was made for techniques they developed in combating heart disease. The literary prize and the prizes for physics and chemistry are still bo be announced.

The Navy announces that a Neptune patrol plane crashed in the Antarctic today, killing three members of the crew. Five other crewmen were hurt. The aircraft was flying from New Zealand to the Amercia base on McMurdo Sound.

For the past three weeks, my colleague, Richard C Hottelet, has been travelling through the western states, examining the political situation there at first hand. For a report on what he found out, we switch now to Dick Hottelet in Washington.

HOTTELET: From the way the major candidates have been racing around the Western states you'd think the election could be won or lost out there. As a matter of fact that might well be true. The eleven states of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Coast have a total of only 79 electoral votes. In 1952 they all went to Eisenhower and only swelled his landslide. This year, as the returns are counted from East to West, the races may be so close that the decision may fall out there. Small wonder that both Kefauver and Nixon have barnstormed the area, that Adlai Stevesnon has hit it twice, and that President Eisenhower has gone out to the coast for the second time, counting the con ention, and is now working harder for his ticket than he's done anywhere so far.

The people of the West have no othhodox politics, they make up their minds neither early nor easily and the straight ticket is practically unknown. In many states there is not even a place on the ballot to vote for a whole party slate with one mark. The voter has to X his way down from name to name and he skips lightly from one column to another. The result is that states which supported Democratic presidents for twenty years chose Republican governors at the same time and sent a mixture of Democrats and Republicans to Congress Party organization is not as disciplined as it is in the east and the great political contest is broken up by the lights and shadows and he vivid colors of regional issues and personalities The most dramatic encounters by far are in the north-west. In Oregon the key figures are Senator Wayne Morse, former Republican now running on the Democratic ticket and Douglas McKay, former Secretary of Interior, who was sent out from Washington, D.C. to defeat him. Both men are strong candidates. Mr. Morse has served two terms in the Senate and is universally known, Mr. McKay was twice governor of Oregon and has never lost an election there. They are fighting as hard as

they can and although it's been kept on a civilized plain their debate has been shot through with personal bitterness. Republicans call Morse a turncoat, Democrats accuse McKay of giving away natural resources.

Right now Senator Morse seems clearly to have the advantage over his Republican opponent. The Democrats say a trend is running in their favor, a trend which elected Senator Richard Neuberger in 1954, the first Democratic senator to be elected in Oregon in forty years. They are also exploiting a current weakness in the important lumber industry and they're running hard on the issue of power development which is the key to the economic expansion of the entire northwest. But, nothing is sewed up. President Eisenhower is speaking in Portland tonight. He is expected by all to carry Oregon for himself, and will be be strong enough to carry McKay in with him. That same question applies all through the west, and no where more than in the State of Washington.

Seven Congressmen and the Governor are up for election and in the center of the arena is another battle royal for a seat in the Senate. The Republican Governor, Arthur Langlie, has been detailed to defeat the encumbent Democratic Senator Warren G. Magnuson. Langlie is at the top of his career, undefeated in public life and with twelve years in the governor's chair. Keynote speaker at the Republican National convention, a man of unquestioned moral and political stature. But so far and even after President Eisenhower's intervention he seems plainly to be running behind Senator Magnuson, and in his efforts to close the gap Governor Langlie has resorted to personal attack against Mannuson' behavior, his bank account, and his associations.

In Washington, too, it looks as though the Democrats will retain their seat in the Senate even if Eisenhower carries the state by an expected narrow margain. Of course, the big political prize in the west is California, with

32 electoral votes, second only to New York's 45. In terms of political organization California has been a state of chaos. Party lines have been practically non - existent and with a registered majority of some 800,000 Democrats California has remained Republican. Now for the first time in about 50 years the Democrats lay claim to the skeleton of an organization which will deliver their vote. The result is no no means certain but local experts think the Republicans will hold their own where it counts.

There are few states where President Eisenhower is expected to win by as large a margin as in '52. No single issue of ex erience is responsible, however for his ultimate victory. The combination of the President's personality, peace and general prosperity seem to be tipping the balance. However, the Congressional picture is much less rosey for his party. From the look of things at the moe nt the Republicans are in danger of losing several western districts. The American people in the western quarter of our country seem to prefer things as they are both in the White House and in the Democratic Congress And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was my colleague, Richard Hottelet, reporting the intelligence he gained on his recent tour of the western part of this country. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moemtt with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: From now till November sixth, the speech-makers will be asking voters to lend an ear. Corey Ford has complained, "Every political campaign I hear the same old factional arguements back and forth again, and I'm convinced that what this country needs is another party. There's nothing like a party to give everyone a chance to relax."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 19, 1956

This is the news:

Soviet party boss Khrushchev flew to Warsaw today, and interrupted a plenary session of the Polish central committee. The committee... which represents the Communist leadership of Poland... had just reinstated Wladislaw Gomulka, a ~~notorious~~ ACTIVE Titoist, as one of its members. Three other advocates of independence from Moscow, also were elected to full membership on the committee. The importance of Khrushchev's mission is underscored by the fact that he was accompanied... on his trip to Warsaw... by former Foreign Minister Molotov, two deputy premiers, and some of the top brass of the Red Army. (I should like to discuss this matter further in a few minutes).

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ambassadors will be exchanged, and Japanese prisoners still in Soviet hands will be sent home. All reparation claims on Japan are renounced. The agreements include a protocol for increased trade between the two countries... and support of Japan's bid for membership in the United Nations. There are 10 agreements in all.

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He said, "If Jordan is prepared to put an end to these attacks, there will be peace on the frontier." / The United States did not take part in today's debate... but both Britain and Russia supported Jordan's position. #
The British delegate praised Jordan for its "great restraint". / And Russia accused Israel of "deliberate violation" of its obligations under the United Nations Charter, and the cease-fire agreements. After hearing these arguments, the Security Council recessed until next week.

There were more developments today in the Suez dispute. In London, a Danish career diplomat... Eyvind Bartels... was named administrator of the canal users association. / He is now serving as the Danish consul-general, here in New York. / The association also announced that it has opened two bank accounts---one for administrative purposes, and one into which nations using the canal may pay tolls. / The United States and Britain were reported in disagreement today on the question of tolls. Secretary Dulles is pictured as advocating that toll money paid to the users association, should be turned over to Egypt for use of the canal---less expenses the association may incur in its operations. (Such an expense would be money paid out to pilots.) Britain, on the other hand,

is said to favor holding the tolls as blocked funds, until there is a final settlement. The State Department spokesman... Lincoln White... said today that American policy remains unchanged---that the association should collect dues from the ships and be prepared to pay Egypt "an appropriate share".

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He also said that a vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Vice President Nixon. Earlier... in LEXINGTON... he characterized Nixon as a Republican leader who favors "a return to yesterday." The Republican Party, he said, is "hopelessly divided."

President Eisenhower campaigned in California today, in a drive for that state's 32 electoral votes. He has arrived in Los Angeles... where he will make a major speech tonight in the Hollywood Bowl... and was greeted by large crowds. Mr. Eisenhower is suffering from a very slight eye injury. His personal physician... Major General Snyder... said his left eye is a little bloodshot as the result of some confetti that blew into it while he was in Portland.

Edward R. Murrow: October 19, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

There are increasing signs of discontent throughout Russia's satellite empire. There is confusion and dissension. One of our most eminent experts on Russian affairs, Mr. George Kennan, says there is an extensive disintegration of Moscow's authority within the Soviet orbit.

Recently dissenters in the Communist parties of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have been restored to good standing. Some who were anti-Stalinists, and were killed for it, have now been declared innocent of any crimes against the State.

The Communist parties, particularly in Italy, are demonstrating greater independence from Moscow control.

Many of the satellite countries appear to be finding Marshal Tito and his independence [redacted] a powerful magnet. The recent exchange of visits between Khrushchev and Tito has never been fully explained. But after those meetings a secret letter was sent from Moscow to the Party faithful abroad, warning that the understanding with Tito was not a new Party line. The communique issued after Tito's visit admitted that there might be more than one road to Socialism, and that the various countries should choose their own. They are showing an appetite to choose. They do not want all roads to lead to Moscow.

Tito demonstrated his increasing independence when a group of Yugoslav Stalinists who had sought refuge in Russia, decided to come home. Tito promptly flung them into jail - sentenced them to long prison terms. It was a demonstration of independence on his part that was both brutal and defiant.

And then today the mountain really came to Mohammet. Khrushchev and three top-ranking Russian army officers arrived unexpectedly, and apparently unannouced, in Warsaw. They didn't summon the increasingly restless and rebellious Poles to Moscow.

The Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party was meeting when they arrived. One order of business was to restore to influence and power those Polish leaders who had wanted to follow an independent line like Tito.

The Russian leaders drove straight to the meeting of the Polish Committee. Beyond that we have no information. But it is clear that urgent and important talks are now taking place. The Poles are re-shuffling their government, partly as a result of the Poznan riots and the general discontent throughout the country. There has been for some time a widening gap between those Polish Communists who wanted to continue to take their orders direct from Moscow, and those who wanted an increasing degree of independence.

Those who were tethered to Moscow appear to be losing out. Today's meeting of the Polish Central Committee was to determine the direction in which Poland was to go. And the meeting was faced with demands that the people of Poland be told something about military expenditures - demands that the deputy premier, who controls Polish industry, be dismissed - demands that the Russian-imposed system of collective farms be abolished. And there were also demands that the Russian Marshal Rokosovsky, who commands the Polish Army, be replaced. He is regarded by most Poles as a symbol of Russian domination. ~~XXXXXXXX~~ The Russians still maintain a couple of divisions of troops in Poland, and the Poles want them to get out too.

Most of the demands facing the Committee asked for more freedom in one form or another - more freedom of information, more freedom politically and economically.

But what has been happening in Poland is not a revolt against the philosophy of Communism, (although no one who knows that country can believe that more than a small percentage of its people are communists.) What has happened ~~is~~ a revolt against dictation and domination by Moscow. The leaders , even those recently returned to power, continue to contend, as Marshal Tito has for years, that they are faithful communists, merely unwilling

to rubber-stamp whatever is decided by the big bosses in Moscow. Whatever happens during these critical and indeed astonishing talks in Warsaw, it does not mean that the satellite nations are about to become free and independent countries. But it does mean that even the independence that Tito has enjoyed is a contagious thing.

It seems possible that our investment in Tito is paying substantial dividends. And it is certainly true that the forces of freedom - limited freedom - are stirring inside the vast Soviet empire. This in turn means that the forces of real freedom have an opportunity to ~~[illegible]~~ seize the initiative if their leaders choose to do so.

George Bryan

Word for Today

Walt Whitman said, "I am for those who have never been mastered." And so no one can doubt that Whitman would be for the Poles. Of course, their break is with Moscow domination---not Communism. Poland remains Communist. But, as Stanley Pargellis observed, "Everyone knows where liberty begins. It is the point at which people resent being shoved about."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Walt Whitman said, " I am for those who have never been mastered." And no one can doubt that Whitman would be for the Poles. Of course, their break is with Moscow domination, not Communism. Poland remainse Communist. But, as Stanley Pargellis observed, "Everyone knows where liberty begins. It is the point at which people resent bein shoved about."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Oct. 22, 1956

This is the news:

The Warsaw Radio said tonight that the general staff of the Polish Army has pledged its support to the new Communist regime. / The general staff is said to have expressed conviction that the party's new Titoist leader... Wladyslaw Gomulka... will work for the "democratization" of the army. / Such a process might affect Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky, who is still defense minister of Poland... although he was removed yesterday from the politburo. / The new politburo met today, reportedly to decide his fate. He could be on his way out.

According to the Warsaw Radio, Polish workers held mass meetings today and pledged support to Gomulka. / There were also rumors of Russian troop movements... of Soviet divisions entering Poland from East Germany... but these reports are unconfirmed. / Another of these rumors is, that the Russian officer in charge of the Warsaw military district, suddenly packed his bags and went home. / That report also is unconfirmed.

The Polish Communist newspaper today rejected President Eisenhower's expression of sympathy for the ~~yearning~~ yearning of the Polish people for independence. The paper said this constituted an interference in Poland's internal affairs. Anyone, it said, who thinks the changes that have taken place "indicate a new orientation in our foreign policy is deeply mistaken. Our alliance ~~with the Soviet Union~~ and friendship with the Soviet Union was, is and will remain the cornerstone of our policy."

There are reports from Warsaw tonight... again totally unconfirmed... that Nikita Khrushchev may lose his job ~~as~~ as first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party because of developments in Poland. According to these reports, ~~some~~ three deputy premiers... Molotov, Mikoyan and ~~Molotov...~~ Malenkov... are working to have him deposed.

~~Talks between Hungary and Yugoslavia ended tonight in Belgrade. Reuters news service says the Hungarian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formally re-established the policy of cooperation that was abandoned after the Cominform dispute of 1948.~~

~~Hungary showed other signs today of following in the footsteps of Poland. The party newspaper in Budapest said Hungary, like Poland~~

There was an interruption today in the Poznan trials. The district court declared a mistrial in the case of eight defendants... charged with taking part in the uprising of June 28... and three of the eight prisoners were set free. / An entirely new trial was ordered for the other five.

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Hungary showed other signs today of following in the footsteps of Poland. The party newspaper in Budapest said Hungary... like Poland... must map its own road to socialism. "No foreign experience," it said, "can replace the ideological work we have to do ourselves." / And tonight the official Budapest Radio broadcast a student demand that former Premier Nagy be returned to power. Nagy was kicked out last year on charges of being a Titoist.

~~Prime Minister Van Acker of Belgium arrived in Moscow today for a 10-day visit. He was accompanied by his foreign minister, Paul-Henri~~ Spaak.

Here in this country, Adlai Stevenson said tonight that he "shares fully" the resentment of President Eisenhower over the latest Bulganin letter. The message proposed a stop to nuclear weapons tests, and Mr. Eisenhower denounced it as constituting "interference" in this country's internal affairs... coming as it did during a presidential campaign. He also criticized Russia's action in making public the contents of the message before he had a chance to read it. Mr. Stevenson said tonight that while he shares Mr. Eisenhower's resentment, he feels the United States should pursue the matter "all the way."

Senator Kefauver said today he was "shocked" by President Eisenhower's response. "This is no time," Kefauver said, "for stubborn and peevish response. This is a time for the United States to take the lead in turning the awesome power of nuclear energy to peaceful pursuits."

Vice President Nixon told a news conference in Saginaw, Michigan that Stevenson should have read the Bulganin letter more carefully. If he had, Nixon said, Stevenson would have recognized it was not new... but the same thing Russia has been proposing for the past two years.

~~(I should like to discuss this subject of the letter further in a few minutes.)~~

The White House announces that the government report on hydrogen bomb tests... promised by President Eisenhower.... will be issued sometime tomorrow. The White House said last week that such a report would be prepared by experts, to correct "inaccurate statements" made by Adlai Stevenson, in proposing an end to hydrogen bomb tests.

Three Russians arrived in Washington today to observe the presidential election as guests of the United States government. The delegation came at the invitation of the State Department, for a first-hand look at American politics in action. The delegation is composed of an economics professor, an editor of Izvestia, and a trade union official. One of them said... on arrival... that Bulganin's offer to negotiate an end to hydrogen bomb tests is "sincere". None of them would hazard to say, whom he preferred for President.

The White House announced today, that President Eisenhower will undergo a thorough medical examination at Walter Reed Hospital next week-end. News Secretary Hagerty said the President will enter the hospital on Saturday... and that a report will be made public "not later than Monday morning." The series of medical tests will be made by eight doctors, including the heart specialist, Paul Dudley White, and the President's

personal physician, Major General Snyder. Hagerty told reporters today the president is "feeling fine".

The French are reported to have captured some of the top leaders of the Algerian revolt. The French news agency says that an aircraft carrying leaders of the rebellion was intercepted over the Mediterranean and forced to land near Algiers. It identifies one of the captured men as Ahmed ben Bella, a Nationalist chieftain long wanted for his part in the two-year-old civil war.

Latest reports from Jordan confirm the parliamentary victory of anti-Western forces in that Middle East country. Candidates opposed to Jordan's traditional alliance with Britain gained a wide majority in the new Parliament. Egypt has hailed the results as a big step toward Arab unity.

Edward R. Murrow: October 22, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The Bulganin letter to President Eisenhower certainly reads as though it was meant to be a bomb that would shatter a lot of windows in our presidential campaign. It backed the campaign proposal of Mr. Stevenson to seek an end of H-bomb tests; it openly criticized Secretary Dulles, and indirectly criticized President Eisenhower; it was addressed to the President and then released for publication before the President could receive it; it even stressed the fact that it was dealing with an issue raised in the campaign.

That raises the question: Why was it sent? Apparently Mr. Eisenhower feels it was sent to injure him. His immediate and caustic reply was steaming with resentment. Then Mr. Stevenson criticized the President for not giving the Russian offer more careful consideration, and that seemed to justify the President's anger. But if Mr. Bulganin himself thought the letter would help Stevenson and hurt Eisenhower, he would qualify for the booby prize among the world's supposedly astute politicians. And his advisors on American affairs hardly could have misled him to that extent. They would know - and surely Bulganin knew - that a public letter purporting to help Stevenson would have the opposite effect in an election campaign in this country, simply because it came from Moscow.

Candidates Eisenhower and Stevenson are in agreement on one thing. They both resent interference in our domestic political quarrels. Mr. Stevenson thinks we ought to explore Bulganin's proposals "immediately and all the way." He says this isn't the first time the Russians have meddled in our domestic politics. According to Stevenson the real issue is not Mr. Bulganin's manners, or Russian views about American politics. The real issue is "what can be done to save the world from hydrogen disaster." Stevenson said: "Viewed from the standpoint ~~XXXXXX~~ not of politics but of peace, I think the President's reply to Bulganin is unfortunate." Stevenson contended that the Russians have made it plain that their candidate is Eisenhower. This statement was apparently based on remarks that Bulganin made at the Summit meeting last summer, hoping that Eisenhower would run for re-election.

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Washington observers are trying to figure out what Bulganin wanted. Beyond an understandable desire to advertise the Soviet position on nuclear tests, another motive is suspected. It is that the Russians really don't

want to have the tests suspended. They want to go forward with the H-bomb so long as they are ahead with the inter-continental ballistic missile. By writing this letter, and drawing Mr. Eisenhower's indignant reply, they seem to have made sure than an agreement ending the tests will not be made with him. And they hope that what blame follows for the failure will not be theirs.

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Both men want disarmament and both believe it can only come through adequate controls. Mr. Stevenson is not against nuclear weapons as such, for his case for ultimately ending the draft rests on nuclear weapons making the present reliance on so much manpower unnecessary.

But the Bulganin letter disregards these points. Though Stevenson is not mentioned by name, the letter leaves the impression that Stevenson wants what Bulganin wants. In fact, Stevenson and Bulganin agree

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Mr. Eisenhower's reply was so sharp that a retort by the Soviet Premier is not to be ruled out. If it is true that the Russians are playing some inscrutable game of their own in this whole matter, another letter from Moscow is to be expected before election day.

George Bryan

The question is raised: Why did Bulganin send that controversial letter. ~~What are the Russians up to?~~ Sir Winston Churchill once told the House of Commons: "I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia." (And then those famous lines). "It is a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma. But perhaps," Churchill said, "there is a key. That key, is Russian national interest."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1956
7:45--8:00 E.D.T.

This is the news:

The Warsaw Radio said tonight that the general staff of the Polish Army has pledged its support to the new Communist regime. The general staff is said to have expressed conviction that the party's new Titoist leader..Wladyslaw Gomulka, will work for the "democratization" of the army. Such a process might affect Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky, who is still defense minister of Poland, although he was removed yesterday from the politburo. The new politburo met today, reportedly to decide his fate. He could be on his way out.

According to the Warsaw Radio, Polish workers held mass meetings today and pledged support to Gomulka. There were also rumors of Russian troop movements, of Soviet divisions entering Poland from East Germany, but these reports are unconfirmed. Another of these rumors is that the Russian officer in charge of the Warsaw military district suddenly packed his bags and went home. That report also is unconfirmed.

The Polish Communist newspaper today rejected President Eisenhower's expression of sympathy for the yearning of the Polish people for independence. The paper said this constituted an interference in Poland's internal affairs. Anyone, it said, who thinks the changes that have taken place "indicate a new orientation in our foreign policy is deeply mistaken. Our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union was, is and will remain the cornerstone of our policy."

There are reports from arsaw tonight, again totally unconfirmed, that Nikita Khrushchev may lose his job as first secretary of the Soviet Communist party because of developments in Poland. According to these reports, three deputy premiers, Molotov, Mikoyan and Malenkov are working to have him deposed.

There was an interruption today in the Poznan trials. The district court declared a mistrial in the case of eight defendants charged with taking part in the uprising of June 28, and three of the eight prisoners were set free. An entirely new tiral was ordered for the other five.

Talks between Hungary and Yugoslavia anded tonight in Belgrade. Reuters news service says the Hungarian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formally re established the policy of cooperation they abandoned after the Cominform dispute of 1948.

Hungary shoved other signs: today of following in the footsteps of Poland. The Party newspaper in Budapest said Hungary, like Poland, must map its own road to socialism. "No foreign experience," it said, "can replace the ideological work we have to do ourselves." And tonight the official Budapest Radio broadcast a student demand that former PremierNagy be returned to power. Nagy was kicked out last year on charges of being a Titoist.

Here in this country, Adlai Stevenson said tonight that he "shares fully" the resentment of President Eisenhower over the latest Bulganin letter. The message proposed a stop to neclear weapons tests, and Mr. Eisenhowe denounced it as constituting "interference" in this country's internal affairs, coming as it did during a presidential campaign. He also criticized Russia'a action in making public the contents of the message before he had had a chance to read it. Mr. Stevenson said tonight that while he shares Mr. Eisenhwoer's resentment, he feels the United States should pursue the matter "all the way."

Senator Kefauver said today that he was "shocked" by President Eisenhower's response. "This is no time", Kefauver said, "for stubborn and peevish response. This is a time for the United States to take the lead in turning the awsome power of nuclear energy to peaceful pursuits."

Vice President Nixon told a news conference in Saginaw, Michigan, that Stevenson should have read the Bulganin letter more carefully. If he had, Nixon said, Stevenson would have rocognized it was not new but the same thing Russia has been proposing for the past two years.

The White House announces that the government report on hydrogen bomb tests promised by President Eisenhower, will be issued sometime tomorrow. The White House said last week that such a report would be prepared by experts to correct "inaccurate statements" made by Adlai Stevenson in proposing an end to hydrogen bomb tests.

Three Russians arrived in Washington today to observe the presidential election as guestsof the United States government. The delegation came at the invitation of the State Department, for a first - hand look at American politics in action. The delegation is composed of an economics professor, an editor of Izvestia and a trade union official. One of them is said, on arrival, that Bulganin's offer to negotiate an end to hydrogen bomb tests is "sincere". None of them would hazard to say whom he preferred for President.

The White House announced today that President Eisenhower will undergo a thorough medical examination at Walter Reed Hospital next week-end. News Secretary Hagerty said the President will enter the hospital on Saturday and that a report will be made public "not later than Monday morning." The series of medical tests will be made by eight doctors, including the heart specialist, Paul Dudley White, and the President's personal shysician, Major General Snyder. Hagerty told reporters today the president is "feeling fine."

The French are reported to have captured some of the top leaders of the Algerian revolt. The French news agency says that an aircraft carrying leaders of the rebellion was intercepted over the Mediterranean and forced to land near Algiers. It identifies one of the cpatured men as Ahmed ben Bella, a Nationalist chieftain long wanted for his part in the two-year-old civil war.

Latest reports from Jordan confirm the parliamentary victory of anti-Western forces in the Middle East country. Candidates opposed to Jordan's traditional alliance with Britain gained a wide majority in the new Parliament. Egypt has hailed the results as a big step toward Arab unity.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The question is raised: Why did Bulganin send that controversial letter. Sir Winston Chruchill once told the House of Commons: "I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia." (And then those famous lines.) "It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery, inside an enigma. But perhaps " Churchill said, "there is a key. That key is Russian national interest."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 23, 1956

This is the news:

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Adlai Stevenson was campaigning here in New York today, and tonight... in a speech in Madison Square Garden... he will pledge his support to the Polish drive for independence. He will call for economic aid and suggest that, "if Soviet pressure continues and the Polish government wishes it, the United States should assist in bringing the matter before the United Nations." Stevenson will again propose that the United States take the lead in curbing "this ghastly killer", the H-bomb. "I think we must make the effort," he will say, "in the name of humanity."

In Poland today, the new Communist leaders dismissed the pro-Soviet deputy minister of defense. As his successor, they chose an officer who had once been sent to prison for his Titoist beliefs. For the present at least, the Russian, Marshal Rokossovsky remains as defense minister.

The Polish parliament met today. Its hand-picked members will be replaced in new elections on December 16th. A government shake-up is expected to be announced through the parliament in a few days.

There are more reports of Russian troop movements in Poland, none of which is confirmed. It is confirmed that a Russian cruiser and three destroyers were anchored off Danzig yesterday, but these warships are now said to have left Polish waters.

Anti-Russian demonstrations are reported tonight from several Polish cities. The Warsaw Radio says that students led a demonstration of "hundreds of thousands" of persons today in Poznan, the scene of bloody rioting on June 28. In Breslau, a crowd stormed the headquarters of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, smashed some windows, and trampled on the Soviet flag. [~~The Warsaw Radio warned that such outbursts do not help the workers of Poland and might, in fact, serve the interests of~~

"other ~~elements~~". Authoritative Polish sources say that Wladyslaw Gomulka, the new first secretary of the Communist Party in Poland, talked by telephone today with Soviet party boss Khruschev in Moscow. Khruschev purportedly congratulated Gomulka on his rise to power. (There is speculation that the departure of Soviet warships from the Danzig area may have been due to this telephone conversation,-that Gomulka may have registered a complaint).

The Poznan trials were watered down again today. The prosecutor's office ordered "a revision" of all indictments growing out of the June riots. The courts were also asked to release all defendants not charged with major crimes.

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Yugoslavia and Hungary today issued a joint communique calling for cooperation between the two countries "on the basis of full confidence and non-interference in each other's affairs." The document advocates

the free, independent development of Communism "without imposition"---presumably from Moscow.

The French are faced with new trouble in North Africa. Arab nationalists have reacted to the capture of five leaders of the Algerian revolt, by staging strikes and general demonstrations. General strikes were called in Tunis and Casablanca. In Tunis, crowds surged through the streets, overturning the cars of Europeans and setting them on fire. The French Embassy was placed under heavy guard. In Casablanca, demonstrators waved the green flag of the Algerian rebellion. Talks in Tunis between the sultan of Morocco, and the Tunisian prime minister... looking toward a peaceful settlement of the Algerian problem... may be broken off. A member of the Tunisian cabinet said, "Now there is nothing left but to fight." [~~The five Algerian leaders... captured by the French... were on their way by plane to attend these talks. The aircraft was manned by a French crew, which obeyed an order to land at an airport near Algiers, thus delivering the rebel leaders into French hands. The Moroccan government has called the action "pure piracy". And Tunisia has recalled its ambassador to France.~~]

France today recalled its ambassador to Cairo. The recall was in

protest against the alleged shipment of arms by Egypt to the Algerian rebels. [Last week, the French intercepted a shipment of modern weapons which France charged originated in Alexandria and was destined for the insurgent forces. France said today that it will take the case to the United Nations. It also served notice that, henceforth, it will stop all ships suspected of carrying such cargo.]

At the United Nations today, representatives of 82 countries unanimously approved the statute for creation of an international "atoms for peace" agency. Headquarters will be in Vienna. A board of governors, and an executive secretary and staff, are still to be named. The agency was proposed by President Eisenhower in a speech before the General Assembly in December, 1953.

[United Nations headquarters announced today that the Security Council will meet on Thursday to continue debate on the Israel-Jordan dispute.]

The French foreign minister, M. Christian Pineau, flew to London tonight to confer with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, on what step to take next in the Suez dispute. Lloyd told parliament today that Britain is not "wholly satisfied" with what came out of the recent discussion of the problem in the United Nations Security Council. Egypt, he said,

Edward R. Murrow: October 23, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

So far, most of the news about Poland's ~~[illegible]~~ MOVE ~~[illegible]~~ toward independence has come from Warsaw. But this is an event with two great participants, the Poles and the Russians. The Poles can claim independence, but to gain it, the Russians have to concur. / So far, we have no solid information about what the Russians will do. / In the absence of it, the events in Poland take on a rosy glow. For if the Poles really become independent, the greatest and most menacing modern colonial empire - the Soviet Union and its satellites - will have begun to fall apart. Nothing more stirring could be asked for in the chronicles of a single year.

But the fact that the Russians have not told us how they will treat the poles does not mean that they concur. / Here is a situation that is governed first of all by the stark consideration of power. / Poland is part of the Soviet Union's power system, numerically, economically and geographically. If Poland pries itself loose from that system, Soviet power is weakened. / It not only loses Poland, but other satellites will be the less trustworthy.

One can be sure that the Soviet Union will not tolerate the loss of so much power. That is not to say it will go to war with Poland. / Soviet leaders may decide there are much more promising weapons than tanks and machine guns. But Moscow will do something, and it is not speculation to

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point out what it can do.

There is power in military force that doesn't go into action. That is, there is power in the threat of power. Moscow already is using the threat. The Soviet army has Russian troops stationed in Poland to guard communications with Germany. These now have begun what are called "maneuvers." Who knows where these moving troops will go? [The Poles aren't sure, and they are worried.] They have asked to have the maneuvers discontinued. Russian warships have showed up off the Polish Coast. This is no coincidence. Moscow sent them. The ships asked entry into the Polish harbors, which was denied. But the threat of power bothers the Polish leaders. In a week the whole Communist politburo is scheduled to visit Moscow. It will go in a different frame of mind because of these demonstrations of military power, than if they had not been made. The Communist leaders know that Poland could be wiped out by the Red army and its modern weapons. They bank on Moscow not doing it, but they can't be sure.

The Soviet Union has other kinds of power. It has a stranglehold on Poland's economy. Poland cannot live without Soviet materials, and the markets of the Soviet bloc. It is an illusion to think that the United States could take the place of the Soviet empire in keeping Poland alive.

We are not in a position to accept Polish goods or provide Poland with materials on the scale that would be needed. The sum Tito received for Yugoslavia is a fraction of what Poland would have to have to maintain its independence.

Another power the Russians have over Poland is the ability to join hands with the Germans at Poland's expense in territory. They did it at the start of World War Two. It wouldn't happen again in just that way. But the day may be near when Moscow offers to come to terms with the Germans by restoring some of the former German territory now incorporated in Poland. Already the West Germans have been given to understand that when the time comes to unify Germany, they can count on getting back at least Breslau and the country around it. One can imagine how much more of Poland would be sacrificed if Moscow finds it must play for higher stakes. This is a tremendous weapon in Russian hands. However ambitious Polish nationalism becomes, it can hardly invite partition on a great scale.

A further consideration calls for emphasis in weighing the events in Poland. The struggle within Poland has been between relatively small factions of the Communist movement. The triumph of Gomulka, however heartening it is, is not one of the masses of the Polish people against

tyrannical leaders. This is not even a struggle between Communists and Social Democrats. It is between the reactionary and the liberal or Nationalist wings of the Communist party. By and large the Polish people are unhappy over communism of either wing. They like the liberal wing better, but they ~~XXXXXXX~~ are no converts to it, and they hardly would come forward to die for it.

Since both factions in Warsaw are Communists, the objective they seek had better be carefully described as independence, and not freedom. No doubt the Polish people long for freedom, but they do not expect the real thing from communists. Soviet police control may be thrown off, there may be greater freedom in debate and even freer elections. Polish industry may make more consumer goods. But the men in the saddle are Marxist-Leninists. And to save their victory, they may have to compromise with the realities in which they live. The chief realities are the many kinds of Soviet power. It takes a wild kind of optimism to believe that Poland alone can defy Soviet power and live to tell the tale.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The Poles are standing up to the Russian [redacted], and in doing this they are taking considerable risk. But it was our own revolutionary leader, George Washington, who said, "Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, [redacted] can possibly do." The Poles would doubtless agree. And they may take some comfort from the observation made by James Russell Lowell, who said: "Tyranny is always weakness."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Another power the Russians have over Poland is the ability to join hands with the Germans at Poland's expense in territory. They did it at the start of World War Two. It wouldn't happen again in just that way. But the day any be near when Moscow offers to come to terms with the Germans by restoring some of the former German territory now incorporated in Poland. Already the West Germany have geen given to understand that when the time comes to unify Germany, they can count on getting back at least Breslau and the country around it. one can imagine how much more of Poland would be sacrificed if Moscow finds it must play for higher stakes . This is a tremendous weapon in Russian hands However ambitious Polish nationalism becomes, it can hardly invite partition on a great scale.

A further consideration calls for empahais in weighing the events in Poland. The struggle within Polnd has been between relatively small factions of the Communist movement. The triumph of Gomulka, however heartening it is, is not

one of the masses of the Polish people against trrannical leaders. This is not even a struggle between Communists and Social Democrats. It is between the reactionary and the liberal or nationalist wings of the Communist party. By and large the Polish people are unhappy over communism of either wing. They like the liberal wing better, but they are no converts to it, and they hardly would come forward to die for it.

Since both factions in Warsaw are Communists, the objective they seek had better be carefully described as independence and not freedom. No doubt the Polish people long for freedom, but they do not expect the real thing from Communists. Soviet police control may be thrown off, there may be greater freedom in debate and even freer elections. Polish industry may make more consumer goods. But the men in the saddle are Marxist - Leninists. And to save their victory, they may have to compromise with the realities in which they live. The chief realities are the many kinds of Soviet power. It takes a wild kind of optimism to believe that Poland alone can defy Soviet power and live to tell the tale.

This is Ed Murrow. I811 be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Poles are standing up to the Russians and in doing this they are taking considerable risk. But it was our ownrevolutionary leader, George Washington, who said, "Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do." The Poles would doubtless agree. And they make take dome comfort from the observation made by James Russell Lowell, who said:"Tyranny is always weakness."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 24, 1956

This is the news:

The revolt in Hungary is continuing. The new Titoist government of Premier Nagy... less than 24 hours old... admits that "heavy fighting" is still in progress in Budapest. According to the Budapest radio, the action is centered about a barracks (which is besieged by revolutionary forces) and a party headquarters in the city's 13th District. The Budapest radio says that government troops... supported by tanks... are fighting for the second day to keep the headquarters from falling into rebel hands. And a state of emergency has been proclaimed throughout Hungary. The battle may have spread to Western Hungary. The sound of shooting has been heard in Austria, just across the Hungarian frontier. Train travel between Austria and Hungary is prohibited. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, reports from Vienna that telephone communications are also out, and that the Hungarian government refuses to grant him a visa at this time. No one is being granted a visa to enter the country.

Travelers in Hungary... and who have tried to reach Budapest... have found their way blocked by Russian tanks. German businessmen who left Budapest today said the entire city is surrounded by Soviet troops and tanks. One of these travelers estimated that 350 persons have been killed so far, but this can only be a guess. The Budapest radio itself admits that the casualties have been high. There is a report that Communist jets swept over the city and strafed rebellious crowds in the streets. A witness says the aircraft opened fire "repeatedly". Throughout the day, the Budapest radio called on the rebels to lay down their arms, promising them amnesty if they would comply. The government set one deadline for compliance, then... when that was ignored... set another deadline four hours later. That, too, was largely ignored and the state radio said that "counter-revolutionaries" could no longer expect mercy. The government then began setting up ~~summary~~ courts martial, whereby captured "counter-revolutionaries" could be sentenced to death. The action began late yesterday as a struggle for an independent Hungarian brand of Communism. The Stalinist premier was kicked out and the Titoist... Imre Nagy... put in his place. When violence continued, Nagy promised government reforms and a higher standard of

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living for workers. When this had no effect, he imposed martial law---then called for the support of Russian troops. / There was no doubt, as the day wore on, that the demonstrations had been transformed into a revolt against Communism itself.

The Russian people were informed of none of this until tonight. / The news agency Tass said "underground revolutionary organizations" had attempted an uprising in Budapest "against the people's regime." / The Moscow radio (in a broadcast which was heard only overseas) claims that order has been restored in Budapest.

In Washington, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles discussed the Hungarian situation for an hour at the White House.

There was a brawl in Warsaw today, between Polish students and the security police. The students had demonstrated in front of the Hungarian Embassy, shouting anti-Russian slogans, and proclaiming their support of the Hungarian revolt. / When the crowd began marching toward the Soviet Embassy, it was intercepted by Polish security forces, and a struggle ensued. The security police attempted to disperse the demonstrators with clubs. Apparently no shots were fired.

This incident occurred shortly after another crowd... estimated at more than 200-thousand persons... heard a speech by Wladyslaw Gomulka, the

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new party secretary. Gomulka called for "wholehearted friendship" with Russia. Soviet party boss Khrushchev, he said, had promised that control of Polish affairs would remain in Poland... that Russian troops called out over the week-end would return within 48 hours to bases prescribed by the Warsaw Pact. (The Warsaw Pact is the Communist version of NATO.) Gomulka said Soviet troops would have to stay in Poland as long as NATO forces are based in West Germany.

The premier... Josef Cyrankiewicz... made substantially the same statement to the Polish parliament. He said members of the new Politburo will go to Moscow next week for a meeting with the Soviet Presidium. The conference, he said, will be aimed at "consolidating the principle of cooperation on the basis of equality, solidarity and mutual respect of rights."

The Warsaw radio says all but three of the 154 persons indicted for participation in the June riots in Poznan have been set free. Those still held are the three youths convicted of killing a member of the secret police.

In North Africa, anti-Western rioting spread today to Libya. Demonstrators in Tripoli stoned automobiles driven by foreigners, and smashed windows in the British embassy. This is a continuation of the riots yesterday in Morocco and Tunisia, which grew out of the capture... by the French... of five leaders of the Algerian revolt. At least 29 Europeans, perhaps as many as 60, were killed in Morocco yesterday.

Jordan ~~announced today~~ that it has joined Egypt ~~and Syria in setting~~ up a unified army ~~command. The command will be headed by an Egyptian...~~ and would operate in case of war with Israel.

In Washington tonight, the Federation of American Scientists called for an international agreement to ban the testing of H-bombs----without waiting for a "complete" inspection system. President Eisenhower said today, that the hydrogen bomb is a great deterrent to war. It is a weapon, he said, which tells any potential enemy that to attack the United States would be "suicidal". Mr. Eisenhower made the statement in a nationwide talk, directed at the women of the country. He did not refer to Adlai Stevenson's proposal, that the United States take the lead in ending hydrogen bomb tests.

Edward R. Murrow: October 24, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The break-up of empires - British, French, and now perhaps the Soviet Union's - has made up a big share of the political news of this generation. It is possible to include all three of them in a single generalization, ~~that~~ because their chief undoing has been nationalism. We still don't know where the process of disintegration will end with any of them. Indeed it may be much too soon to speak of the break-up of the Soviet empire, though it hardly will again be what it was under Stalin.

All three empires have dealt with nationalism in different ways. The British made part of their empire into a commonwealth of purely voluntary membership. But the Commonwealth has been too diverse to continue a commanding role in world affairs. At the same time British power in the Middle East and part of Africa has been sinking fast. The decline of British power is one of the sensational chapters of history.

The French tried to go modern by making the most advanced segments of the empire a part of France with full ~~XXXX~~ French citizenship. They by-passed the commonwealth idea, and tried to hold their colonies by promising ultimate promotion to full citizenship. The program failed. France has lost Morocco and Tangiers outright and now is losing Algeria itself, despite

its having been part of France for a century. The sinking of French power has been even more sensational than that of Britain. #

The Soviet Union under Stalin produced an empire at the close of the war that outweighed all other existing empires in military might and cohesion. It was a novelty: it was held together by communist ideology and merciless party discipline. For a time it seemed that a new cement had been found that could hold even nationalist states together under a single dictator. One crack developed in Stalin's time, the rift with Tito. But the free world will not soon forget how frightening Soviet power became and how trivial the defection of Tito seemed for a time.

But Stalin died without leaving an heir to dictate ruthlessly in his stead. And now the Soviet empire, like the British and French, must cope with that solvent of empires, nationalism. There is not a little irony in this. Communist propaganda in trying to wreck other colonial empires, lit and fanned the fires of nationalism in every colonial corner. Now these flames are lighting the skies over Warsaw and Budapest.

Some observers are saying that Khrushchev himself lit these fires inside the Soviet empire when he made his pilgrimage of repentance to Tito. They predict his head will fall. But after Stalin's death there was only

one alternative to reconsiliation with Tito. It was to rule the empire with Stalin's brutal and resistless discipline. This Khrushchev could not undertake. The empire might not tolerate it much longer, and even if it did, neither he nor anyone in the Kremlin commanded Stalin's power. So the men in the Kremlin took the course they did, and hoped for the best.

Now they must think that what is happening is the worst, not the best. Perhaps Khrushchev's head will fall. But probably only if someone unexpectedly becomes another Stalin, or the sacrifice of a scapegoat is unavoidable. It is important to bear in mind that Moscow still holds the satellites by known bonds ~~that~~ A few changes in satellite personnel and a few days of rioting ~~do~~ will not much loosen them. One of them is the continuance of communist governments in Warsaw and Budapest. Certainly the most significant fact about the Budapest uprising is that the new Communist Premier Nagy, a man whom the Stalinists deposed and reviled, himself called on the Russian troops in Hungary to overpower the Hungarians fighting in the streets. Nagy came into power on the crest of the anti-Russian wave in his country, then invited the Red Army to restore order. He may have hated to do it. But it must have given him a sense of security. He could be pretty sure these same troops would not be ordered to put him back into jail.

When the British Empire broke up, most of its independent members carried on the tradition of democracy. States like India and Ceylon might have been supposed to be breeding grounds for communism. But they remained loyal to democracy and sternly fought off communist infiltration. Presumably the men in the Kremlin expect Nagy and Gomulka to be loyal to communism, if not to a Stalinist type dictatorship, and save the empire from disaster. In the British commonwealth, democracy is the faith of the majority. In Poland and Hungary, or any satellite country, communists are in a small minority. But if the minority communist rulers win genuine independence from Moscow dictatorship, that is, dictatorship over domestic and economic affairs, presumably they will be kept. The Poles and Hungarians are not rebelling for the right to join the West, or for the blessings of Western civil liberties. They are rebelling for independence. They are nationalists. In the long run the majority may be able to put nationalists and non-communists into the government. If they do, the Soviet empire would become unrecognizable. But that is not what is happening now.

Frank Meyer

Word for Today

National independence is not the same thing as individual liberty. Edmund Burke said, "When I see the spirit of liberty in action, I see a strong principle at work. But we ought to suspend judgment until the first effervescence is a little subsided. I must be tolerably sure before congratulating men upon a blessing that they have really received one."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Oct. 25, 1956

15-9

This is the news:

The fighting in Hungary has gone through its third day. A major listening post for developments in that story is Vienna. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, is there. And so we will switch immediately to Vienna for his recorded report.

(Leiser runs 2 mins.
Returns on cue "--to Ed Murrow
in New York."

Reports from Berlin say that Communist security forces in East Germany are being kept on "emergency alert" to head off possible trouble in that Russian satellite. There is also some agitation in Czechoslovakia. Communist authorities there have sent "flying squads" about the country... trying to explain the situation in Hungary and appealing to the Czechs to beware of what the Prague radio calls "Western subversion

attempts. Likewise in Poland, the Communist leadership set up workers' "militia units" in factories throughout the country to help deal with any new anti-Russian demonstrations. At the same time, the re-organized Communist Party of Poland published a series of new directives... promising more democracy and improved living conditions.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov said in Moscow today that Russian troops intervened in the Hungarian revolt because... in his words... "there was danger that counter-revolutionary forces would disorganize the life of the country." These forces, Shepilov said, capitalized on existing discontent, provoking disorders which required the Hungarian government to appeal for Soviet aid.

There is a report tonight that Soviet Deputy Premier Mikoyan was in Budapest, taking a direct hand in the situation.

President Eisenhower today said the United States "deplores" the intervention of Soviet troops in Hungary. The demands made by the Hungarian people, he said, "clearly fall within the framework of those human rights to which all are entitled." They are, he added, rights specifically guaranteed in the peace treaty signed by the Soviet government, after the war. "The heart of America," he said, "goes out to the people of Hungary."

Mr. Eisenhower issued the statement, shortly after arriving in New York by special train from Washington. Tonight... in a major campaign speech in Madison Square Garden... he will again refer to the situation in the Russian satellites. In comparing the international scene today with what it was four years ago, Mr. Eisenhower will say, "We await... this night... no chilling word of some new assault upon a free nation. We hear instead from the peoples of Eastern Europe the solemn word... the solemn proof... that men who have once known the blessings of freedom will lay down their lives in its name." And he will again attack Mr. Stevenson's draft and H-bomb proposals, saying that the United States "will go on steadfastly seeking safe and sound means for disarmament." Right after his speech,

the President will fly back to Washington.

Adlai Stevenson left New York earlier today for the Midwest to make another bid for the farm vote. Before leaving, he told reporters... at the airport... "I am shocked that Republican politicians claim credit for the bravery of the Poles and the Hungarians. This is not a political matter." Stevenson spoke in response to reports that Republican "truth squads" were saying that it was the Eisenhower foreign policy which HELPED foment the uprisings. In a speech in Springfield, Illinois, tonight, Stevenson will accuse the Administration of "political perfidy" in handling the farm problem. "The pieces of broken Republican promises," he will say, "are there for everyone to see."

In Paris today, the French National Assembly gave Premier Mollet a vote of confidence. The vote was 330 to 140, with 49 absentions. It was not just on one issue... but on policy ranging from domestic economic problems to the problems of North Africa and Suez.

The prime minister of Tunisia told the Tunisian parliament today that fighting had broken out between French and Tunisian forces near the Algerian border... and that there had been casualties. French officials in Tunis denied such an incident had occurred.

In Washington, the government ~~The government~~ announced today that living costs reached a new record high in September. The consumer price index went up three-tenths of one percent, or one-tenth of a percentage point above the previous record set in July. The increase brings an automatic cost-of-living raise of one to four cents an hour to 300-thousand workers, chiefly in the electrical industry. The average take-home pay of factory workers also set a new record in September. And President Eisenhower issued a statement saying that... despite the increase in consumer prices... the purchasing power of the average factory worker is at an all-time high for this time of year.

~~Occasionally, this reporter calls in a correspondent who has been covering the political candidates "on the road".~~ My colleague, Wells Church, has been accompanying Vice President Nixon since the start of the campaign. There has been, he says, a change in the Nixon strategy. And for that story, we shall switch to Wells Church in Chicago.

(Church to run 4 mins.
Returns on cue: "--to Ed Murrow
in New York."

George Bryan

— FILL —

In St. Louis today, the United States Court of Appeals upheld a district court order prohibiting interference with racial integration in the Hoxie, Arkansas, schools. It is the first local school dispute in which the Federal Government has formally intervened since the Supreme Court decision of 1954. The lower court had charged opponents of desegregation in Hoxie with resorting to "acts of intimidation".

The Nobel Prize for literature was awarded today to the Spanish poet, Juan Jimenez (HĒ-MĀ-NĔS), who now teaches in Puerto Rico. His best known work, Silver and Me (an ode to a donkey), was written in 1914.

George Bryan

Word for Today

Rough words have been spoken in this political campaign... some of them downright insulting. Russell Lynes said, "The only graceful way to accept an insult is to ignore it. If you can't ignore it, top it. If you can't top it, laugh at it. And if you can't laugh at it," Lynes said, "it's probably deserved."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - WELLS CHURCH

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: --- There has been, he says, a change in the Nixon strategy and for that story, we switch to Wells Church in Chicago.

CHURCH: Wednesday morning, at the university town of Carbondale, Illinois, the Republican campaign of 1956 took a sharp turn. Vice President Nixon stated on the record what a number of leading Republicans in Washington were saying off the record this past weekend. At Carbondale, Nixon virtually claimed the election for Mr. Eisenhower and then flatly predicted that the women of America, the young people and the wage earners would elect enough Republicans to the Senate and House for the party to control both. Now this position is far beyond any he had taken in his coast to coast campaigning and it touched off a new emphasis in his half dozen or so talks a day.

True, he is still selling the Eisenhower name, but now it is being done in a way calculated to persuade voters already presumed going to vote for Mr. Eisenhower to take the next step and vote for a Republican for Congress. On the question of how the women will vote, Nixon doesn't spell his belief out very much, but he goes all out on the question of how the workers are going to vote and his attention to young voters ever since he started this campaign has been one of the more remarkable aspects of it.

He has visited some 20 colleges or universities and has stopped, for a moment, at countless lesser schools. Reporter Sam Armstrong of the St. Louis Post Dispatch has dubbed these children "Nixon's vote bank". As to the laboring men, Mr. Nixon is known to feel that the average American workman is a pretty independent fellow when it comes to his vote and he does not believe that workman generally are going to vote against the GOP.

At Elint, Michigan, for example, Mr. Nixon put it this way: "America's wage earners will be risking their jobs, their take-home pay, their security and their prospects for greater progress in the future by turning to other leadership. America's workers", he concluded, "are not going to play politics with their prosperity".

Now perhaps the most interesting move by Mr. Nixon in this more direct drive for a Republican Congress was his surprise challenge last night at Evanston, Illinois to all candidates for the National House and Senate, Republicans and Democrats alike, to state before election day whether they favor the Eisenhower H-bomb position or the Stevenson position. Nixon evidently feels the Stevenson position is the unpopular one and his challenge is regarded here as a shrewd political maneuver.

Looking back over the thirty thousand plus miles of this Nixon campaign trail, two things seem to stand out to me, aside from the candidate himself and the crowds he draws. First is the astonishing number of young people at work in this campaign. At every stop, their youthful energy is very evident and Nixon never fails to direct a part of his talk toward them. The other outstanding thing is the emergence, at long last, of the two-party system in Texas. For years, wishful thinking politicians have hailed a Republican party in the South, but for the first time, there really seems to be one. A Republican county chairman in Texas explained the change to me, saying, "Texans finally found out that the two-party system was better for Texas" and a packed hall and stage at a Ft. Worth rally confirmed beyond question that an opposition party has finally gotten off the ground there.

An often asked question is: Has the Nixon campaign been successful? Well, of course, the answer to that one will come next November 6th. But it can be said that the Nixon campaign has been very

strenuous. An idea of the scope may be gained by remembering that we are in Illinois today, but we will sleep tomorrow night in Oregon, with stops in Montana and Washington state in between.

Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. Trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.D.T.

This is the news:

The fighting in Hungary has gone through its third day. A major listening post for developments in that story is Vienna. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, is there. And so we well switch immidiately to Vienna for his recorded report.

LEISER: When the blood bath started in Budapest 48 hours ago, Ed, the rebels put down two major demands to their Communist masters. The first was accepted almost immediately, they were promised today that the second would be accepted and still the uprising continues tonight. The rebels insisted first that Imre Nagy, the so called National Communist who had been deposed as premier and imprisoned for his Titoism, be reinstated as prime minister. He was and his first two days of rule have been devoted to surpressing the rebellion of those who then were calling him to power. The second demand was that the Soviet troops be withdrawn from Hungary This afternoon and evening Nagy has said he would ask the Russians to do so once the blood shed stopped. It hasn't.

The latest objective information to come out of Budapest, it came to be teletype from the U.S. Legation there, said both sides seem to have established positions for the night and that the firing has died down somewhat. Tanks still are rolling down the street and sporadic shooting continues. Earlier the first sizeable convoy of foreigners to get out, six carloads primarily Austrian citizens reached the border. They told of continuing resistance and confirmed what the Communist radio had hinted at. The Hungarian soldiers had defected to the rebels.

The SKB's estimates of casualties ranged from two to three thousand. There's no way of course yet to substantiate such figures and they described incredible scenes of fury and violence, with mobs racing through the streets carrying blood stained Hungarian national flags. The newest bit of information the Hungarians brought out with them is that the uprising is spreading outside the Budapest area.

The little town you pass thoough on the way to Austria is Gyoer. There they reported the samiliar red stars across the building had been torn down. Crowds were still massing and there were signs there's already been violence there. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Reports from Berlin say that Communist security forces in East Germany are being kept on "emergency alert" to head off possible trouble in that Russian satellite. There is also some agitation in Czechoslovakia. Communist Authorities there have sent "flying squads" about the country trying to explain the situation in Hungary and appealing to the Czechs to beware of what the Prague radio calls "Western subversion attempts." Likewise in Poland, the Communist leadership set up workers' "militia units" in factories throughout the country to help deal with any new anti-Russian demonstrations. At the same time, the re-organized Communist Party of Poland published a series of mew directives, promising more democracy and improved living conditions.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: Rough words have been spoken in this political campaign, some of them downright insulting. Russell Lynes said, "The only graceful way to accept an insult is to ignore it. If you can't ignore it, top it. If you can't top it, laugh at it. But if you can't laugh at it," Lynes said, "It's probably deserved."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Oct. 26, 1956

This is the news:

The anti-Communist revolt in Hungary is spreading. Just how far it has spread is impossible to say. But persons reaching Austria say they have seen fighting in many localities. Much of Western Hungary is said to be under rebel control. The rebel forces have also seized two radio stations---one near the Czech frontier, the other not far from the border of Yugoslavia. ~~And~~ This is an indication the revolution has met with some success in the south and in the northeast as well. An Hungarian ambulance... loaded with wounded... crossed into Austria. It was accompanied by three doctors, who told of a bloody battle only a few miles from the frontier. They appealed for medical equipment, blood plasma, and food. ~~And~~ Their appeal was granted. The Austrian government said tonight that it is reinforcing its frontier---in the words of a government spokesman "to protect Austrian people in the border

areas fron unpleasant surprises." He said, "From the bottom of our hearts we support the fight of those who realized that only a democracy can insure the right of the people."

Early today, the government of Hungary made a new appeal for an end to the revolt. It promised to get Russian troops out of Hungary by January first... and it promised amnesty to all rebel forces that lay down their arms by 5 p.m., New York time. A late report says this new ultimatum was ignored, that fighting continued in Budapest... and elsewhere... after the deadline passed.

Dispatches from Berlin say the Communist army of East Germany has been placed on an emergency footing. All leaves have been cancelled. And tonight the Communist radio promised East German workers a higher standard of living. At the same time, it said any attempt to rebel would be "completely crushed".

In Poland today, a number of Communist officials in the provinces resigned. They were criticized for failing to support the new liberalization program.

A dispatch from Moscow ~~is interesting... not because it contains~~ anything new... but because of what the Russian censors allowed the Reuters correspondent to say. The dispatch leads off by reporting that young Russians have been putting pressure on Soviet party boss Khrushchev for more "democratization". Then it says, "But the big question (and this was passed by the Russian censor) the big question is whether Khrushchev will be allowed to continue with his liberalization policies after what has happened in Poland and Hungary." Some Soviet leaders... like Molotov... are ~~said to feel that~~ Khrushchev has gone too far.

In ~~Washington today, President Eisenhower met with the National Security Council. The White House said the Hungarian and Polish situations were discussed.~~

The State Department announced that it is consulting "a number of friendly governments" on the "feasibility" of bringing the Hungarian question before the United Nations. The ~~State~~ department spokesman... Lincoln White... ~~[illegible]~~ said the governments being consulted include Britain and France. A ~~[illegible]~~ specific point under discussion, he said, "is whether Soviet troops are in Hungary legitimately under the Warsaw Pact."

French Foreign Minister Pineau told a press luncheon in Paris today that the western "Big Three" ~~might~~ may soon take the question of Soviet intervention to the Security Council. /The Russians, he said, have made "a major mistake". /Likewise, Pineau said, it would be a mistake for the West to interfere in the internal affairs of the satellites, though he believes the West should be ready to help re-establish their economic stability.

In the United Nations today, France asked the Security Council to take up the question of alleged interference by Egypt in the Algerian revolt. France formally accused Egypt of trying to send a shipload of arms to the Algerian rebels "in flagrant violation," France said, "of the fundamental rules of international law."

The charter for an international "atoms for peace" agency was signed at United Nations headquarters today by the representatives of 70 countries. The other 12 countries participating in the program have 90 days in which to sign. President Eisenhower sent the conference a message, pledging 11-thousand pounds of Uranium-235 to get the program underway. In addition, he offered to match all donations of Uranium-235 by other nations until July, 1960. ~~He said, "I wish my country to be among the first to recognize by official action what you at this conference have accomplished."~~ The agency was originally proposed by Mr. Eisenhower, in a speech before the United Nations, in 1953.

King Hussein of Jordan called in western correspondents tonight to disprove reports... circulated earlier today... that he had been assassinated. Hussein told the reporters, "As you can see, I am quite all right."

Rioting in Singapore has reached serious proportions. Eleven persons are now dead... and more than 50 injured... in clashes between pro-Communist demonstrators and police. More British troops are being moved into Singapore in an effort to put down the violence. The trouble began yesterday when crowds protested the banning of a students' organization the government charged was subversive. Most of the demonstrators are Chinese.

A statement that President Eisenhower "apparently suffered a mild relapse" last week, on his western campaign trip, was vigorously denied today by the White House. The statement was made by Drew Pearson in his syndicated column. News Secretary Hagerty called the statement "the most amazing document of falsehood that I have ever seen." It is, he said, "absolutely and categorically untrue." Hagerty said the President "felt fine" during the trip, except for a "perfectly natural tiredness" anyone might experience after a long, hard day. Pearson said he ~~was~~ is standing by his story. "It was carefully checked," he said, "and I believe it to be true."

Adlai Stevenson today charged that President Eisenhower's hydrogen bomb policy is an attempt "to preserve peace by a preponderance of terror." And this, the Democratic candidate said in a speech in Rock Island, Illinois, "is madness." ~~Stevenson said the next step is the cobalt bomb, or "a force that can shake the earth on its axis."~~ The way to peace, he said, is not "through fear, and ever more horrible weapons. It is through faith and confidence and rising standards of living among the have-nots---the millions who tremble on the sidelines of this mad arms race." #

Edward R. Murrow: October 26, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The H-Bomb has stirred up more controversy than any other issue in the campaign, but it is proving itself to be a poor subject for debate. The lay public really knows ~~nothing~~ Little about the H-Bomb and has to rely on the scientists for an opinion. The scientists themselves have only partial knowledge, and they differ as to what this means. The underlying facts about contamination from H-Bomb tests, and about the certainty of detecting them, are incomplete. And where there is no agreement about the facts, there can be little reliance on the conclusions drawn from them.

Mr. Stevenson raised the humanitarian issue and then argued that it would be safe to give up H-Bomb tests. He said that if the Soviet Union broke an agreement to do so, we could detect it and resume our own experiments. President Eisenhower denied that the tests are a danger to humanity, and also denied that all Soviet tests could be detected. He also argued that it would take time to resume our own tests and the Russians might get ahead in H-Bomb power.

Both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower turned to scientists for support on the humanitarian question. Those cited by Mr. Stevenson were later reinforced by physicists and scientific groups all over the country, the

latest being the Federation of American Scientists. Mr. Eisenhower relied chiefly on the report of the committee of the National Academy of Scientists on the genetic effects of radiation. This had been interpreted as saying that a ten-fold increase of fall-out would not be serious.

But today, D. A. H. Sturtevant, one of the world's foremost geneticists, and a member of the committee that drafted the National Academy statement, declared that the committee reached no such conclusion. "I for one", he wrote in a letter to the Washington Post, "would have been unwilling to sign a report that could reasonably have been so interpreted." He went on to say that since the committee reported, Commissioner Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission had indicated that the danger from radio-active strontium in fall-out was greater than the information available to the committee led it to suppose. "For this reason," he wrote, "our conclusions about the danger from fall-out need revision upward."

The Radiation Hazards Committee of the Federation of American Scientists reported that the distribution of Strontium-90 is unequal, and went on to say: "It may well be true that in certain areas of the world the Strontium-90 hazard has already passed the danger point, to say nothing of the additional production of this material in further tests."

These statements seem to put Mr. Stevenson ahead in the humanitarian argument. The scientists at least do not agree that H-Bomb tests are no danger to humanity. Since some of them believe they are, the case against calling off the tests rests on it not being practicable and safe to do so.

That makes the possibility of detection important. But the difficulty here seems to be only one of size. Nobody denies that a big H-Bomb explosion can be detected. It is the little ones that probably can be kept secret. And here the issue gets confused. Both we and the Russians are experimenting with big and little bombs. ~~We presumably are far ahead with the big ones. Military talk in Washington is that our lead may be something like twenty to three. Consequently there would be strong military approval for a proposal to ban the tests of big H-Bombs, since that would freeze us in a position of H-Bomb superiority.~~ And since big bombs presumably have more fall-out than little ones, even several little ones, a proposal to ban the big tests would have humanitarian as well as military benefits.

Stet.

~~But that is not what Mr. Stevenson proposed. He wanted all H-Bomb~~ tests abandoned. ~~This is where the question of control~~ comes in. ~~If the Russians agreed to what Mr. Stevenson wants, and then experimented with an explosion, say, of a quarter of a megaton, we probably would not know it,~~

Stet x

and the agreement would put us to a disadvantage.

[This leads to the thought of an agreement to forbid only the explosions that can be detected. This sounds possible and even practicable, and it might be middle ground on which Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower could meet.] Neither our experimenters nor the Russians might be willing to give up the right to make little H-Bombs. For both sides are feverishly developing the ballistic missile, and want to fit it with an H-Bomb warhead.

But there would be trouble with even this kind of limited agreement. Detection, hence enforcement, gets harder the smaller the explosion. [Suppose the agreement bans everything over a quarter of a megaton and the Russians explode one of a third of a megaton; we could protest, but the Russians could swear their bomb was only a quarter megaton size. We would have no way to prove them wrong. But this is only a detail, and doesn't necessarily make an agreement impossible.]

Washington sources say that within the Pentagon and the Administration a proposition to put a ban on tests of big H-bombs has been under consideration for some time. If Mr. Stevenson had not raised the H-Bomb issue, something might have been heard about this idea. Now it is pushed into the lower drawer. But it is not dead. It is simply dormant for the length of the

the campaign. After the election, more may be heard about it, as though the H-Bomb debate had never taken place.

Jerry Bryan -

Word for Today

Controversy... such as the controversy over the hydrogen bomb... is a healthy thing in a democracy. / For as Professor Edmond Cahn once said, very wisely: "The voices of the republic are not mere discord. / Conflicts there must be from time to time. / For when all conflicts cease, the spirit of political institutions dies."

Goodnight and good luck!

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James Byrnes

Oct. 29, 1956

The government of Israel announced today that its defense forces had ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

crossed into Egypt and had attacked suicide commando bases near a road junction leading toward the Suez canal. U.S. Courier says 18½ miles E of Suez. "This operation was necessitated" the communique said, "by continuous Egyptian military attacks on citizens and on Israel land and sea communications, the purpose of which was to cause the destruction and deprive the people of Israel of the possibility of a peaceful existence." The attack was ordered after ~~two~~ Egptian suicide commando squads had entered Isreal from the Gaza strip, the Israelis said, (and two of the squads) ~~and one of them~~ had been captured. The commandos, they said, had blown up a watertank at Niram, near the Gaza Strip.

Insert A

A statement of the Israeli foreign office said that the Egyptian commandos, ~~the Fedayeen~~, had been quiet for some time, but that after last week's ~~the~~ Security Council's action, Nasser felt free to authorize them to enter Israeli territory again. "Within the last week" (the statement said) ~~he said~~ ~~at~~ "twenty-four Israeli casualties were caused by mines planted by the ~~Fedayeen~~ Commandos in the Negev territory.

Elkins

2

News of the invasion of Egypt sent tremors of a war scare all around the world. Stock prices fell on the New York stock market. Hasty ministerial conferences were held in many capitals. The news was flashed to President Eisenhower on a campaign tour in the South.

This, ~~however,~~ is the first time the Israelis have crossed into Arab territory on a military mission and not been immediately withdrawn. ~~Egypt has confirmed the action but says no clashes have occurred~~

Two notes had been sent by President Eisenhower to Premier Ben Gurian of Israel cautioning him against making any move likely to bring on war. A similar message of caution was delivered by U.S.Ambassador Hare to President Nasser in Egypt today. And in Miami, President Eisenhower departed from his prepared text to say that nowhere is the danger to peace more critical than in the Middle East. The United States, he said, cannot hope to erase suddenly the ancient animosities in that part of the world, but we would, he declared, "go on striving to do all in our power to heal old wounds, rather than let them open up in bloodshed." He promised to use "the full moral power of America to maintain peace."

In Washington Secretary Dulles had a busy day. He briefed three members of the Senate foreign relations committee, then met with the British and French ambassadors. He talked with President Eisenhower by telephone on his plane and arranged to discuss the crisis with the President at the White House at 7. He told the President what he had discussed with the British and French. It had raised the question that the tri-partite agreement of 1950 might be applicable to the present crisis. This calls upon the three powers to act to maintain peace in the region. He also had urged that prompt action be taken to bringing the Israeli entry into Egypt before the United Nations. Both ambassadors expected to have replies in the morning.

The notes President Eisenhower sent to Israel had been occasioned by Israel's partial mobilization of reserves on the border of Jordan. This was separate from today's invasion o Egypt.

This was linked with the shift of Jordan's political backing from the West to Egypt. Jordan today set up its first ministry reflecting the result of the election a weekago. It contained seven members from the leftist and pro-Egyptian national socialist party, one from the Arab resurrection party, and two independents. The minister of agriculture is an acknowledged communist supporter, and the first of that description to be given a portfolio in an Arab government.

Israel's defense measures on the Jordan border are ascribed to a fear that Iraqi troops, now poised on Jordan's frontier, will move into the kingdom. If this happens, Israel ~~would~~ has said it would also move. As Jordan has ~~a treaty~~ an alliance with Britain, and now has joint military command with Egypt, this might lead to the incredible situation of Britain and Egypt both fighting on the side of Jordan against Israel. But Israel's suprise move today was in the opposite direction, ~~and of itself not so menacing to Middle Eastern peace~~ fateful.

~~This is the news!~~

Radio Budapest announced today that an agreement had been reached with the rebels to turn in their arms, whereupon the Russian troops are to leave Budapest. This surrender of the arms ~~army~~ in Budapest is due to take place at 9 tomorrow morning. This news appears to be confirmed by a statement by Foreign Minister Shapilov in Moscow, who put it the other way, saying that Soviet troops will not withdraw from Budapest until the rebels have laid down their arms. Movement of the Russian troops out of Budapest apparently had already begun tonight. However, withdrawal of Russian troops from all of Hungary has not yet been promised. Marshal Zhukov is quoted as saying that there can be no complete withdrawal until it has been negotiated by the signatories of the Warsaw pact. As in Poland, the Russian troops in Hungary are stationed there to be ready to resist any attack from the West. This is under terms of the pact set up as the Soviet counterpart to NATO.

¶ The situation outside Budapest still remains unclear. Withdrawal of Soviet troops from the northeast appeared to have started. This was indicated in a broadcast heard from a rebel

radio station, which said it gave the news because workers had gone on strike until the Soviet troops departed. "The withdrawal" it said "has now begun. This should contribute to calm events, so that life in Hungary can return to normal." Another rebel radio station was heard calling on workers to return to their factories.

My colleague Daniel Schorr cables from Moscow that Russia's leaders appeared at three social functions in six hours this evening, and ~~appeared~~ seemed more accessible, talkative and relaxed than in recent days. They gave the impression they must have reached a decision. He judged from their remarks, and the Soviet press, that they intend to extricate the Soviet Union from the Hungarian mess by making any reasonable concessions, and accepting the revolution in Hungary with as good face as possible. "Defense Minister Zhukov assured me" said Schorr "that no Soviet reinforcements had moved into Hungary. Foreign Minister Shepilov told me that Soviet troops had been ordered not to fire unless attacked, and to evacuate Budapest as soon as peace had been restored in the capital. But both men repeated that troops could not be taken altogether out of Hungary until ~~[illegible]~~ signatories of the Warsaw pact had agreed to it."

A concession won by the Hungarian rebels was announced today, the dissolution of the Communist secret police. ~~The news was officially broadcast in the name of Interior Minister Ferenc Muennich.~~ It was ~~He~~ promised that members of the secret police guilty of torture and oppression would be punished.

The government has not promised free elections and a free press, as rebels have demanded, but the concessions so far made count as a substantial victory for the uprising.

An official voice was lifted in Budapest today protesting against Pravda's charge that the Hungarian uprising was brought about by British and American imperialists. The Communist Party newspaper ~~Szabad Nep~~ said that the entire population of Budapest felt insulted by Pravda's assertions. "Pravda", wrote the newspaper, "also said that the uprising was directed against the people and was an adventure. It was neither one nor the other. The Hungarian people want freedom from fear and terror and they want national independence. What has happened in Hungary is no adventure and it did not fail."

In New York The Daily Worker, the Communist newspaper, called the use of Soviet troops in Hungary deplorable, and on a par with

the use of French troops in Algeria and British troops in Cyprus. It said that the communists in Hungary had been too late in rectifying the evils of the Stalin regime, in contrast with those in Poland who had joined the liberalization movement in time.

At the United Nations, observers today were discussing the fact that Hungarian delegate yesterday pocketed the speech he intended to make supporting the Soviet anti-western position. He decided instead to ask for furhter instructions. He did this after the Australian delegate E. Ronald Walker, quoted to him the language Premier Nagy of Hungary had used a few minutes before in a broadcast. The premier had called the events of the past week "the consequence of the dreadful sins and mistakes of the past decades." The uprising", the premier said, had been "a huge movement of the Hungarian people, and none could deny that the events were a big national democratic movement welding the entire Hungarian people into unity." Budapest is now sending a special envoy to the United Nations. Western powers hope to press further the charge that Soviet troops violated the peace treaty with Hungary in firing on Hungarian troops and civilians. The Security Council yesterday

voted nine to one to debate the question, Soviet Union was against it, and Jugoslavia abstained.

In Poland, one notable figure has appeared on the scene, another (Vishinsky) has vanished. The one to appear is Cardinal Wyszynski, who briefly addressed a crowd before his palace and advised it ~~against disorders and demonstrations~~ to maintain peace since it is essential to freedom. It was his first appearance since his release from house arrest. The man who has vanished is the Defense Minister Marshal Rokossovsky. Officially he is on leave. Presumably he has gone to Moscow. Presumably, too, he will not retain his position as defense minister. In his absence, his place is being taken by one of Poland's "rehabilitated" generals who is a close friend of Premier Gomulka Marian Spychalski. (Spichalsky)

The Algerian crisis made news in the United Nations today, where the Security Council, in a ten minute session, voted to hear the charge of France that Egypt was smuggling arms to the Algerian rebels. And Algeria made news in Paris, where the five insurgent rebels, arrested last Monday at an airport on their way to a parley with Moroccans and Tunisians, were formally indicted. They were accused of distributing pamphlets in the Paris region aimed at demoralizing the army and the nation. The penalty for this offense, if proved, can be death.

25 sec

-11-

Adlai Stevenson in Massachusetts today returned to the attack on the H-bomb policy of President Eisenhower ~~today~~. He issued a 3,500-word statement on the issue, in which he called the President's outlook one of "hopeless defeatism". He predicted that if tests are not ended the Russians might catch up with us in H-bombs, ~~and~~ then, he said, ~~that~~ we must turn to diplomacy ~~and~~ and new ideas to find a way to non-nuclear peace.

Mike Elkins -

EDWARDS SHOW: October 29, 1956.

ISRAEL: ABOUT SIZE NEW JERSEY. TOTAL POPULATION MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND - SURROUNDED HOSTILE ARAB STATES - ISRAELI ARMY 2 1/2 years - MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING FORCE - SHORT OF AIRCRAFT AND ARMOR. THEIR INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS BEST IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HIGH MORALE.

TODAY'S MOVE BY THE ARMY OF ISRAEL COULD MEAN A RENEWAL OF FULL-SCALE WAR, OR IT COULD BE UNUSUALLY STRONG PUNITIVE OPERATION AGAINST EGYPTIAN SUICIDE SQUADS - AREA CHOSEN FOR THIS OPERATION INDICATES TWAS NOT INTENDED AS OPENING FULL-SCALE WAR - ISRAELIS COULD CUT OFF AND ISOLATE CONSIDERABLE EGYPTIAN FORCES IN ~~SINAI PENINSULA~~ Gaza Strip - PROBABLY MOST SIGNIFICANT INDICATION SO FAR IS ABSENCE OF AIR ACTION REPORTED BY EITHER SIDE - IF ISRAELIS HAVE DETERMINED UPON ALL-OUT WAR AS FINAL RESULT, THEY WOULD CERTAINLY HAVE PLASTERED EGYPTIAN AIRFIELDS, FOR PRIMARY THREAT TO ISRAEL IS FROM THE AIR. NO ONE KNOWS HOW COMPLETELY EGYPTIANS HAVE DIGESTED THEIR RUSSIAN-BUILT

FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS, BUT A JET CAN FLY LENGTH OF ISRAEL IN THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES, AND ACROSS IT IN A MATTER OF SECONDS. HAIFA AND TEL AVIV ARE FANTASTICALLY VULNERABLE, AND ISRAEL WOULD SCARCELY HAVE STARTED FULL-SCALE WAR WITHOUT ATTEMPTING NEUTRALIZE ENEMY AIR POWER.

EGYPTIAN SUICIDE SQUADS HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY ACTIVE - EGYPT, JORDAN AND SYRIA SIGNED A MILITARY PACT AIMED AT ISRAEL, AND IRAQI FORCES MOVED TO THE BORDERS OF JORDAN - NO DOUBT ISRAEL WAS PROVOKED AND FELT INCREASING IMPLACABLE THREAT - HOWEVER IF ISRAEL SHOULD BE JUDGED AGGRESSOR, OUR GOVERNMENT PLEDGED TO AID EGYPT.

No U.N. observers -

IF EITHER SIDE DECIDES IT'S TO BE ALL-OUT WAR THE NEWS WILL COME IN TERMS OF AERIAL BOMBARDMENT. SO FAR THAT NEWS HASN'T COME - IF IT DOES IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO USE BIBLICAL TERMS TO DESCRIBE THE FEROCITY OF THE FIGHTING. NO MAN CAN SAY WHERE IT WILL END.

Our Conn. in IS. + Egypt this is Stated

The news from Israel today is fraught with great uncertainty and unquestionable danger. Some pessimists ~~already are saying~~ may already believe that what has developed to this ~~crisis~~ point is too deep and too farreaching to make war unavoidable. But Bonar Law once said:"There is no such thing as an inevitable war. If war comes it will be from the failure of human wisdom.

Goodnight & Good Luck

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents EDWARD R. MURROW with the News. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time with his report and analysis on the latest news developments. In his summary of the news, and in his analysis of its sginificance, Mr. Murrow frequently uses the exclusive reports of CBS News correspondents in this country and overseas. Each of these correspondents is a specialist, with a specialist's knowledge of the country to which he has been assigned, and of the underlying trends that give meaning to the news. From their rpports, you learn not only what is happening, but why it is happening. The result is the complete, authoritative coverage for which CBS News is noted. Now here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. The government of Israel announced today that its defense forces had crossed into Egypt and had attacked suicide commando bases near a road junction leading toward the Suez Canal. Israeli sources just announced that their forces are now about eighteen and a half miles east of the city of Suez. This operation was necessitated, the communique said, by continuous Egyptian military attacks on citizens and on Israel land and sea communications, the purpose of whihh was to cause a destruction and deprive the people/of or Israel the possibility of a peaceful existence. The attack was ordered after Egyptian suicide commando squads had entered Israel from the Gaza Strip, the Israelis said, and two of the squads had been captured. The commandos, they said, had blown up a water tank ~~xxxx~~ at Niram (?) near the Gaza Strip.

A statement of the Israeli Foreign Office said that the Egyptian commandos had been quiet for some time but that after last week's Security Council action, Nasser felt free to authorize them to

enter Israeli territory again. Within the last week, the statement said, twenty-four Israeli casualties were caused by mines planted by the commandos in the Negev territory. And now for the latest word, let's switch to Mike Elkins in Jerusalem.

ELKINS: For a few minutes tonight, the critical situation in the Middle East took a fantastic twist as official Israel sources stated the Israel army has struck deep into Egypt, and official Egyptian sources said it wasn't so. This much, however, is now clear in a still confused picture: The Egyptian government has just officially announced that Israel army units are indeed inside Egyptian territory. The Israeli story is that mobile units of the Israel army have captured and now occupy fortified Egyptian position at Kuntilla and Ras el Naqb, more than 75 miles inside Egypt at the Sinai Peninsula and within striking distance of the Suez Canal. Although a tight security blackout prevails, there is some evidence that Israeli colugns are still on the move. The Nakhl road, which Israeli forces are officially reported to have cut and crossed runs southwest to the immediate vicinity of the Suez Canal, but from their positions at Ras el Naqb the Israels - the Israelis may also strike north at the Egyptian held Gaza Strip. The Gaza Strip is a 65 mile finger of land that blocks part of Israel off from the Meditteranean Sea. Since 1948, this Strip has been a source of constant irritation for Israel. Large numbers of border raiders, apparently recruited by Egypt from among the thousands of Palestinian refugees that cram this Strip, have struck again and again at the farm settlements in the Israel Negev. Some indication that Egypt feels the Gaza Strip may be the next target is given by reports of Egyptian naval units consisting of six destroyers and support vessels have been spotted in the viminity of the Gaza coast line. The Israelis, naturally, are releasing no information on troop movements or future plans. Official statements contend that the attack was aimed at bases from which Egyptian Fedayeen, or suicide squads, have been sent to terrorize the Israel countryside. Two such

squads were captured earlier in the vicinity of the farm settlement at ~~[illegible]~~. Sde Boker. Sde Boker is Prime Minister' David Ben-Gurion's settlement, and is the place where the Premier of Israel spends his weekends and holidays. It is widely believed that the two groups of border raiders caught near the settlement had been assigned to assassinate the Israeli leader. The Israel population is stunned by the suddenness of the attack and by the fact that the blow fell on Egypt. In view of the threatening mobilization of Iraqi armored brigades on the Jordan border, and the creation of a joint Syrian-Jordanian-Egyptian army command to be based in Jordan, it was widely believed here, that if an attack was to be mounted by the Israel army it would be directed against Jordan. As far as can now be judged, the Arab countries are similarly stunned. Except for sporadic shelling by the Egyptians of Israel's Negev border settlement, Nassaloren (?), no Arab military action is yet evident. There are unconfirmed reports, however, that mobilization of army reserves in the Arab states is now beginning. The big question in the minds of Israelis tonight is - what will the United Nations do? The question exists, but for a long time now, most Israelis have felt the issues in the Middle East would be sooner or later resolved not in international debate but by tests of arms. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: News of the invasion of Egypt sent tremors of a war scare ~~[illegible]~~ all around the world. Stock prices fell on the New York stock market. Hasty ministerial conferences were held in many capitals. The news was flashed to President Eisenhower on a campaign tour in the south. This is the first time the Israeli have crossed into Arab territory on a military mission and not been immediately withdrawn. Two notes have been sent by President Eisenhower to Premier Ben-Gurion of Israel, cautioning him against making any move likely to bring on war. A similar message of caution was delivered by US Ambassador here to

to President Nasser in Egypt today. And in Miami, President Eisenhower departed from his prepared text to say that nowhere is the danger to peace more critical than in the Middle East. "The United States," he said, "cannot hope to erase suddenly the ancient animosities in that part of the world. But we would", he declared, "go on striving to do all in our power to heal old wounds rather than let them open up in bloodshed." He promised to use the full moral power of America to maintain peace.

In Washington, Sec. Dulles had a busy day. He briefed three members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, then met with the British and French Ambassadors. He talked with President Eisenhower by telephone on his plane and arranged to discuss the crisis with the President at the White House at seven. He told the President that he had discussed the matter with the British and the French.

Israel is a small country, just about the size of New Jersey; total population 1,800,000. Pretty well crowded in by hostile Arab states. The Israeli army is a magnificent fighting force. The men spend two and a half years in compulsory military service, the women only two years. The Israeli army is short of aircraft and of armor. Their intelligence and communications are the best in the Middle East, and their morale is high. Today's move by the army of Israel could mean the renewal of full scale war, or it could be an unusually strong punitive operation against Egyptian suicide squads. The area chosen for this operation would seem to indicate that it was not intended as the opening for a full scale war. The Israelis, as Mike Elkins remarked, could cut off considerable Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip. But ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ probably the most significant indication so far is the absence of air action reported by either side. If the Israelis had determined upon all out war as a final result, they would certainly have plastered the Egyptian air fields, for the primary threat

to Israel is from the air. No one knows how completely the Egyptians have digested their Russian built fighters and Aleutian bombers, but a jet can fly the length of Israel in 35 minutes, and can fly across it in a matter of seconds. Haifa and Tel Aviv are fantastically vulnerable and Israel would scarcely have started full scale war without attempting to neutralize the enemy's air power. The Egyptian suicide squads have been increasingly active. Egypt, Jordan and Syria signed a military pact aimed directly at Israel; and Iraqi forces moved to the borders of Jordan.

No doubt Israel was provoked, and felt increasingly implacable threat. However, if Israel should be judged the aggressor, our government is pledged to go to the aid of Egypt. If either side decides it's to be all out war, the news will come in terms of aerial bombardment. So far, that news has not come. If it does, it will be necessary to use Bibilical terms to describe the ferocity of the fighting, and no man can say where it will end.

Israel's defense measures on the Jordan border are ascribed to a fear that those Iraqi troops, now poised on Jordan's frontier, will move into the kingdom. If this happens, Israel has said that it also would move. As Jordan has an alliance with Britain, and now has joint military command with Egypt, this might lead to the incredible situation of Britain and Egypt both fighting on the side of Jordan against Israel. But Israel's surprise move today was in the opposite direction. Most people in Israel had expected that if the Israeli forces moved, they would attack Jordan. Instead, they moved against Egypt.

Radio Budapest announced today that an agreement had been reached with the rebels to turn in their arms, whereupon the Russian troops are to leave Budapest. This surrender of the arms in Budapest is due to take place at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. This news appears to be confirmed by a statement by Foreign Minister Shepilov

in Moscow, who put it the other way, saying that Soviet troops will not withdraw from Budapest until the rebels have laid down their arms. Movements of the Russian troops out of Budapest apparently has already begun tonight. However, withdrawal of Russian troops from all of Hungary has not yet been promised. Marshal Zukhov is quoted as saying that there can be no complete withdrawal until it has been negotiated by the signatories of the Warsaw pact. As in Poland, the Russian troops in Hungary, are stationed there to be ready to resist any attack from the West - at least that's the ~~mmk~~ claim. This is under terms of the pact set up as a Soviet counterpart to NATO.

The situation outside Budapest still remains unclear. Withdrawal of Soviet troops from the northeast appears to have started. This was indicated in a broadcast heard from a rebel radio station, which said it gave the news because workers had gone on strike until the Soviet troops departed. The withdrawal, it said, has now begun. This should contribute to calm events, so that life in Hungary can return to normal. Another rebel radio station was heard calling on workers to return to their factories. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, cables from Moscow that Russian leaders appeared at three social functions in six hours this evening and seemed more accessible, talkative and relaxed than in recent days. They gave the impression that they must have reached a decision. He judged from their remarks and the Soviet press that they intend to extricate the Soviet Union from the Hungarian mess by making any reasonable concessions and accepting the revolution in Hungary with as good a face as possible. This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

ANNOUNCER: Now here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: Suppose all the social welfare projects in your community were suddenly stopped. One way or another everybody living in your community would be affected. There'd be no more Scout groups,

BRYAN: (continues promo. Then) Now, back to Ed Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: The news from Israel today is fraught with great uncertainty and unquestionable danger. Some pessimists may already believe that what has developed to this point is too deep and too far-reaching to make war unavoidable, but Bonner Law (?) once said "There is no such thing as an inevitable war. If war comes, it will be from the failure of human wisdom". Good night and good luck.

ANNOUNCER: You have been listening to Edward R. Murrow with the News. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time, over most of these stations. To provide you with these daily reports, on events that affect the lives of all of us, Mr. Murrow has the assistance of CBS News correspondents with years of experience in every important area of the globe. Bringing you the broadest possible coverage of the news as it happens. Make CBS News your listening habit. The next news report will be heard in one hour on the CBS . RADIO Network.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The government of Israel announced today that its defense forces had crossed into Egypt and had attacked suicide commando bases near a road junction leading toward the Suez Canal. Israeli sources just announced that their forces are now about eighteen and a half miles east of the city of Suez. This operation was necessitated, the communique said, by continuous Egyptian military attacks on citizens and on Israel land and sea communications, the purpose of which was to cause a destruction and deprive the people of Israel of the possibility of a peaceful existence. The attack was ordered after Egyptian suicide commando squads had entered Israel from the Gaza Strip, the Israelis said, and two of the squads had been captured. The commandos, they said, had blown up a water tank at Niram (?) near the Gaza Strip.

A statement of the Israeli Foreign Office said that the Egyptian commandos had been quiet for some time but that after last week's Security Council action, Nasser felt free to authorize them to enter Israeli territory again. Within the last week, the statement said, twenty-four Israeli casualties were caused by mines planted by the commandos in the Negev territory. And now for the latest word, let's switch to Mike Elkins in Jerusalem.

ELKINS: For a few minutes tonight, the critical situation in the Middle East took a fantastic twist as official Israel sources stated the Israel army had struck deep into Egypt, and official Egyptian sources said it wasn't so. This much, however, is now clear in a still confused picture: The Egyptian government has just officially announced that Israel army units are indeed inside Egyptian territory. The Israeli story is that mobile units of the Esrael army have caputred and now occupy fortified Egyptian position at Kuntilla and Ras

el Naqb, more than 75 miles inside Egypt at the Sinai Peninsula and within striking distance of the Suez Canal. Although a tight security blackout prevails, there is some evidence that Israeli columns are still on the move. The Kanhl road, which Israeli forces are officially reported to have cut and crossed runs southwest to the immediate vicinity of the Suez Canal, but from their positions at Ras el Naqb the Israels - the Israelis may also strike north at the Egyptian held Gaza Strip. The Gaza Strip is a 65 mile finger of land that blocks part of Israel off from the Meditteranean Sea. Since 1948, this Strip has been a source of constant irritation for Israel. Large numbers of border raiders, apparently recruited by Egypt from among the thousands of Palestinian refugees that cram this Strip, have struck again and again at the farm settlements in the Israel Negev. Some indications that Egypt feels the Gaza Strip may be the next target is given by reports of Egyptian naval units consisting of six destroyers and support vessels have been spotted in the vicinity of the Gaza coast line. The Israelis, naturally, are releasing no information on troop movements or future plans. Official statements contend that the attack was aimed at bases from which Egyptian Fedayeen, or suicide squads, have been sent to terrorize the Israel countryside. Two such squads were captured earlier in the vicinity of the farm settlement at Sde Boker. Sde Boker is Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's settlement, and is the place where the Premier of Israel spends his weekends and holidays. It is widely believed that the two groups of border raiders caught near the settlement had been assigned to assissinate the Israeli leader. The Israel population is stunned by the suddenness of the attack and by the fact that the blow fell on Egypt. In view of the threatening mobilization of Iraqi armored brigades on the Jordan border, and the creation of a joint Syrian-Jordanian-Egyptian army command to be based in Jordan, it was widely believed here, that if an

attack was to be mounted by the Israel army it would be directed against Jordan. As far as can now be judged, the Arab countries are similarly stunned. Except for sporacic shelling by the Egyptians of Israel's Negev border settlement, Nassaloren (?), no Arab military action is yet evident. There are unconfirmed reports, however, that mobilization af army reserves in the Arab states is now beginning. The big question in the minds of Israelis tonight is - what will the United Nations do? The question exists, but for a long time now, mose Israelis have felt the issues in the Middle East would be sooner of later resolved not in international debate but by tests of arms. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: News of the invasion of Egypt sent tremors of a war scare all around the world. Stock prices fell on the New York stock market. Hasty ministerial conferences were held in many capitals. The news was flashed to President Eisenhower on a campaign tour in the south. This is the first time the Israeli have crossed into Arab territory on a military mission and not been immediately withdrawn. Two notes have been sent by President Eisenhower to Premier Ben - Gurion of Israel, cautioning him against making any move likely to bring on war. A similar message of caution was delivered by US Ambassador here to President Nasser in Egypt today. And in Miami, President Eisenhower departed from his prepared text to say that nowhere is the danger to peace more critical than in the Middle East. "The United States," he said, "cannot hope to erase suddenly the ancient animosities in that part of the world. But we would", he declared, "go on striving to do all in our power to heal old wounds rather than let them open up in bloodshed." He promised to use the full moral power of America to maintain peace.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

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Goodnight and Good Luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Oct. 30, 1956

This is the news:

B ritain and France have proposed sending troops into the Suez Canal Zone "to guarantee freedom of transit through the canal." British Prime Minister Eden today told the House of Commons that urgent communications have been sent to both Egypt and Israel, demanding that they stop "all warlike action forthwith" and that they withdraw their military forces 10 miles from the canal. "Further," Eden said, "we have asked the Egyptian government to agree that Anglo-French forces should move temporarily... I repeat, temporarily... into key positions at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez. Eden warned that unless Egypt and Israel stop fighting within 12 hours, British troops will intervene "in whatsoever strength may be necessary to secure compliance." That deadline is up at 11:30 tonight, New York time. Eden later made it clear that Britain and France will send "token" forces to the Suez Canal Zone, even if the Egyptian and Israeli governments comply. Token forces would be necessary, Eden said,

"to make sure that what is accepted by both sides is carried out."

The Eden announcement came to Washington as a surprise. President Eisenhower immediately sent the British and French prime ministers an urgent personal message, appealing against the use of force. The White House News Secretary said Mr. Eisenhower expressed this country's "earnest hope" that the United Nations will be given full opportunity to settle the controversy.

Tonight, Egypt rejected the ultimatum... calling it "unacceptable under any circumstances." Israel accepted. Egypt called on the United Nations to take emergency action to prevent Britain and France from carrying out their threat. The Egyptian foreign minister requested... by cable... that the Security Council meet tonight in special session in an attempt to forestall the Anglo-French action.

A resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory was introduced in the Security Council today by the United States. It failed of passage — vetoed by Britain + France. American Ambassador Lodge said that failure of the council to react at this time would be "a clear avoidance of its responsibility for the maintenance of peace." He appealed to council members not to give

aid to Israel until it has withdrawn its forces... and not, in his words, "to take advantage of the situation for any selfish purpose." The Anglo-French ultimatum, Lodge said, "is not justified, nor consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter." He insisted that the Security Council deal first with the Israeli attack on Egypt, and turn later to the question of safeguarding the canal. Russia immediately backed up the American position.

The Moscow radio charged today that the purpose of Israel's action is to disrupt navigation through the Suez Canal... and thus give the western powers a pretext for sending in troops. "It is obvious," Moscow said, "that the western powers have not abandoned their attempts to maintain the colonial system in the Middle East at any price."

In Paris, a French foreign ministry spokesman said the Israeli action is explained but not justified "by the provocations to which Israel has been subjected." He said these "provocations" should be taken into account in any condemnation action which the Security Council might take.

Secretary General Hammarskjold told the council today that the United Nations truce supervisor in Palestine... General Burns... already has called on both Egypt and Israel for an immediate cease-fire.

But so far, he said, there has been no word of a reply from either side.

The CBS News correspondent in Jerusalem has just come up on the short-wave circuit with a late report on the Middle East situation from the Israeli point of view. For his story, we switch by recording to Mike Elkins in Jerusalem.

14-8

Elkins runs approx 2 mins
ends on cue: "---to Ed Murrow
in New York."

An Egyptian Army communique... issued tonight... says that an Israeli force has been "annihilated" in the vicinity of El Themed, a desert post 30 miles inside the Egyptian frontier. It also says, "Mopping up operations in the rest of the battle area are continuing." And Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip claim another Israeli jet has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire... and another in combat, making seven in all by Egyptian count. Egypt insists that the Israeli advance has been "completely stopped".

The sound of anti-aircraft fire was heard in Cairo this morning, but the Egyptian government said it was only practice. Air raid sirens sounded in Cairo tonight, The Cairo radio said the Israeli

attack could have had but one purpose---"to rout Egypt." Thus, it said, the Arab peoples have no choice but to win a victory. "We will teach Israel a lesson she will never forget." Another Cairo broadcast said the government of Egypt "reserves the right to take all measures sanctioned by the United Nations Charter, among them the right of self-defense."

Egypt and its allies... Syria and Saudi Arabia... are reported to have ordered general mobilization. However, the president of Syria flew to Moscow today, as scheduled, for a 10-day visit.

In Washington, the State Department says it is trying to divert some merchant ships to East Mediterranean ports, to help bring American civilians home. And the United States Sixth Fleet is reported under orders to help in the evacuation, if necessary. Other U.S. naval forces may be on their way to the Mediterranean. Several warships... including the carrier Antietam and six destroyers... have left Holland sbruptly for an undisclosed destination.

The British Mediterranean Fleet has been ordered to cancel its exercises and stand by. And the Admiralty tonight advised all British merchant shipping to steer clear of the Suez Canal and its adjacent waters.

President Eisenhower conferred again today with Secretary of State Dulles and other top advisers. News Secretary Hagerty said congressional leaders of both parties are being advised continuously on Middle East developments.

Mr. Eisenhower has canceled the campaign trip he planned to make tomorrow to the Southwest. He notified Republican leaders in Dallas, Oklahoma City and Memphis, "The turn of events leaves me no option, in the interests of working for peace, but to remain at the White House on Wednesday." Hagerty said the President's campaign plans are now on a "day to day" basis.

Adlai Stevenson continued his campaign today, saying that the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration has been a record of "threats, bluffs, foolish words, provocations and appeasements." The Israeli-Egyptian fighting, Stevenson said, threatens to "engulf" the Middle East.

In a speech in San Diego tonight, Vice President Nixon will challenge Mr. Stevenson to say what he would do in the present situation. This is no time, Nixon will say, to turn to Stevenson's "second-rate" leadership.

The Moscow radio said tonight that Russia is ready to discuss the withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Hungary, Poland and Roumania. /Moscow said the continued presence of Russian troops in Hungary could lead to "a greater deterioration" of the situation.

Fighting continues in Hungary tonight, although apparently on a smaller scale than heretofore. Russian troops are still much in evidence in Budapest, and in the surrounding countryside. New attempts were made today to placate the rebel forces. Premier Nagy promised an end to one-party rule. He held out the hope of free elections and a coalition government "made up of all Democratic parties." And he claimed that he had nothing to do with calling in Russian troops. /He said that was a decision taken by Communist leaders who have since been dismissed.

The Hungarian News Agency reports that Cardinal Mindszenty has been released from house arrest. Mindszenty, the primate of Hungary, was convicted seven years ago for so-called "anti-state" activities.

Poland is relatively quiet. The Warsaw Radio says the Russian commander of the Polish Air Force has been dismissed.

George Bryan

On the New York Stock Exchange today, prices moved higher on the word that B ritain and France might occupy the Suez Canal. Oil shares were the first to advance.

The Agriculture Department announced today that farm prices last month dropped nearly one percent. At the same time, employment across the country rose to 66-million, 174-thousand... a recor d for October.

In Wildwood, Florida, police reported finding a blood-stained shirt worn by Jesse Wood, a Negro who disappeared from the city jail on Sunday. Wood had been charged with insulting a white woman. Fear has been expressed that he was lynched.

ERM

~~ER~~ PROGRAM: OCT 30.

LOOKS AS THOUGH ISRAEL MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO DO WHAT THEY'VE WANTED TO DO FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS - REOCCUPY SUEZ CANAL ZONE - EDEN TOLD HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT UNLESS FIGHTING CEASES WITHIN TWELVE HOURS, BRITISH FRENCH FORCES WOULD OCCUPY PORT SAID, ISMAILIA AND SUEZ, TEMPORARILY - HE DIDN'T WAIT FOR UNITED NATIONS TO ACT - GAVE AS HIS REASON, IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING CANAL TRAFFIC: SAID HE HAD ASKED EGYPT TO AGREE - ~~WE DON'T KNOW~~ They Haven't ~~WHETHER EGYPT HAS~~ - EDEN SAID AMERICAN AMBASSADOR LONDON INFORMED EARLY THIS MORNING - AMERICAN OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON EXPRESS DISMAY AND ANNOYANCE: SAID WE HADN'T BEEN CONSULTED - MAYBE SOMETHING WENT WRONG COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN LONDON AND WASHINGTON. - EDEN SAID LATER BRITISH FRENCH FORCES WILL MOVE IN EVEN IF EGYPT ISRAEL ACCEPT ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO STOP SHOOTING.

TWO THINGS SHOULD BE ADDED THIS STORY WESTERN DISUNITY. ISRAEL PROMISED BRITAIN YESTERDAY NOT TO ATTACK JORDAN. THAT MEANT

BRITAIN NO LONGER FACED POSSIBILITY OF FIGHTING ON SAME SIDE NASSER - BUT THERE'S MORE IMPORTANT INDICATION THAT THIS WAS THREE-WAY DEAL BETWEEN ISRAEL, FRANCE AND BRITAIN. LAST WEEK FRENCH PRIME MINISTER MOLLET SAID OF SUEZ: ~~XTHISXBUSINESSXX~~ "THIS BUSINESS NOT YET OVER. SOMETHING GOING TO HAPPEN BEFORE END OF YEAR: BUT THERE IS A DIPLOMATIC SECRET TO BE KEPT."

ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM EXPIRES ELEVEN THIRTY NEW YORK TIME TONIGHT. THE QUESTION IS WHETHER NASSER WILL FIGHT, AND IF HE DOES WHETHER NEIGHBORING ARAB STATES WILL HELP HIM - ISRAELI FORCES IN POSITION TO PREVENT CONSIDERABLE NUMBER EGYPTIAN TROOPS GETTING BACK FROM THE GAZA STRIP TO HELP DEFEND SUEZ.

SO BRITISH AND FRENCH HAVE PRESENTED NASSER WITH AN ULTIMATUM. THEIR TROOPS WILL GO INTO THE CANAL ZONE AT FIRST LIGHT TOMORROW. PRESUMABLY TWILL BE COMBINED AIR DROP AND NAVAL OPERATION. PRESIDENT NASSER CAN EITHER FIGHT OR GIVE UP - PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO LONDON AND PARIS URGING THEM NOT TO USE FORCE, BUT

THEY ARE COMMITTED AND CAN'T VERY WELL BACK DOWN AGAIN. THIS WHOLE CHAIN OF EVENTS IS VERY NEAT * FAR TOO NEAT TO HAVE BEEN ACCIDENTAL * BUT STILL LEAVES PLENTY OF ROOM FOR WORRY IN DAYS AHEAD.

MARSHAL TITO IS DOING SOME WORRYING TOO - HAS WRITTEN A LETTER TO HUNGARIAN COMMUNISTS ASKING THEM TO END THE REBELLION. TITO APPARENTLY THINKS THAT HIS HUNGARIAN NEIGHBORS HAVE GONE TOO FAR: THAT IN ADDITION TO WANTING INDEPENDENCE FROM MOSCOW THEY WANT SOME REAL FREEDOM: AND HE IS WORRIED LEST THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA GET A WHIFF OF THAT FREEDOM AND DECIDE THEY WANT MORE OF IT THAN HE IS WILLING TO GIVE.

SO TONIGHT THERE IS DISUNITY AND UNREST IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD - BITTER DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND OUR ALLIES OVER SUEZ - AND THE UNITY OF THE ARAB WORLD IS ABOUT TO BE TESTED - CONFUSION IS BEING COMPOUNDED BY THE HOUR.

Word for Today

General George Marshall once said, "We must take the nations of the world as they are... the human passions and prejudices of people as they exist... and find some way to secure a peaceful world." It is only necessary to take one look (a superficial look will do) at the world today to see that the formula that General Marshall envisioned has not been found.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, October 30, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday thru Friday at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Assisting Mr. Murrow in bringing the news to you quickly and accurately is the CBS News staff of correspondents, covering events in our own country and overseas. By Short Wave Radio, telegraph and cable, from news centers around the world their on-the-spot reports provide first-hand coverage of the news as it happens; and their many years of experience assure the accuracy and the authenticity of their reporting.

Now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. Britain and France have proposed sending troops into the Suez Canal zone to guarantee freedom of transit through the canal. British Prime Minister Eden today told the House of Commons that urgent communications have been sent to both Egypt and Israel, demanding that they stop all warlike action forthwith and that they withdraw their military forces ten miles from the canal. Furather, Eden said, "We have asked the Egyptian government to agree that Anglo-French forces should move temporarily, I repeat - temporarily, into key positions at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez. Eden warned that unless Egypt and Israel stop fighting within twelve hours, British troops will intervene in whatsoever strength may be necessary to secure compliance. That deadline is up at 11:30 tonight New York Time. Eden later make it clear that Britain and France will send token forces to the Suez Canal zone "even if" the Egyptian and Israeli governments comply. Token forces would be necessary, Eden said, to make sure that what is accepted by both sides is carried out.

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surprise. President Eisenhower immediately sent the British and French Prime Ministers an urgent personal message, appealing against the use of force. The White House news secretary said Mr. Eisenhower expressed this country's earnest hope that the United Nations will be given full opportunity to settle the controversy.

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American Ambassador Lodge said that failure of the Council to react at this time would be a clear avoidance of its responsibility for the maintenance of peace. He appealed to Council members not to give aid to Israel until it had withdrawn its forces and - not in his words - "to take advantage of the situation for any selfish purpose."

"The Anglo-French ultimatum," Lodge said, "is not justified, nor consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter." He insisted that the Security Council deal first with the Israeli attack on Egypt and turn later to the question of safeguarding the canal. Russia immediately backed up the American position.

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The CBS News correspondent in Jerusalem has just come up on the Short Wave circuit with a late report on the Middle East situation from the Israeli point of view. For his story we switch by recording to Mike Elkins in Jerusalem.

ELKINS: One hour ago the citizens of Israel gathered before their radios in their blackedout homes, heard their government announce that it would accept the British and French proposals for ending the two-day old Israel-Egypt war. The Israel government announced that it was accepting the proposal for withdrawing its troops from a corridor ten miles wide on both sides of the Suez canal on the assumption that a positive response would be forthcoming also from Egypt. But there are reports that Col. Nasser has already decided to reject the Anglo-French formula. If this should be true, both Britain and France have gone on record that they are prepared to enforce this solution upon the recalcitrant party to the war by landing troops within the proposed corridor. To this end, apparently, the British Mediterranean Fleet is at action stations, and the French paratroopers are reported mobilized and ready to go. Just

before the Israel government announced this decision, word was received here that President Eisenhower had urged England and France to come to a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. It is believed that the President's intercession gave rise to unexpected complications which delayed the Israel government's announcement.

The first reactions of the Israel public to the announcement are extremely favorable. The people of this country are immensely relieved. Until the receipt of President Eisenhower's communication it was widely assumed here that Britain and France meant exactly what their proposal - one might say 'ultimatum' - said, that the neutral corridor would be forced upon whichever party rejected the formula. Now there are some anxious doubts in Israel: Will Britain and France stand by their previous position, or will they - in view of the President's plea - stop short of sending in troops?

At this moment it seems possible to assume that unless the British and French troops move into the Suez area, Israeli troops will do their best to move in themselves.

Now back to Ed. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: An Egyptian Army communique, issued tonight, says that an Israeli force has been annihilated in the vicinity of el Thamad, a desert post 30-miles inside the Egyptian frontier. It also says "mopping up operations in the rest of the battle area are continuing." And Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip claim another Israeli jet has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire. And another in combat, making seven in all by Egyptian count. Egypt insists that the Israeli advance has been completely stopped.

The sound of anti-aircraft fire was heard in Cairo this morning. But the Egyptian government said it was only practice. Air raid sirens sounded in Cairo tonight. The Cairo Radio

said the Israeli attack could have had but one purpose, "to route Egypt." Thus, it said, the Arab peoples had no choice but to win a victory. "We will teach Israel a lesson she will never forget." Another Cairo broadcast said the government of Egypt reserves the right to take all measures sanctioned by the United Nations Charter, among them the right of self defense. Egypt and its allies, Syria and Saudi Arabia, are reported to have ordered general mobilization. However, the President of Syria flew to Moscow today as scheduled for a ten day visit.

In Washington, the State Department says it is trying to divert some merchant ships to East Mediterranean ports to help bring American civilians home. And the United States Sixth Fleet is reported under orders to help in the evacuation if necessary. Other U.S. naval forces may be on their way to the Mediterranean. Several warships, including the Carrier Antietam, and six destroyers have left Holland abruptly to an undisclosed destination.

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Mr. Eisenhower has cancelled a campaign trip he planned to make tomorrow to the southwest. He notified Republican leaders in Dallas, Oklahoma City and Memphis that the turn of events "leaves me no option in the interests of working for peace but to remain at the White House on Wednesday." Hagerty said the President's campaign plans are now on a day-to-day basis.

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It looks as though Israel has made it possible for Britain and France to do what they wanted to do for the past three months, that is, to reoccupy the Suez Canal zone. Mr. Eden's statement today in the House of Commons was an ultimatum. He did not wait for the action by the United Nations. Two things might well be added to this story of Western disunity, because not since the end of the war has the divergence of opinion between the United States and its allies been so considerable as it is tonight. That was demonstrated by the fact that Britain and France vetoed the U.S. resolution in the UN just a few minutes ago. But two things should be added to this story of Western disunity. One is that Israel promised Britain yesterday not to attack Jordan. That meant that Britain was no longer tied to Jordan in the event of a possible Israeli attack - because Israel had promised not to attack. That meant in turn that Britain would not find herself in the

position of fighting on the side of General Nasser. But there's a more important indication that this was a three-way deal between Israel, France and Britain.

French Prime Minister Guy Mollet said of Suez only about ten days ago, "this business is not yet over; something is going to happen before the end of the year; but there is a diplomatic secret to be kept" and presumably that diplomatic secret was the Israeli stab toward Suez. So the British and French have now presented Nasser with an ultimatum. He must decide whether to give up or to fight. So tonight there's disunity and unrest in the Communist world. Bitter disagreement between this country and our allies over Suez. And the unity of the Arab world is about to be tested. Confusion is being compounded by the hour. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Britain and France have proposed sending troops into the Suez Canal Zone "to guarantee freedom of transit through the canal." British Prime Minister Eden today told the House of Commons that urgent communications have been sent to both Egypt and Israel, demanding that they stop "all warlike action forthwith." and that they withdraw their military forces 10 miles from the canal. "Further", Eden said, "we have asked the Egyptians government to agree that Anglo-French forces should move temporarily ...I repeat, temporarily, into key positions at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez. Eden warned that unless Egypt and Israel stop fighting within 12 hours, British troops will intervene "in whatever strength may be necessary to secure compliance." That deadline is up at 11:30 tonight, New York time. Eden later made it clear that Britain and France will send "token" forces to the Suez Canal Zone, even if the Egyptian and Isreeli governments comply. Token forces would be necessary, Eden said, "to make sure that what is accepted by both sides is carried out."

The Eden announcement came to Washington as a surprise. President Eisenhower immediately sent the British and French prime ministers an urgent personal message, appealing against the use of force. The White House News Secretary said Mr. Eisenhower sxpressed this country's "ernest hope" that the United Nations will be given full opportunity to settle the controversy.

Tonight, Egypt rejected the ultimatum, calling it "unacceptable under any circumstances." Israel accepted. Egypt called on the United Nations to take emergency action to prevent Britain and France from carrying out their threat. The Egyptian foreign minister requested, by cable, that the Security Council meet tonight in special session in an attempt to forestall the Angle-French action.

A resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory was introduced in the Security Council today by the Unites States. It failed of passage -- vetoes by Britain and France. American Ambassador Lodge said thet failure of the council to react at this time would be "a clear avoidance of its responsibility for the maintenance of peace." He appealed to council members not to give aid to Israel until it has withdrawn its forces, and not, in his words, "to take advantage of the situation for any selfish purpose." The Anglo-French ultimatum, Lodge said, "is not justified nor consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter." He insisted that the Security Council deal first with the Israeli attack on Egypt and turn later to the question of safeguarding the canal. Russia immediately backed up the American position.

The Moscow radio charged today that the purpose of Israel's action is to disrupt navigation through the Suez Canal, and thus give the western powers a pretext for sending in troops. "It is obvious", Moscow said, "that the western powers have not abandoned their attempts to maintain the colonial system in the Middle East at any price."

In Paris, a French foreign ministry spokesman said the Israeli action is explained but not justified "by the provocations to which Israel has been subjected ." He said these "provocations" should be taken into account in any condemnations action which the Security Council might take.

Secretary General Hammarskjold told the council toda that the United Nations truce supervisor in Palestine...General Burns..already has called on both Egypt and Israel for immediate cease-fire. But so far, he said, there has been no word of a reply from either side.

The CBS News correspondent in Jerusalem has just come up on the short-wave circuit with a late report on the Middle East situation from the Israeli point of view. For his story we switch by recording to Mike Elkins in Jerusalem

ELKINS: One hour ago the citizens of Israel gathered before their radios in their blackedout homes, heard their government announce that it would accept the British and French proposals for ending the two - day old Israel - Egypt war. The Israel government announced that it was accepting the proposals for withdrawing its troops from a corridor ten miles wide on both sides of the Suez Canal on the assumption that a positive response would be forthcoming also from Egypt. But there are reports that Colonel Nasser has already decided to reject the Anglo-French formula. If this should be true, both Britain and France have gone on record that they are prepared to enforce this solution upon the recalciatrant party to the war by landing troops within the proposed corridor. To this end, apparently, the British Mediterranian Fleet is at action stations, and the French paratroopers are reported mobilized and ready to go. Just before the Israel government announ ed this decision, word was received here that President Eisenhower had urged England and France to come to a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis. It is believe that the President's intercession gave rise to unexpected complications thich delayed the Israel government's announcement.

The first reactions of the Israel public to the announcement are exteemely favorable. The people of this country are immensely relieved. Until the receipt of President Eisenhower's communication it was widely assumed here that Britain and France meant exactly what their proposal - one might say "ultimatum" -said, that the neutral corridor would be forced upon which ever party rejected the formula. Now there are some anxious doubts in Israel: Will Britain and France stand by their previous position, or will they - in view of the President's plea - stop short of sending in troops?

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MURROW: An Egyptian communique, issued tonight, says that an Israeli force has been annihilated in the vicinity of el Thamad, a desert post 30-miles inside the Egyptian frontier. It also says "mopping up operations in the rest of the battle area are continuing." An Egyptian forces in the Gaza Strip claim another Israeli jet has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire. And another in combat, making seven in all by Egyptian count. Egypt insists that the Isrelli advance has been completely stopped.

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BRYAN.

MURROW: General George Marshall once said, "We must take the nations of the world as they are...the human passions and prejudices of people as they exist .. and find some way to secure a peaceful world." It is only necessary to take one look (a superficial look will do) at the world today to see that the formula that General Marshall envisioned has not been found.

Goodnight and good luck!

Wed., Oct. 31, 1956

This is the news

Half-an-hour ago President Eisenhower spoke to the nation; reviewed recent events in Eastern Europe, promised economic aid for Poland and ~~Czechoslovakia~~ HUNGARY, said that if Russia withdraws her troops from such countries it will be a great forward stride toward justice, trust and understanding in the world.

On the subject of the Suez crisis the President took a "hands-off" policy, pinning his hopes on the United Nations. ~~Here~~ BY RECORDING is part of what he had to say on that subject:

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~~[illegible]~~

In the United Nations tonight, Yugoslavia called for an extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly to consider the action taken by Britain and France. The Security Council voted... over British and French objections... to grant the Yugoslav request.

At the same time, Russia asked the Security Council to condemn Britain and France for what Soviet Delegate Sobolev called "the aggression against the Egyptian State." He said he would introduce a resolution charging Britain and France with aggression. Secretary-General Hammarskjold indicated that the Security Council should dismiss him, if it disagreed with his Palestine policies. He said he could not remain neutral where the principles of the United Nations Charter were involved.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Oct. 31, 1956

~~This is the most~~

Great Britain and France have attacked Egypt by air. So far, there is no word of a landing by British and French troops. /Two hours ago, my colleague, Frank Kearns, came up from Cairo with an eye-witness report. H ere is his first-hand, recorded story of what happened:

(Kearns runs 2:05, returns on
cue: "---to CBS News in NY."

Immediately after this report was recorded, the Cairo transmitter went off the air, ~~purposely~~ presumably because another raid was in progress. / The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... told the ~~British~~ House of Commons tonight that it is "untrue" that Cairo proper has been bombed. / Lloyd said the joint British-French operations were limited strictly to military targets, mainly airfields. The first official word of the attack came from the combined British and French headquarters on Cyprus. / The announcement

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said: "An air offensive by bomber aircraft, under allied command, is at this moment being launched against military targets in Egypt." /A few minutes later, the French Defense Ministry... in Paris... said attacks were being carried out against targets in the Suez Canal area at 6:40 p.m., Cairo time. That is 11:40 a.m., New York time. /The French announcement spoke of a combined air and naval bombardment, indicating that warships... as well as aircraft... were involved. The bombardment began a little more than 14 hours after an Anglo-French ultimatum to Egypt and Israel expired. ~~/The ultimatum called for an end of hostilities between Egypt and Israel, and the withdrawal of their forces to a point 10 miles from the Suez Canal. B ritain and France said yesterday they were moving in "to separate the belligerents, and to guarantee freedom of transit through the canal." They asked Egypt's permission to go in, but made plain they were going in, permission or not. Egypt rejected the ultimatum. Israel accepted it... but on condition Egypt also would agree. As a result, there was no cease-fire. And Britain and France launched their attack.~~

The Anglo-French move was debated again today in the British House of Commons. Today's debate opened before the announcement of the joint action against Egypt, and Labour members demanded to know if, indeed, the attack was underway. Prime Minister Eden refused to give this information. In the midst of shouts that he resign, Eden said, "I am not going to give the House any kind of account of that action. We stand by what we said, and we shall carry it out." Eden told the House of Commons, "We cannot accept that we have to obtain the agreement of the United States before acting in our own vital interests. He conceded that the free movement of shipping through the Suez Canal is of "concern" to Americans. But for Britain and the rest of Europe, he said, it is "a matter of survival." He said, "It is sometimes a government's duty to take decisions for its own country." Labour Leader Hugh Gaitskell called the attack "an act of disastrous folly." He said it would do "irreparable harm" to British prestige, solidarity with the Commonwealth and Britain's alliance with the United States. It is expected that tomorrow the Labour Party will introduce a motion of censure against the Eden government.

Shortly before the BRITISH-FRENCH attack, Marshal Tito issued a statement in Belgrade declaring that Israel's invasion of Egypt had created a situation which threatened to turn into a major war. And the Anglo-French decision, he said, represents the continuation of Israel's aggression. Tito said the two actions are obviously connected..."and comprise, in fact, one aggression."

In New Delhi, an official spokesman of the Indian government called the Anglo-French ultimatum "a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter."

And in Moscow, the Soviet government issued a statement branding Britain and France as aggressors. Moscow called Israel's invasion of Egypt "a calculated pretext" for Britain and France to take over the Suez Canal.

Now, for a report on the action between Egypt and Israel from the Israeli point of view we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in Tel Aviv.

Burdett runs 1:50
returns on cue: "Now back to Ed Murrow
in New York."

In Hungary today, Russian troops and tanks began pulling out of Budapest, under threat of attack by the Hungarian air force. The Hungarian news agency says rebel leaders are demanding that the government "denounce" the Warsaw Pact. The pact was drawn up last year as Moscow's answer to NATO. Since then, Russia has used it as a pretext for stationing troops in the satellite countries. Cardinal Mindszenty returned to Budapest today, in triumph, after being imprisoned by the Reds for nearly eight years.

Gene Rupp

Word for Today

The British and French are trying to solve the Suez problem through force. This was not an easy decision to come by right or wrong. Much patience was spent in fruitless negotiation. For as Alvin Johnson once remarked, "However bravely men may talk, they shrink from the appeal to force until there appears to be no other way out."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - WINSTON BURDETT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Now for a report on the action between Egypt and Israel, from the Israeli point of view, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in Tel Aviv.

BURDETT: The Israeli forces tonight are moving rapidly to cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt and to complete the encirclement of that narrow panhandle on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. There are 200,000 Arab refugees inside the Gaza area, and it's reported tonight that many of them are fleeing in panic down the coast road toward Port Said in Egypt, while others are trying to escape by boat before Israeli troops block the way. Military spokesmen here refused to confirm or deny this new Israeli thrust, but unofficial reports say that an Israeli tank force is striking toward the sea at the south end of the strip. Whether the Israelis will invade the strip and occupy it, once they've surrounded it, we just don't know. What has happened to the Egyptian army? Where has it gone? That is the question that everyone here is asking. No major clash between Israeli and Egyptian troops has been reported here and yet the Israeli Radio said tonight that Egyptian resistance throughout the vast Sinai Peninsula, more than twice as big as Israel itself, has been liquidated. The Israeli still insist that their aim in this war is a limited aim, namely, to wipe out all the Egyptian commando bases in the Sinai desert. If that is so, the Israelis will have no reason to go all the way to the Suez Canal. I asked an Israeli official tonight ~~with~~ whether Israeli troops would go home after they have finished their job, or would they remain in the Sinai desert to make sure the Egyptians don't come back. His answer was, "That depends on circumstances". Unquote. This may be a limited war, but the Israelis are as uncertain as everyone else how it will end. In the

port of Haifa today about 100 Americans boarded a naval transport and left for Greece with an escort of two destroyers. That brings to 500 the number of Americans who have left Israel in the past two days. And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: On the subject of the Suez crisis, the President took a hand's off policy, pinning his hopes on the United Nations. Here, by recording, is part of what he had to say on that subject.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER: On Sunday, the Israeli government ordered total mobilization. On Monday, their armed forces penetrated deeply into Egypt and of the vicin (sic) and to the vicinity of the Suez Canal, nearly 100 miles away. And on Tuesday, the British and French governments delivered a twelve-hour ultimatum to Israel and Egypt, now followed up by armed attack against Egypt.

The United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions, nor were we informed of them in advance. As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise ~~right~~ our right, if our judgment so dictates, to dissent. We believe these actions to have been taken in error, for we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the ~~[illegible]~~ settlement of international disputes. To say this, in this particular instance, is in no way to minimize our friendships with these nations nor our determination to maintain those friendships; and we are fully aware of the grave anxieties of Israel, of Britain and France. We know that they have been subjected to grave and repeated provocations. The present fact, nonetheless, seems clear. The action taken can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations, to which we have all subscribed. And beyond this, we are forced to doubt that resort to force and war will for long serve the (unintelligible) of the attacking nations. Now we must look to the future.

In the circumstances I have described, there will

be no United States involvement in these present hostilities. I therefore have no plan to call the Congress in special session. Of course, we shall continue to keep in contact with Congressional leaders of both parties. I assure you your government will remain alert to every possibility of this situation and keep in close contact and coordination with the legislative branch of this government.

At the same time it is, and it will remain, the dedicated purpose of your government to do all in its power to localize the fighting and to end the conflict. We took our first measure in this action yesterday. We went to the United Nations with the request that the forces of Israel return to their own land and that hostilities in the area be brought to a close. This proposal was not adopted, because it was vetoed by Great Britain and by France. The processes of the United Nations, however, are not exhausted. It is our hope and intent that this matter will be brought before the United Nations General Assembly, there with no veto operating, the opinion of the world can be brought to bear in our quest for a just end to this tormenting problem. In the past, the United Nations has proved able to find a way to end bloodshed. We believe it can and that it will do so again.

My fellow citizens, as I review the march of world events in recent years, I am ever more deeply convinced that the United Nations represents the soundest hope for peace in the world. For this very reason, I believe that the processes of the United Nations need further to be developed and strengthened. I speak particularly of increasing its ability to secure justice under international law. In all the recent troubles in the Middle East, there have indeed been injustices suffered by all nations involved. But I do not believe that another instrument of injustice - war - is a remedy for these wrongs. There can be no peace without law. And there can be no law, if we were to invoke one code of international conduct for those who oppose us and another for

our friends. The society of nations has been slow in developing means to apply this truth, but the passionate longing for peace on the part of all people of the earth, compels us to speed out search for new and more effective instruments of justice. The peace we seek and need means much more than mere absence of war. It means the acceptance of law and the fostering of justice in all the world.

Ed. trans. FAD

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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KEARNS: What started as an Israeli attack a few days ago, has not turned into a war and casualties. British jet bombers have attacked and burned in or near five key Egyptian cities and towns. Here in Cairo, the capitol, and Alexandria, Egypt's second city, and in a few towns along the Suez Canal - Port Said, Ismalia and Suez. This is official in an Egyptian communique. Their claim that seven persons were killed in the Cairo raid. Here in the capitol they have, with precision bombing, aimed at the key airfields around the city. Most of the bombs reportedly rioped Cairo's great international airport and nearby El Magra, the military airfield. Troops are on the desert of Cairo to the north just beyond suburban (unintelligible) Residents out there report the bombing set fire to an apartment building like a sever earthquake. The blasts

of one were felt here in downtwon Cairo. During the blackout in the morning, considerable (unintelligible) bombs shattered the Egyptian night. Through the flames the red and white lights (unintelligible) and silhouetted the horizon like daylight. There is no panic - absolutely no panic. Cairo behaved like a veteran blitzed city but Cairo is a shocked and angry city tonight. Still no official comment, but unofficial comments from Egyptians is pure anger - anger laced with hate. They describe this as "pure, naked, ugly aggression," on one of the slimmest pretexts in history. "It's war now", one man said to me. "All out war. And if we lose the war, it will make Egypt a hell worse than Cyprus, Syria and Algeria rolled into one." Meanwhile no reports here as yet on whether the British and French are actually landing in Egypt. Now back to CBS News in New York.

MURROW: Immediately after this report was recorded, the Cairo transmitter went off the air, presumably because another raid was in progrsss. The British foreign secretary Selwyn Lloyd, told the House of Commons tonight that it is "untrue that Cairo proper has been bombed. Lloyd said the joint British-French operations were limited strictly to military targets, mainly airfields. The first official word of the attack came from the combined British and French headquarters on Cyprus. The announcement said : "An air offensive by bomber aircraft, under allied command, is at this moment being launched against military targets in Egypt." A few minutes later, the French Defense Ministry, in Paris, said attacks were being carried out against targets in the Suez Canal area at 6:40 p.m., Cairo time. That is 11:40 a.m., New York time. The French announcement spoke of a combined air and naval bombardment, indicating that warships, as well as aircraft, were involved. The bombardment began a little more than 14 hours after the Anglo-French ultimatum to Egypt and Israel expired.

Now, for a report on the action between Egypt and Israel from the Israeli point of view, we switch by recording to Winston Burdett in Tel Aviv.

BURDETT: The Israeli forces tonight are moving rapidly to cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt and to complete the encirclement of the narrow panhandle on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. There are 200,000 Arab refugees inside the Gaza area, and it's reported tonight that many of them are fleeing in panic down the coast road toward Port Said in Egypt, while others are trying to escape by boat before Israeli troops block the way. Military spokesmen here refused to confirm or deny this new Israeli thrust, but unofficial reports say that an Israeli tank force is striking toward the sea at the south end of the strip. Whether the Isrealis will invade the strip and occupy it, once they've surrounded it, we just don't know. What has happened to the Egyptian army? Where has it gone? That is the question that everyone here is asking. No major clash between Israeli and Egyptian troops has been reported here and yet the Israeli Radio said tonight that Egyptian resistance throughout the vast Sinai Peninsula, more than twice as big as Israel itself, has been liquidated. The Israeli still insist that their aim in this war is a limited aim, namely to wipe out all the Egyptian commando bases in the Sinai desert. If that is so, the Israelis will have no reason to go all the way to the Suez Canal . I asked an Israeli official tonight whether Israeli troops would go home after they have finished their job, or would they remain in the Sinai desert to make sure the Egyttians don't come back. His answer was, "That depends on circumstances." Unquote. This may be a limited war, but the Israelis are as uncertain as everyone else how it will end. In the port of Haifa today about 100 Americans boarded a naval transport and left for Greece with an escort of two destoryers. That brings to 500 the number of Americans who have left Israel in the past two days. Now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

In Hungary today, Russian troops tnd tanks began pulling out of Budapest under threat of attack by the Hungarian air force. The Hungarian news agency says rebel leaders are demanding that the government "denounce" the Warsaw Pact. The pact was drawn up last year as Moscow's answer to NATO.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The British andFrench are tyring to solve the Suez problem through force. This was not an easy decision to come by , right or wrong. Much patience was spent in fruitless negotiation. For as Alvin Johnson once remarked, "However bravely men may talk, they shrink from the appeal to force until there appears to be no other way out."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Thurs mor 1

This is the news

Israel announced tonight that its armed forces have seized the bulk of the Sinai Penninsula. An Israeli spokesman said Egyptian forces in the penninsula are in a state of general collapse---"a full and disorderly retreat of Nasser's forces is now in progress." /An Israeli communique says other Israeli troops... in the north... have cut off the Gaza Strip from the rest of Egypt./ Ten Egyptian jets are reported destroyed. / The Israeli air force is reported intact.

There is still no word that Egypt has been invaded by British and French troops. Such an invasion is expected. A communique... issued in Paris... said British and French aircraft carriers began moving toward the Suez Canal "in the course of the morning." The carriers are approaching the canal from both the north and south, in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea. The carriers may be accompanied by troop transports. No mention of transports is made in the communique. ~~France's largest battleship... the Jean Bart... left [illegible] with parachute troops and naval co[illegible] on board.~~

British Prime Minister Eden has won a vote of confidence on the issue of military intervention in Egypt. The vote in the House of Commons was 324 to 255. Eden defended the Anglo-French move as a "police action", required to prevent an expansion of hostilities. Britain, he said, would gladly turn the physical task of maintaining peace in the Middle East over to the United Nations, once the Egyptian-Israeli armies have been separated, and the position "stabilized". The Labour Party leader, Hugh Gaitskell, attacked the action of the Conservative government. The bombing of Egypt, he said, was not carried out in self-defense. The action, Gaitskell charged, was in "clear defiance" of the United Nations Charter. He said millions of Britons were "profoundly shocked and ashamed."

At the United Nations tonight, the General Assembly... called into extraordinary session... voted to take up the question of a cease-fire in the Middle East. The only two votes opposing the action were cast by Great Britain and France. The meeting is still in progress and for that story, here is my friend Larry Lesueur.

Lesueur runs 2 mins

returns on cue: "---to Ed Murrow."

My colleague, Frank Kearns, reported two hours ago from Caire that the Egyptian government had just proclaimed martial law. /And that, he said, includes complete censorship. Kearns informed us that the last 14-hundred Americans are being evacuated tonight. He said Egypt has decided not to quit the United Nations. British and French property in Egypt has been confiscated.

In a broadcast to the Egyptian people today, President Nasser promised ultimate victory. He said, "Every one of you is a soldier. We will fight hard, we will never give up." Egypt, Nasser said, will fight "total war".

Kearns said the air attacks on Egypt are continuing. British aircraft today bombed and sank an Egyptian ship in the Suez Canal. The Egyptians say the cahal has been blocked. /This is questioned at Anglo-French headquarters on Cyprus. It expresses belief that the ship was sunk outside the channel proper. And it denies that the ship was sunk deliberately to block the canal.

An Egyptian communique says British planes made nine raids on Cairo today. None of the bombs fell on downtown Cairo. The Suez Canal Zone was raided three times. The Egyptians claim they shot down six British aircraft.

Egypt... as expected... broke off diplomatic relations today with Britain and France.

Iraq ordered total mobilization of its armed forces. Jordan announced it is severing diplomatic relations with France... and informed Britain it will not let British bases in Jordan be used for launching attacks against Egypt, or any other Arab state.

A broadcast is reported by what is called the "Free Egypt" radio. The broadcast... monitored in Paris... urged Egyptians to overthrow President Nasser and restore fprmer President Naguib.

Adlai Stevenson said tonight, in his reply to the President's speech of last night, that the Eisenhower Administration has given the Russians two great victories in the Middle East, and its policy is now at an absolute dead end. Stevenson contended that the Russians have achieved a foothold in the Middle East in a few months - something the Tsars couldn't do in centuries. The second communist victory, he said, was the breakdown of the Western Alliance - something the Russians have been trying to do for the last ten years.

14-8

THEN, BY RECORDING, HERE IS WHAT

And ~~then~~ Mr. Stevenson said:

Runs 3:50

Ends on cue: "That all is well in the world."

Russian troops have gone into action again in Hungary. Soviet forces reportedly are attacking three airfields on the outskirts of Budapest. My colleague, Earnest Leiser, reports by telephone from Budapest that he can hear the sound of machine-gun fire. It is impossible, he says, to tell... at this time... the scope of the Soviet attack. Premier Nagy told the Russian ambassador in Budapest today that Hungary has repudiated the Warsaw Pact. He also protested the arrival in Hungary of Soviet troop reinforcements, including tanks. Nagy then proclaimed the neutrality of Hungary and appealed to the United Nations for protection. He asked the General Assembly to take up the Hungarian question at the current extraordinary session. Specifically, he proposed that it consider a plan whereby Hungary's neutrality would be guaranteed through an agreement by the major powers.

Russia called today for another Bandung Conference to deal with the Middle East situation. Moscow proposed that the meeting be held immediately, and that it demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egyptian territory. The proposal was made jointly to Prime Minister Nehru of India and President Sukarno of Indonesia. The original Bandung Conference... attended by the Asian-African countries... was held in Indonesia in April of last year. Israel was not invited.

Reports from New Delhi say that Prime Minister Nehru has sent a personal message to President Eisenhower. According to informed sources, the message proposes "something in the nature of joint action by the United States and India" to restore peace to the Middle East. In a public statement today, Nehru called the Anglo-French attack on Egypt "clear and naked aggression." He urged the United Nations to take "strong steps", in order... in his words... "to prevent the world from plunging into war."

Soviet Premier Bulganin has ALSO sent a note to President Eisenhower on the Egyptian situation. My colleague, Daniel Schorr, cables me from Moscow that Bulganin requested American support for a Russian cease-fire proposal in the United Nations. Under the Soviet proposal, foreign troops would withdraw from Egypt under the supervision of a special United Nations commission.

President Eisenhower conferred with Secretary of State Dulles twice today, before Mr. Dulles left Washington to attend the General Assembly session here in New York. The President also met for two hours with the National Security Council. The White House announced that Mr. Eisenhower has called off his campaign trip to Boston on Monday, in view of the critical Middle East situation. Mr. Eisenhower is making a political speech in Philadelphia tonight. The text of that speech has not been released.

~~Adlai Stevenson was [illegible] on the [illegible] and television networks tonight to [illegible] tonight.~~

George Bryant

Word for Today

American leadership has failed in the Middle East... primarily because we had ~~a policy~~ ~~for the Middle East, but~~ no constructive, workable plan. This is no new experience. Abraham Lincoln was once asked at the height of a crisis if he had a workable policy. "Indeed," he said, "I have none. I live in preventing the storm from blowing down the tent. I drive in the pegs as fast as they are pulled up."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Thursday, November 1, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... At the United Nations tonight, the General Assembly called into extraordinary session, voted to take up the question of a cease-fire in the Middle East. The only two votes opposing the action were cast by Great Britain and France. The meeting is still in progress and for that story, here is my friend, Larry Lesueur.

LESUEUR: America's Secretary of State Dulles has just addressed the special emergency session of the 76-nation General Assembly. Secretary of State Dulles said thiscountry has revaluated its position with the greatest care at the highest level and we find ourselves, he said, on disagreement with Britain, France over principles. Mr. Dulles then noted pointedly the heavy rearming of Egypt and Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. He said we're not blind to the fact that what has happened in the last two days came out of a murky background, but, he said, "this does not justify the resort to armed force, which," he said "is going on tonight." And at the next regular Assembly session Mr. Dulles thinks the justice of the Suez Canal seizure should be brought up. But force, he said, should never be used to correct injustice, or the world will return, he said, to anarchy.

Mr. Dulles than asked the Assembly, in a resolution, to note the breaking of agreements in the Middle East, and to note the fact that France and England are using force there, and also to note the blocking of passage through the Suez Canal. Then he called for an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of all forces and after the cease-fire to reopen the Suez Canal. Dulles said a recommendation for a cease-fire is not enough. He said we must have something better than the conditions which brought about this war. He added that if the Assembly

said it was alright for the fighting to go on the war wound only spread and intensify. He said the UN should go after the condition that brought on this war.

Mr. Dulles received an ovation for this rather mild resolution which condemns no one. Not even Israel. But it calls only for a cease-fire and withdrawal of troops and a reopening of the Suez Canal, which must mean that the United States feels that Egypt too is not without blame. The Assembly has just recessed. And now back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - ADLAI STEVENSON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

MURROW: Adlai Stevenson said tonight in his reply to the President's speech of last night, that the Eisenhower administration has given the Russians two great victories in the Middle East, and its policy ~~xxxxxx~~ is now at an "absolute dead end." Stevenson contended that the Russians have achieved a foothold in the Middle East in a few months, something the Tzars couldn't do in centuries. The second Communist victory, he said, was the breakdown of the Western alliance, something the Russians have been trying to do for the last ten years. And then, by recording, here is something else Mr. Stevenson said.

STEVENSON: Well, here's where we stand today. We have alienated our chief, our ancient, our strongest European allies. We have alienated Israel; we have alienated Egypt and the Arab countries; and in the United Nations, our main associate in Middle Eastern matters now appears to be the Soviet Union. In the very week when the Red army has been shooting down the brave people of Hungary and Poland. We have lost every point in the game and I doubt if ever before in our diplomatic history has any policy been such an ~~xxxxxxx~~ abysmal, such a complete, such a catastrpphic failure. It's bad enough to be responsible for such a disastrous policy. I think it's almost worse in a Democracy to try and conceal the truth from the people. But this is what the administration has also done - done systematically, with regard to the situation in the Middle East. It was only a few days ago, on October the 12th, that President Eisenhower himself said in a political telecast, "I'VE got the best announcement that I think I can possibly make to America tonight," he said. I quote him. "The progress made in the settlement of the Suez dispute this afternoon is most gratifying. It looks like there's a very great crisis that's behind us."

And the next day, Vice-President Nixon gave us his views. He said, "We have kept the peace and it appears that Mr. Eisenhower's tolerance and wisdom and leadership will serve to avert armed conflict in that part of the globe".

Either the President and the Vice-President didn't know how serious the situation was in the Middle East, or they didn't want the American people to know, at least until after the election. And then again, only last Sunday, just four days ago, the Sec. of State said in a television interview, that the United States, Britain and France have, I quote him, "have developed a common policy, and I think it's amazing the degree to which we have had a common policy. And the fact that there are certain minor, superficial difficulties as to details about just how you handle tolls, or how much is going to get paid to Egypt and how much isn't, doesn't detract from the fact that we have a common policy."

Well, the superficial difficulties that Mr. Dulles mentioned on Sunday became pretty formidable by Tuesday, when Britain and France broke with the United States in the United Nations. Now this is only a brief summary of this sorry chapter, but I think it demonstrates that the Middle East policy of our government in Washington has been blundering and has been mistaken; and that it has compounded its blunders by a consistant policy of misleading the American people into believing that all is well in the world.

Ed. trans. FAD

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 2, 1956

This is the news:

The Anglo-French invasion of Egypt appears imminent. The French Ministry of Defense announced today that the bombing of Egyptian airfields in preparation for the landings "is now practically over." A joint communique... issued on Cyprus... says that a hundred Egyptian aircraft have been caught on the ground---destroyed or made useless. Another communique... issued in Paris... says, "It can therefore be presumed that air and naval operations henceforth will aim at realizing the conditions necessary for temporary occupation of the Canal Zone." The British Admiralty warned all merchant shipping to stay clear of the approaches to the canal, both north and south. The British chancellor of the exchequer... Harold Macmillan... said cryptically, "Things will move rapidly in the next few days." British Canberra jets are reported to have knocked out Cairo's propaganda radio, "Voice of Arabia". The Egyptians say British and French bombers sank another ship in the Suez Canal, making two in all.

The Russians appear to be sealing off Hungary with troops and tanks. My colleague, Earnest Leiser, reports from Budapest that "very large" Soviet reinforcements have arrived in the country. Tank and machinegun fire was heard again in Budapest tonight, he says, after a quiet day. Leiser says the firing came from the western outskirts of the city. Other press reports say that Russian armored columns have blocked the main highway leading from Budapest to Austria. The roadblock is said to have been established six miles from the Austrian frontier. The United States Legation in Budapest reports that Russian troops refused to let a convoy of American diplomats... and their children... leave Hungary today. The legation says they were turned back at a point nine miles from the Austrian border.

The United Nations Security Council has met to consider "the critical situation in Hungary." The urgent meeting was requested by the United States, Britain and France. [redacted] The Hungarian premier... Imre [redacted] Nagy... appealed to the United Nations to protect Hungary's newly gained sovereignty, after repudiating the Warsaw Pact and demanding the withdrawal [redacted] of Soviet troops. In the Security Council tonight, Russia tried to block discussion of the Hungarian question... but was voted down, 10 to one. The American ambassador... Henry Cabot Lodge... then [redacted] proposed that Secretary General Hammarskjold ascertain all the facts in the Hungarian situation and [redacted] report back to the United Nations. The appeal from Nagy, he said, cannot be ignored. [redacted]

President Eisenhower today offered to send Hungary 20-million dollars' worth of food and medical supplies. The White House announcement referred to this as an "initial" offer, indicating there is more to come. Most of the food will consist of American farm suppluses.

French Foreign Minister Pineau flew to London today, to confer with British leaders. The conference concerned the call... by the United Nations General Assembly... for an immediate cease-fire. / In the House of Commons today, leaders of the Labour Party demanded that Prime Minister Eden tell them whether Britain would comply. / Eden said, he would have to be given an opportunity to study the United Nations resolution. / The House of Commons then decided to meet tomorrow in emergency session, to hear Eden's decision. London sources say the call for a cease-fire probably will be ignored. At the same time, the Conservative government is expected to announce its readiness to turn the policing of the Suez Canal Zone over to the United Nations, once the situation has been "stabilized". Canada already has endorsed such a proposal. Prime Minister Eden is making a special broadcast tomorrow night to the British people.

Now... let's switch by recording to Israel and my colleague, Winston Burdett.

Burdett runs 2:35
ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in NY."

The United Press quotes Arab sources in Washington tonight as saying that Jordan and Syria have decided to declare war, and will send their troops into action soon. This report... so far... is unconfirmed.

The United States today prohibited American arms shipments to Israel. The ban also applies to Egypt. The State Department took the action "in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly, calling on member nations to refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities." The development of new economic aid programs for Egypt and Israel has also been blocked by our government; so has the development of new aid programs for Syria and Jordan.

Two Republican congressmen... Scott of Pennsylvania and Curtis of Massachusetts... proposed today that President Eisenhower address the General Assembly. They also recommended that any economic sanctions applied to Israel be applied equally to Britain and France.

Indonesia today called for a meeting of the five Colombo Powers, as a first step toward a conference of Asian-African countries on the Middle East crisis. Such a conference was proposed yesterday by Russia. The Colombo Powers are Indonesia, Pakistan, Burma, India and Ceylon. India is said to favor taking all possible United Nations action first.

In Warsaw today, the Communist leadership issued a manifesto, warning the Polish people not to stage anti-Russian demonstrations, or call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The warning came from the central committee of the Polish Communist Party. "Reactionary elements," it said, "are again raising their voices against the Polish-Soviet alliance, and against the presence of Soviet forces." The central committee said these demonstrations constitute "a grave danger." Poland, it said, should not have the same kind of chaos as Hungary.

In East Germany, Premier Grotewohl also pointed to the "chaos" in Hungary, and said the Russians have 22 divisions in East Germany "to protect the democratic work of our people."

Adlai Stevenson suggested today that Soviet forces may have been "emboldened" to re-enter Hungary, due to what he called the "breakdown" of the Western alliance. Stevenson said... in a Cleveland speech... "The Communists have always been quick to exploit disunity in the free world."

Tonight, Vice President Nixon is making a nationwide speech... in reply to Stevenson's speech last night, attacking the Administration's foreign policy. Nixon told a Republican rally in Hershey, Pennsylvania today that Mr. Eisenhower is "the best man in America" to lead the country in a time of international crisis.

Collingwood — George Bryan

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It is only a slight over-simplification to say that what has happened in the last few days went something like this: Israel, Britain and France "re-appraised," with what agony we do not know, American leadership of the free world. They decided it was not good enough, did not serve their national self-interests; so they decided to use force. President Eisenhower decided to let them stew in their own juice.

The difference in attitude about the Suez Canal can be easily summarized. For us it is a convenience; for the British and French it is a condition of economic and national survival.

Our government now speaks for itself. It no longer speaks as the leader of a coalition of free nations, for our two most powerful allies have rejected our leadership.

2

There was a time when the United States had what might have been called an "automatic majority" in the United Nations. Where we led, the majority of the U.N. membership was content to follow. We did not lose a single crucial contest in the United Nations until the General Assembly of 1953. Now things have changed. Our leadership is less respected and therefore less effective. Yesterday our two principal allies, Britain and France vetoed our resolution against the use of force in the Suez crisis. The future of the Western Alliance is now in the balance. The primary intention of Russian policy for ten years has been to split the Western alliance; and now, for the time being at least, it has at last been split, without any substantial help from the Russians.

Our policy in the Middle East has been bewildering. We justified the contradictions by saying we were trying to preserve the peace. We did more than any other nation to persuade the British to get out of Suez. That meant the abandonment of a position of power. We refused to sell arms to Egypt. The Egyptians told us they would buy them from Russia. We apparently thought the Egyptians were bluffing, but they weren't. The deal was made, and Russia for the first time had a firm foothold in the

3

Middle East.

The Israelis wanted to buy defensive arms to offset the threat of the Communist weapons bought by Egypt. We delayed and discussed. We encouraged the French, the Canadians and the British to sell a few obsolete aircraft and weapons to Israel. Either it was right or it was wrong — either it was in our national self-interest or it wasn't, to see to it that Israel was not driven to desperation by the lack of defensive weapons. We did not make up our mind, but rather tried to ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ arrange for ~~them~~ Israel to get a few weapons under the counter.

We tried to bribe the Egyptians not to join the Soviet camp, by promising to help build the Aswan Dam. Presumably we had figured the odds as to whether Nasser could carry out his end of the deal. Then we abruptly withdrew the offer. Both the offer and the withdrawal were political.

Nasser's answer was to seize the Suez Canal. Nasser's stature increased in the Arab world. We rejected the use of force, and insisted that the British and French renounce it too. That meant that in the negotiations that followed, Nasser knew that force would not be used — that he was safe in rejecting any attempt to restore international control of the Canal.

Mr. Dulles created the User's Association, which is already forgotten. The matter came to the Security Council -- we voted with the British and French for international control; but the Russians vetoed it. It was stalemate. We had gained no friends in the Middle East, and had lost the friends we already had.

Now a word about what the British and French intend. They have announced that they want only a temporary occupation of the Canal zone. Sir Anthony Eden stressed the word "temporary" in his statement in Parliament. They do <u>not</u> want to go all the way back to the time of permanent occupation. They want international control, as advocated in the resolution the Soviet Union vetoed in the Council. They want a guarantee that Egypt will not be able to strangle their economies. They failed to get it following our lead. Now they are going their own way. ~~We~~ MANY AMERICANS consider their methods and devices reprehensible, but we already have agreed to their objective.

The British and French appear to be slow in undertaking their announced action. Both surprise and speed have been lacking. The effort to take out the Egyptian airfields did not start until twelve hours after the ultimatum expired. Egypt has been given an additional forty-eight hours to prepare for the amphibious and airborne operation. Apparently the convoys from Cyrpus and Malta were not ready to move on time. It is to be expected that the Anglo-French force can overwhelm organized resistance without too much difficulty. Then they will have to contend with guerilla warfare. And the precedents here are not promising. In Algeria about twenty thousand rebels have immobilized about four hundred thousand French troops. If the Egyptians are equally tough, the destruction of organized resistance may be only the beginning of Anglo-French difficulties. And the rupture in the Western Alliance may be only the beginning of our isolation from the rest of the free world.

Word for Today

The Communist leaders of Poland are anxious... lest the anti-Communist revolution that swept Hungary recur in their own land. Well they might be anxious. For as Sir Winston Churchill once remarked, "The soul of Poland is indestructible, and she will rise again like a rock which may for a time be submerged by a tidal wave but which remains a rock."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Now, let's switch by recording to Israel and my colleague Winston Bur-Burdett.

BURDETT: There are unconfirmed reports in Jerusalem and here in Tel Aviv tonight which, whould they prove true, would drastically change the situation in the Israeli war with Egypt. The reports say simply that Syrian troops have crossed the border southward into Jordan. No further explanation is given. It is not said whether this is an invasion of Jordan by her Arab neighbor or the the Syrian troops have moved at the invitation of the Jordanian government. To most observers here it seems unthinkable that Jordan would willingly receive Syrian troops on her territory, knowing that Israel would consider this a war-like provocation that might well involve Jordan herself in an expanding Israel-Arab war.

There are still other reports here, still equally unconfirmed that Iraqui troops have likewise crossed their border westward into Jordan. Iraq and Syria are arch rivals and the reports do not say whether it ias Iraq or Syria who moved first.

These reports may reflect nothing more than Israel's anxiety to keep the present war limited to a single front. When one Israeli officer heard the reports tonight he said "This would change everything." Certainly, one inevitable result of any such Arab military moves into Jordan would be the prolongation and extension of the war.

In a recent major policy speech, Prime Minister Ben Gurion said that the massing of the Iraqui troops on the Jordan frontier constituted a major change in the status quo. He specifically reserved Israel's complete freedom of action in meeting the change. During the past few days, Israel has made it repeatedly clear that she is doing everything the can to avoid a two- front war.

She has proclaimed her peaceful intentions toward her Arab neighbors to the east and north. Arab-language broadcasts from the Israeli government station have reiterated this point . But the presence of Syrian or Iraqui troops in Jordan would create a new and dangerous situation. Anxiety is further heightened here tonight by reports that Syria intends to honor immediately her mutual defense pact with Egypt. All these disturbing reports have come at the very climax of Israel's victorious fight against Egypt. The Israelis say tonight that practically the whole of the Sinai Peninsula and the whole of the Gaza Strip are in their hands, and that Egypt no longer has any effective forces in the field to the east of Suez. For this very reason some observers here find it hard to believe that Syria would take this moment to attack.

And now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The United Press quotes Arab sources in Washington tonight as saying that Jordan and Syria have decided to declare war, and will send their troops into action soon. This report...so far..is unconfirmed.

The United States today prohibited American arms shipments to Israel. The ban also applies to Egypt. The State Department took the action "in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly calling on member nations to refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities." The development of new economic aid programs for Egypt and Israel has also been blocked by our government; so has the development of new aid programs for Syria and Jordan.

In Warsaw today, the Communist leadership issued a manifesto warning the Polish people not to stage anti-Russian demonstrations, or call for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The warning came from the central committee of the Polish Communist Party. "Reactionary elements," it said, "are again raising their voices against the Polish Soviet alliance and against the presence of Soviet forces." The central committee said these demonstrations constitute

"a grave danger." Poland, it said, whould not have the same kind of chaos as Hungary.

In East Germany, Premier Grotewohl also pointed to the "chaos" in Hungary and said the Russians have 22 divisions in East Germany "to protect the democratic work of our people."

Adlai Stevenson suggested today that Soviet forces may have been "emboldened to re-enter Hungary, due to what he called the "breakdown" of the Western alliance. Stevenson said..in a Cleveland speech.."The Communists have always been quick to exploit disunity in the free world."

Tonight, Vice President Nixon is making a nationwide speech...in reply to Stevenson's speech last night, attacking the Administration's foreign policy. Nixon told a Republican rally in Hershey, Pennsylvania today that Mr Eisenhower is "the best man in America" to lead the country in a time of international crisis.

It is only a slight over-simplification to say that what has happened in the last few days went something like this: Israel, Britain and France "reappraised", with what agony we do not know, American leadership of the free world. They decided it was not good enough, did not serve their national self-interests; so they decided to use force. President Eisenhower decided to let them stew in their own juice.

The difference in attitude about the Suez Canal can be easily summarized. For us, it is a convenience; for the British and French it is a condition of economic and national survival.

The primary intention of Russian policy for ten years has been to split the Western alliance; and now for the time being at least, it has at last been split without any substantial help from the Russians.

Our policy in the Middle East has been bewildering. We justified the contradictions by saying we were trying to preserve the peace. We did

than any other nation to persuade the British to get out of Suez. That meant abandonment of a position of power. We refused to sell arms to Egypt. The Egyptians told us they would buy them from Russia. We apparently thought the Egyptians were bluffing, but they wern't . The deal was made, and Russia for the first time had a firm foothold in the Middle East.

The Israelis wanted to buy defensive arms to offset the threat of the Communist weapons bought by Egypt. We delayed and discussed. We encouraged the French, the Canadians and the British to sell a few obsolete aircraft and weapons to Israel. Either it was right or it was wrong- either it was in our national self- interest or it wasn't, to see to it that Israel was not driven to desperation by the lack of defensive weapons. We did not make up our mind, but rather tried to arrange for Israel to get a few weapons under the counter.

We tried to bribe the Egyptians not to join the Soviet camp, by promising to help build the Aswan Dam. Presumably we had figured the odds as to whether Nasser could carry out his end of the deal. Then we abruptly withdrew the offer. Both the offer and the withdrawal were political.

Nasser's answer was to seize the Suez Canal. Nasser's stature increased in the Arab World. We rejected the use of force, and insisted that the British and French renounce it too. That meant that in the negotiations that followed Nasser knew that force would not be used -- that he was safe in rejecting any attempt to restore international control of the Canal.

Mr. Dulles created the User's Association, which is already forgotten. The matter came to the Security Council -- we voted with the British and French for international control; but the Russians vetoed it. It was stalemate. We had gained no friends in the Middle East and had lost the firends we already had.

Now a word about what the British and French intend. They have announced that they want only a temporary occupation of the Canal Zone. Sir Anthony Eden stressed the word "temporary" in his statement in Parliament. They do not want to go all the way back to the time of permanent occupation. They want international control, as advocated in the resolution the Soviet Union vetoed in the Council. They want international control, as advocated in the resolution the Soviet Union vetoed in the Council. They want a guarantee that gypt will not be able to strangle their economies. They failed to get it following our lead. Now they are going their own way. Many Americans consider their methods and devices reprehensible, but we already have agreed to their objectiv..

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Communist leaders of Poland are anxious ..lest the anti-Communist revolution that swept Hunaary recur in their own land. Well they might be anxious. For as Sir Winston Churchill once remarked, "The soul of Poland is indestrubtible, and she will rise again like a rock which may for a time be submerged by a tidal wave, but which remains a rock."

Goodnight and good luck.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., Nov. 5, 1956

Good evening:

This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow has gone to the Middle East, and I shall be sitting in for him at this microphone while he is away. We shall have reports from him from time to time, and of course you will hear them on this program. He expects to be gone for about two weeks. He felt he had to go---it was too big a story to sit out in a broadcasting studio in New York.

The Anglo-French headquarters on Cyprus announced... about an hour ago... that the Egyptian garrison of Port Said had surrendered. Communique No. 24 stated, "The Egyptian troops have laid down their arms. A curfew is in force, and Egyptian police are functioning under Allied control." This announcement of the surrender of Port Said, to British and French parachute forces, came several hours after British Prime Minister Eden announced in the House of Commons that the Egyptian commander of Port Said

had sued for terms... and that a cease-fire had been declared in the area. All afternoon, the Egyptian government had been denying that a surrender of the port city, at the northern terminus of the Suez Canal, was underway. Egyptian sources insisted the battle was not over. Now, just a few minutes ago, the British and French headquarters on Cyprus acknowledged that Port Said has not surrendered. It says... in another communique... that the Egyptians refused the surrender terms. And so, apparently, the battle for Port Said continues. British and French parachutists landed in the Suez Canal Zone today in two waves. Their commander acknowledges they ran into a "tough fight". So far, there is no official report of any landing in Egypt of ground forces. The amphibious task force is still somewhere off-shore.

Russia proposed today that American and Soviet air and naval forces be used jointly... under the United Nations... to stop the Middle East fighting.

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~~United Nations... to stop the Middle East fighting.~~ Russia argued that American and Soviet forces, possessing all the most modern weapons, including the hydrogen bomb, could "guarantee" an end to the hostilities. The proposal was directed to the United Nations and to President Eisenhower. The Moscow radio said Premier Bulganin had told Mr. Eisenhower, in a personal message, "I expect a positive reply." It was proposed that the United States and Russia act jointly to stop "the aggressors" within 12 hours, or, roughly, by midnight tonight. Bulganin warned that the present conflict "contains the danger" of turning into World War Three. ~~So far,~~ there has been no reaction to this message from either the White House or the State Department. No formal reaction. Washington officials, however, make no secret of their coolness to the proposal. They point out that President Eisenhower has received no such message from Bulganin and that its publication, beforehand, by the Moscow radio shows the proposal up for what it is... an insincere communist maneuver.

~~Russia has asked for an urgent urgent meeting of the Security Council on the Middle East question. A council meeting scheduled for this afternoon~~

Tonight, Premier Bulganin sent ~~another~~ another round of messages to the British and French governments. Russia, he told them, is ready to join other members of the United Nations in sending naval and air forces to end the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt. The Bulganin message to the British and French ~~French~~ prime ministers ~~them~~ contained this paragraph, which we quote: "We are full of determination to crush the aggression and re-establish peace in the Middle East through the use of force. We hope," the paragraph continues, "that in this critical moment you will show due wisdom and draw the necessary conclusions." — a veiled threat, some thought, of intervention

~~Russia also [illegible] today to the Israeli government, announcing the recall from Tel Aviv [illegible] Russian ambassador.~~

4/6

The United States has [redacted] rejected the Soviet proposal. The White House issued a statement this afternoon, saying that before talking about a Middle East settlement, Russia has an obligation... first... to pull its forces out of Hungary. ~~This is a reference to the United Nations~~ resolution approved by the General Assembly last night by a vote of 50 to 8, with 15 abstentions. The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary, as well as for an end to armed attacks on the Hungarian people. It also asks Russia to let United Nations observers go into Hungary, to make an on-the-spot investigation. The Bulganin message... to President Eisenhower... was broadcast by the Moscow radio before it was received in Washington. This, according to Washington, [redacted] shows the proposal up for what it is---an insincere Communist maneuver. [redacted] ncil on the Middle East question. ~~A council meeting scheduled for this afternoon was not held. It was to have dealt with relations between Jordan and Israel, and had been arranged before the outbreak of hostilities, between Israel and Egypt.~~

Then... tonight... the White House issued a still stronger statement. It called Premier Bulganin's proposal "unthinkable". The Bulganin letter, it said, is " an obvious attempt to divert world attention from the Hungarian tragegy. It makes the unthinkable suggestion that the United States join with the Soviet Union in a bipartite employment of their military forces to stop the fighting in Egypt." The introduction of any new forces into Egypt under existing circumstances, the White House said tonight, "would violate the United Nations Charter, and it would be the duty of all United Nations members, including the United States, to oppose any such effort."

This afternoon, Russia asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the Middle East question. The request was granted, and that meeting is due to start a few minutes from now---at 8 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Russia, at this meeting, is expected to submit the proposal which the United States has already rejected in no uncertain terms.

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Also) AN HOUR LATER, the United Nations General Assembly will meet in another emergency night session. The meeting was called to hear the British and French replies to the United Nations demand for a cease-fire in the Middle East. During the day, Britain and France filed a joint communication with Secretary General Hammarskjold, welcoming the idea of an international police force in the Middle East. But, at the same time, Britain and France made it plain that they would continue their present military action until Egypt and Israel also accept the U.N. police force proposal. That proposal was sponsored last night by Canada, Colombia and Norway... and approved, 57 to nothing. Nineteen countries abstained. Canada, New Zealand, Colombia, Norway and Pakistan already have promised to provide troops for the international police force. And Hammarskjold spent some time today talking to the representatives of other small powers, seeking further troop contributions. The United States... through Ambassador Lodge... has promised to help with supplies and transportation. Under the provisions of the resolution, none of the major powers is supposed to furnish troops.

In Hungary, rebel forces have defied the Russian ultimatum to lay down their arms. That ultimatum expired at noon, New York time. A rebel radio broadcast has been heard saying that revolutionary forces in the eighth district of Budapest "will fight to their last breath." And pockets of resistance are reported still holding out in other parts of the country. Another rebel broadcast said, "They have stood their ground with honor against the Russian troops." The situation is getting desperate, it said. "Little ammunition is left." The new government of Hungary... sponsored by Moscow.... promised the Hungarian people a new era of democracy, once order is restored. But it left no doubt that it meant democracy, Communist-style.

Hundreds of students... shouting "Freedom for Hungary!"... demonstrated today around the Soviet war memorial in West Berlin. The Russian memorial is only a hundred yards from the Soviet sector. It is inside the western sector, but Russian troops are allowed to stand continuous guard at the memorial as a matter of international courtesy. Today those Russian guards fingered their tommy-guns nervously as they heard the taunts of the demonstrators... but did not shoot. Earlier, the same students had appeared before British and French offices in West Berlin, denouncing "aggression against Egypt."

And there was a demonstration today in Moscow... a rare sight, but it was encouraged by the Russian authorities. Crowds made up mostly of young people appeared before the Israeli, British and French embassies, shouting pro-Egyptian slogans. CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr says no effort was made to break up the crowds because they help draw attention away from what is happening in Hungary.

The political campaign in this country in coming to an end. Tomorrow, more than 61-million Americans are expected to go to the polls. Eighty million are eligible to vote. President Eisenhower said today that however the election turns out, rejoicing should be limited because of the fate of freedom-loving peoples behind the Iron Curtain, and because of the threat [redacted] in Egypt to world peace. Adlai Stevenson will wind up his campaign tonight with a speech in Boston. [redacted] Earlier today... in a speech in Minneapolis... Stevenson accused President Eisenhower of "negligence on questions of war and peace." He said, "No one begrudges the President his recreation, but peace is a fulltime job."

think piece 5 november 1956

Let's return to politics for a moment. For the last few weeks I have been out and about in the country on an errand for CBS News -- investigating this nation's political state of mind in the days just before the election. I returned with masses of statistics and political lore, none of which, by the way, would lead me to challenge the consensus of political predictions. But tonight I don't want to talk about tomorrow night's winners. There'll be time enough for that after they're determined. Tonight I want to talk about the losers.

The dominant impression with which I have come back after talking to hundreds of candidates, leaders, party workers and voters is of the vitality of our political process. This is a year, we are told, which is colored by apathy and inertia. Perhaps so, in ideal terms, but wherever I went I found a multitude of men and women working long and diliegently for the party of their choice, most of them with nothing to gain but their concept of good government, and many of them without a chance in the world of seeing their party get in. In an election there can be only one winner for every job, but there wouldn't even be an election unless there was a loser for every winner.

This, then, is a piece for the losers, the also rans, the fighters

who fought when they couldn't win.... I think of a Democratic County Chairman in inexorably Republican upstate New York who has labored in vain night and day and glows with pride when he says the automatic Republican majority in his county will be cut in half this year..... Of a Republican Congressional candidate in Democratic North Carolina who knows he won't win but counts it a triumph that he got his opponent on the same platform to debate with him..... Of a volunteer precinct worker who has striven in a district that has gone the other way since political statistics have been kept... These are people who work in politics without funds, without preferment, and without even the sweet afflatus of hope... Their cause is doomed, but they are the rich lifeblood of our democratic process.

For it is the essence of that process that there must always be a choice, there must always be an alternative. And that means that some will win and others must lose, but that the challenge is always kept alive no matter how dim the prospects of victory. The people who run for office and work for their side and argue their convictions even when they don't have a chance of success are what keep our politics healthy.

Therefore to all those aspirants who will be defeated tomorrow night for office high or low, to the unsuccessful candidates for Congress, mayor,

surrogate, recorder of deeds, governor, assemblyman, school board, sheriff... and their supporters I say "All honor to you in your hour of defeat. You are what makes our democracy work."

... I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS..... BUT FIRST, HERE IS Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

Miss Anna Kethly, a member of the Hungarian government the Russians ~~ousted~~ deserted arrived in New York today. She is believed to be the only member of the Nagy government to escape to freedom. Miss Kethly was very tired. She said: " I don't want military assistance for Hungary. I want no more bloodshed. I have seen so much during the past ten days. But the Hungarian people must have hope that the United States will give us moral support."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, November 6, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. This particular phase of this war is over. The Israelis control everything on this side of the canal. They aren't going anywhere else. At least not yet. The end came on a shirt-sleeve day, when people were bathing in the Mediterranean here at 7:00 o'clock this morning. And this afternoon a few Israeli troops were bathing in the Gulf of Aqaba, way down at the end of the Sinai Peninsula. They were mostly farmers and farmers' sons, called up under the reserve. In 48-hours they had started moving, one brigade, about 1800 men, across the desert to the Negev which is no bargain for track vehicles, and then they moved into the Sinai Desert. They had five days' supply of water. They had no armor at all. Just jeeps, four-by-fours and six-by-sixes - a few mortars. And the maps didn't tell them very much. That country is the most rugged I have ever seen. There was nothing like it in Korea. It all stands up on edge. There are no roads. They ~~climbed~~ traveled the wadis, the dry beds of streams cut by flash floods. The ...? colonel ? commanding had been a driver for the British 8th Army in the western desert in the late war. He cut the load from a six-by-sixes to two tons per vehicle. They hit sand dunes. And for 20-miles they had to push and pull the trucks by hand. They had one small-fire fight; lost four men killed. At one time a C-47 dropped them some gasoline. They ran short of water. They been a civilian a week before - but they had all had their 2½-yrs. of military service.

When they reached the dip of the peninsula, when the Egyptians had 6-inch naval guns covering the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, they had to come out of a ~~narrow wadi~~. The Egyptians were just starting to dig in, trying to put a stopper in the mouth of that narrow valley. The Israelis called for their air; it could operate

unopposed because of the British and French destruction of Egyptian airfields. An Israeli pilot flying a Mystere Make (?) Four was hit by flak. He bailed out, started to run. The Egyptians were chasing him. Other Israeli fighters drove them off. And then a Pipe Cub came in and picked him up just (indistinct). And this afternoon, a brigade was formed on three sides of a hollow square. It was dusty and the flies were busy. On the fourth side of the square, stood a weapons' carrier, a nine foot bamboo pole lashed to the bumper. The blue-and-white Israeli flag was broken ? from that little pole. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Chief of Staff, made a littlespeech, standing on some ammunition boxes. He read a letter from Prime Minister Ben Gurion, giving the Israeli casualty figures: 150 killed, 700 wounded, and 20 taken prisoner by the Egyptians.

Down there at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula, there were no cheers, no demonstrations. Tne Israelis had been killed in this fantastic operation. There were about 700 Egyptian prisoners behind barbed wire and more coming in; those who had taken to the hills and came in when they were cold or thirsty.

That Israeli formation had traversed about 300-miles of desert. They were equipped with Bren guns, Sten guns, Italian machine guns, carbines, 45's. Some of them had tin helmets; some didn't. Some had stout leather boots; some wore sandals. Some were driving captured Egyptian vehicles, which are a lighter brown than the Israelis'. Someone from the Quartermaster Corps suggested that it would save tanks and money to paint all the Israeli vehicles the same color as the Egyptians'. There were no overt signs of emotion down there at the tip of the Peninsula today. The Gulf of Aqaba is now open to Israeli shipping. The 6-inch naval guns which controlled the entrance are silent. The farmers and their sons did it, a reserve outfit.

Men are not supposed to serve in the Reserve

here in Israel after the age of 45. But there were a lot of gray beards among those tired, dirty and unshaven men today. It was a little action. When I ventured to congratulate one of the officers on his small casualty list, he said "That will be small comfort for the mothers and fathers of those who were killed, both in Egypt and Israel."

We went down to film some of the Egyptian prisoners. An Israeli guard at the check point said "American tourists, already?" Those Israelis to whom I have talked today feel they have passed an examination. They thought their mobilization system was good. Now they know it is. It worked.

As for the future, they all say they just don't know. They have other frontiers that threaten. They are confident, but not cocky. Or at least so it seems to me. They don't pretend to know what the great powers will do. Out here the United Nations and the American elections seemed very far away indeed. The Israelis believe they have demonstrated to the Egyptians that murder does not pay. They have picked up a very considerable number of usable tanks and military stores.

It was a quick victory. Israeli casualties were almost unbelievably small. Most of the Israelis I have talked with today are inclined to think the other Arab States will not move, unless policy? probably stimulated and aided by Russia. But they have a victory. And they're not inclined to question the cause or the origins or the conflict. And are prepared to wait for the next move. This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

(30)

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Ed. trans. P. O.

-6 Nov 1956
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MURROW TO CBS NY....
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150 killed - 700 wounded -
20 Israelis taken Prisoner by Egyptians

SCALL GEULELU
NUM. NO. II

C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1956

7:45:--8:00: P.M., E.S.T.

ELECTION NIGHT COVERAGE: EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS TIME SLOT INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING SPOT FROM ISRAEL:

This is Tel Aviv:

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When they reached the dip of the peninsula, when the Egyptians had 6- inch naval guns covering the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, they had to come out of a narrow wadi. The Egyptians were just starting to dig in, trying to put

a stopper in the mouth of that narrow valley. The Israelis called for their air; it could operate unopposed because of the British and French destruction of Egyptian airfields. An Israeli pilot flying a Mystere Make Four (?) was hit by flak. He bailed out, started to run. The Egyptians were chasing him. Other Israeli fighters drove them off. And then a Pipe Cub came in and picked him up just (indistinct) . And this afternoon, a brigade was formed on three sides of a hollow square. It was dusty and the flies were busy. On the fourth side of the square, stood a weapons' carrier, a nine-foot bamboo pole lashed to the bumper. The blue-and-white Israeli flag was broken from that little pole. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Chief of Staff, made a little speech, standing on some ammunition boxes. He read a letter from Prime Minister Ben Gurion, giving the Israeli casualty figures: 150 killed, 700 wounded, and 20 taken prisoner by the Egyptians.

Down there at the tip of the Sinai Penninsula, there were no cheers, no demonstrations. The Israelis had been killed in this fastastic operation. There were about 700 Egyptian prisoners behind barbed wire and more coming in; those who had ' . . taken to the hills and came in when they were cold and thirsty

That Israeli formation had traversed a out 300 miles of desert. They were equipped with Bren guns, Sten guns, Italian Machine guns, carbines, 45's. Some of them had tin helmets; some didn't. Some had stout leather boots; some wore sandals. Some were driving captured Egyptian vehicles, which are a lighter brown than the Israelis'. Someone from the quartermasterCorps suggested that it would save tanks and money to paint all the Israeli vhhicles the same color as the Egyptians'. There were no overt signs of emotion down there at the rim of the Peninsula today. The Gulf of Aqaba is now open to Israeli shipping. The 6-inch naval guns which controlled the entrance are silent. The farmers and their sons did it, a reserve outfit.

Men are not supposed to serve in the Reserve here in Israel after the age of 45. But there were a lot of gray beards among those tired, dirty and unshaven men today. It was l little action. When I ventured to congratulate one of the officers on his small casualty list, he said "That will be small comfort for the mothers and fathers of those who were killed, both in Egypt and Israel."

We went down to film some of the Egyptian prisoners. An Israeli guard at the check point said "American tourists, already?" Those Israelis to whom I have talked today feel they have passed an examination. They thought their mobilization system was good. Now they know it is. It worked.

As for the future, they all say they just don't know. They have other frontiers that threaten. They are confident, but not cocky. Or at least so it seems to me. They don't pretend to know what the great powers will do. Out here the United Nations and the American elections seemed very far away indeed. The Israelis believe they have demonstrated to the Egyptians that murder does not pay. They have picked up a very considerable number of usable tanks and military stores.

It was a quick victory. Israeli causalties were almost unbelievably small. Most of the Israelis I have talked with today are inclined to think the other Arab states will not move, unless policy(?) probably stimulated and aided by Russia. But they have a victory. And they're not inclined to question the cause or the origins or the conflict. And are prepared to wait for the next move. This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Nov. 7, 1956

Good evening:

For President Eisenhower, the day after re-election was a day devoted largely to dealing with world problems. One of his first actions was to summon congressional leaders... of both parties... to a meeting at the White House on Friday. News Secretary Hagerty said the President would review, with them, the serious international situation. At the present time, he said, Mr. Eisenhower has no plans to call a special session of Congress. For the next two years, of course, the President will be dealing with a Democratic Congress. That became certain this afternoon when Democratic Senator Alan Bible, of Nevada, won re-election over Republican Representative Clifton Young. The victory gave the Democrats their 49th seat and a clear majority in the Senate. They already had won a clear majority in the House. (Incidentally, only

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one Senate race remains in doubt---that in Kentucky between Democratic Senator Earle Clements and Thruston Morton. Late returns give ~~Clements~~ MORTON a small, inconclusive lead.

Tonight, President Eisenhower sent Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel an urgent appeal to pull Israeli troops out of Egypt. A brief White House statement said the President urged Ben Gurion "to act pursuant to the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations with respect to the prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory." Ben Gurion made a major policy speech today before the Israeli parliament and indicated that Israel intends to hold onto much, if not all, of the territory seized by Israeli forces last week. (We'll have a direct report on that from Tel Aviv in a few minutes).

Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold told the General Assembly that Israel must withdraw its forces from Egypt, or face United Nations action. If, he said, Israel refuses to comply

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with the General Assembly resolution... requiring the withdrawal... it would then be his duty to bring the matter before the world organization "for such action as its members would decide upon." The General Assembly voted tonight to create an international police force for immediate use in the Middle East.

Egypt told the General Assembly today that the international police force... proposed for the battle area... is impracticable until British, French and Israeli forces get out of Egypt first. ~~"Nothing can be done," he said, "until the withdrawal is carried out."~~ [illegible] Egyptian position. ~~Hammarskjold pressed for quick action on creation of a United Nations police force...~~ Hammarskjold — and said negotiations with British, French and Egyptian authorities to arrange for the stationing of such a force in the Middle East, are underway. Two Russian satellite countries... Roumania and Czechoslovakia... offered today to contribute troops, making 12 nations that have offered to participate so far.

Today... in the British House of Commons... Prime Minister Eden refused to say whether British troops would leave Egypt, if the U.N. refuses to grant them participation in the police force. ~~Eden admitted that there had been "some shooting" in Port Said during the day, but minimized the action. He insisted that the cease-fire... ordered by Britain~~

~~and France... is still in force. A late eyewitness dispatch from Port Said speaks of Egyptian snipers and "occasional" bursts of gunfire from B~~ The Egyptian government insists that "heavy fighting" is in progress in Port Said... and it denies that Anglo-French forces have captured the city of Ismailia, situated on the Suez Canal about 50 miles south of Port Said. The capture of Ismailia was claimed last night by a French defense ministry spokesman in Paris. Indications are that the report may have been premature. It appears certain that French and British troops have advanced at least 30 miles southward along the canal.

The Cairo radio claimed tonight that British oil reservoirs have been blown up in Libya. There is no confirmation of this report.

~~In Indonesia... in the capital city of Jakarta... angry mobs ripped down the flags from the British and French embassies in protest against the Anglo-French invasion.~~

~~At the United Nations, a meeting of the general Assembly to take up the Hungarian question was postponed.~~

Russian troops are still meeting resistance in Hungary, four days after the Red Army launched its all-out drive to put down the rebellion by brute force. Reports reaching Vienna say the Russians conducted their heaviest shelling of Budapest last night, and that civilian casualties were "very heavy". One rebel strongpoint... still holding out... is reported to be the Killian barracks, which survived continuous Communist attack two weeks ago. The barracks is now described as "a virtual rubble", defended by women as well as men.

In Paris today, a mob... singing the "Marseillaise"... stormed the Communist Party headquarters and set it on fire. The crowd, which had been demonstrating at the Arch of Triumph against Soviet oppression in Hungary, suddenly swept toward the party headquarters, broke through a barrier of steel-helmeted police, and began running through the building in a scene reminiscent of the French Revolution, smashing everything in sight. Finally they set the wrecked furniture and scattered papers on fire. The firemen of Paris, it was noted, seemed in no hurry to put out the flames. And the damage was considerable.

Soviet Premier Bulganin sent India a note today on the Hungarian situation. The Indian government quotes Bulganin as saying that Russia will negotiate the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary ~~him~~ "when peace and order are restored." The note was in reply to an earlier message from Prime Minister Nehru expressing India's deep concern.

Moscow celebrated the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution today with a military parade in Red Square. Western observers say no new weapons were displayed, and bad weather prevented participation by the Red air force. The Kremlin held a reception tonight... in honor of the anniversary... but CBS News Correspondent Dahiel Schorr reports that it was boycotted by many diplomats in protest against Russia's intervention in Hungary.

We have another report tonight from Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv... also a report from Winston Burdett on that speech Prime Minister Ben Gurion made today before the Israeli parliament. So... for both those stories... we switch by recording now to Tel Aviv.

(Tape runs 5:45
Ends on cue: "--to CBS News in NY."

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news
But first here is George Bryan

FOOTNOTE

The news we have been hearing tonight -- of fighting still going on in Hungary, more tension in the Middle East, hardly veiled threats and defiance -- this news is heard in Norway as well as here. Today the Nobel Prize committee announced in Norway that it had found no one worthy of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize this year. This is the second straight year in which no prize for peace seemed appropriate.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Wednesday, November 7, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Reporting from Israel these days means trying to say what you see. The big world is a big picture far away. In the course of this day's travels, no one asked about the Presidential election at home. Only the immediate is important over here. This morning, at a kibutz, a collective farm, right on the edge of what used to be the Gaza Strip, a youngster named Ori? was a little dazed by what had happened. It would no longer be necessary to man the watch towers every night. They could pull up the barbed wire and cultivate the perimeter around the buildings. They could become farmers and not part-time soldiers. And he said "It is so quiet." His cows, he said, hadn't minded the shelling last week - but the people had. He looked across at the hill in front of Gaza - Allenby had lost 10,000 British and Australian troops on that ridge in the first world war. Ori thought he would like to go to Gaza with us. So he did. Crossing the fertile little valley, there was no trouble. A couple of trucks blown up by a land mine. And the Israelis took the town last Friday. It is intact. I have never seen a city taken in war where there was so little damage. A few pock marks on walls from small arms fire, a few windows knocked out. A little bombing around the railway station. That was all. And at the railway station the reason for this cheap victory was apparent. The trucks were coming in with captured Egyptian equipment, rifles, machine guns, boxes of ammunition, land mines, mortars, a couple of British six pounders. None of the guns I saw had been damaged or destroyed. The Egyptians had just run away. There were helmets and shows, blankets and hand grenades, rifles and rations, jeeps with Egyptian markings on them. We saw a blood-red Oldsmobile, with Egyptian plates, driven by young smiling Israelis. Then came a Russian truck towed by an American jeep.

The booty was being unloaded by prisoners. Most of them had no shoes. They were glum and sullen, as prisoners always are. Not one wore even the remnants of a military uniform. Were they Egyptian officers in disguise or commando raiders? No one knew. Interrogation had not been completed. Meanwhile they worked. Were fed with Egyptian army rations captured by the Israelis.

We want to see the military governor of Gaza. He said his main job was the old one of any military governor, to restore order, medical facilities and work with the local authorities. Some of the local police, who had been there under the Egyptians, are back on the job, in a uniform. There is a curfew which comes down at 4:00 O'clock in the evening. About dusk the trucks start coming into town, loaded with Arabs. They're searched, provided with Egyptian army field rations, and the interrogation begins. It isn't comfortable for them. No one likes to stand with his hands over his head. But I saw no brutality, no one prodded with a bayonet, or clubbed on with a rifle butt. So far, about 2,000 Arabs have been brought into Gaza, most of them of military age. A few had been found to have small arms on their persons. They'll be held for further questioning.

So far as I could observe today in Gaza, the Israeli are determined to do what they can to avoid the outward signs of old fashioned imperialism. And then this afternoon, the Israelis did something which is difficult to understand. They literally beat down the doors of the United Nations truce observer's organization and took over the communication system. This means that the UN relief organization, responsible for feeding almost 300,000 Arab refugees from Palestine, now in Gaza, is without communication with the outside world. The director of UNRRA told me this afternoon that there is enough food on hand for another month. But he couldn't see why the Israeli forces

had cut his communication link with the outside world. Now, here is Winston Burdett, who can tell you more of what Israel proposes to do about the rest of the world.

BURDETT: Prime Minister Ben Gurion made his victory speech today before the Israeli Parliament, and gave a very clear indication of Israel's long-term aims. In effect, Ben Gurion answered and rejected the major points of the United Nations General Assembly resolution. He denounced the armistice agreement with Egypt, said it was dead and buried, and that consequently, the armistice lines between Israel and Egypt are no longer valid. This means that Israel has no intention of pulling her forces back behind those lines as the Assembly requested. Secondly, Ben Gurion (indistinct) that Israel intends to hold permanently some of the territory she has conquered. He did not say what territory, but it's certain he means the entire Gaza Strip and presumably a sizeable part of the Sinai Peninsula. Thirdly, Ben Gurion made clear that Israel is unwilling to accept an international police force either on her own territory or on the territory she holds. ~~and~~ On no account, he said, will Israel agree to stationing there of a foreign force no matter how it is called. These were his terms, the terms of a victor who is confident that he's bargaining from strength.

Andnow back to CBS News in New York.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

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Here in New York today, United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold told the General Assembly that Israel must withdraw its forces from Egypt, or face United Nations action. If, he said, Israel refuses to comply with the General Assembly resolution..requiring the withdrawal..it would then be his duty to bring the matter before the world organization "for such action as its members would decide upon." The General Assembly voted tonight to create on international police force for immidiate use in the Middle East.

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And now back to CBS News in New York.

COLLINGWOOD. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN.

COLLINGWOOD: The news we have been hearing tonight--of fighting still going on in Hungary, more tension in the Middle East, hardly veiled threats and defiance -- this news is heard in Norway as well as here. Today the Nobel Prize committee announced in Norway that it had found no one worthy of receiving the Nobel Peace Prize this year. This is the second striaght year in which no prize for peace seemed appropriate.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Nov. 8, 1956

Good evening:

Israel announced tonight that it will evacuate its forces from Egypt in compliance with the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal from Egyptian territory of all British, French and Israeli troops. The announcement was made... simultaneously... by the Israeli delegation at the United Nations and by the Israeli prime minister, David Ben Gurion, while speaking before the Israeli parliament. Edward R. Murrow heard the Ben Gurion speech, and here are Ed Murrow's impressions as he recorded them an hour ago.

(Tape runs one minute,
ends on cue: "---of the
Soviet Union."

~~Here is the text of the Israeli statement, as released at the~~ U.N.

~~"Ambassador Abba Eban," it said, "is transmitting to the secretary-general a letter from Foreign Minister Golda Meir, containing an undertaking for~~

Prime Minister Ben Gurion sent a letter to President Eisenhower on the Israeli decision. The President, you remember, had appealed to Israel to withdraw her troops. In his message to the President, Ben Gurion says, "We have never planned to annex the Sinai Desert. In view of the United Nations resolutions regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt, we will---upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with this international force entering the Suez Canal area---willingly withdraw our forces." The Israeli prime minister goes on to say, "We must repeat our urgent request to the United Nations to call upon Egypt (which has consistently maintained that it is in a state of war with Israel) to renounce this position, to abandon its policy of boycott and blockade, to cease the incursions into Israeli territory of murder gangs, and to enter into direct peace negotiations with Israel." White House News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower will send a reply to the Israeli prime minister, expressing his appreciation for what has been done.

~~the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt and cooperation to that end~~ with the projected United Nations force about ~~to~~ be dispatched to Egypt." This is, of course, a reference to the so-called United Nations ~~"police force" which was authorized by the General Assembly last night.~~

The United Nations truce supervisor... General Burns... arrived in Cairo today to set up arrangements for stationing the U.N. police force on Egyptian territory. Burns talked with President Nasser and other high officials of the Egyptian government, and told reporters that Egypt had agreed to let a group of 10 United Nations cease-fire observers set up a headquarters in Egypt. Burns said he expected these observers, who will serve as the vanguard of the United Nations police force, to arrive in Egypt within the next 48 hours. Some of them, he said, will be stationed in Port Said, which British and French troops captured on Monday. Burns, incidentally, arrived in Egypt early this morning aboard the first overseas flight to land at Cairo Airport in 10 days. The Associated Press reports that Port Said was quiet today for the time time since it was captured.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd is reported to have told Conservative members of parliament that Britain is now willing to withdraw her forces from Egypt when the U.N. police force takes over. However, until then, Prime Minister Eden reiterated tonight, Britain and France "must go on with the job."

British colonial secretary...Lennox-Boyd... has hinted that Great Britain had a secret reason for intervening in Egypt. "When the whole story unfolds," he said, "there will be widespread recognition that the United Kingdom, as the center of the Commonwealth, was right to take the action it did." But another member of the Conservative Government resigned today in disagreement with the British action. He was Sir Edward Boyle, economic secretary to the Treasury. Minister of State Anthony Nutting resigned for the same reason on Saturday.

Tonight, the House of Commons gave the Conservative Government another vote of confidence. Prime Minister Eden won the test by a margin of 58 votes.

There is a rather alarming report tonight from Paris. Dispatches from THERE are quoting the French foreign minister... Christian Pineau... as saying that Russia has sent "an important formation" of military aircraft into Syria. These planes are identified as Mig-17 jet fighters.

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent a message to President Eisenhower, rejecting Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that [redacted] Russian troops get out of Hungary. Bulganin said... bluntly... that the question of Soviet troop withdrawals is solely a matter between Russia and Hungary.

[redacted]

Tonight, President Eisenhower ordered the cutting of "red tape", so that 5-thousand Hungarian refugees may be admitted to this country.

In the United Nations [redacted] today, the General Assembly argued the Hungarian question. And, SIGNIFICANTLY [redacted] Yugoslavia joined the non-Communist countries in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The Yugoslav delegate said, "The Hungarian people are capable of solving their own problem." He did not, however, support the resolution calling for a United Nations investigation of the situation in Hungary.

"The less interference from whatever source," he said, "the better it is for the Hungarian people and the people of the world." Yugoslavia steered a middle course in today's General Assembly debate. The delegate from Hungary protested that the situation is none of the Assembly's business. He said he was "compelled" to make the protest on instructions from Budapest. Denmark promptly challenged his right to represent the Hungarian people, and the question was referred to the Assembly's credentials committee. Cuba accused Russia of committing genocide, in what he called the "assassination" of thousands of Hungarians at the hands of Soviet troops. And there is a report tonight that Secretary Genl Hammarskjold is going ahead with plans for investigating the Hungarian situation.

The Republican, Thruston Morton, appears to have won that close senatorial race in Kentucky. Latest returns show Morton leading Democratic Senator Earle Clements by 4-thousand, 500 votes. His apparent victory (less than a hundred precincts have still to report) means the Republicans now have 47 seats in the new Senate and the Democrats 49 seats. Democratic Governor Lausche of Ohio, who won election to the Senate, indicated some time ago that he might vote with the Republicans in organizing the Senate---he's quite an independent. That would mean a tie, with Vice President Nixon casting the deciding vote in favor of the Republicans. It would, in other words, give the Republicans control of the Senate. But now this appears highly unlikely. Lausche indicated today that he will stay on the job as governor of Ohio until his term expires. That won't be until January 14th. And, by that time, the organization of the Senate will have been completed. Barring unexpected developments, the Democrats will be in control.

A Navy balloon... manned by two scientists... set an altitude record today of 76-thousand feet. And them, more than 14 miles above the earth's surface, something went wrong and the balloon spun out of control. It began plummeting to earth. The two Navy scientists worked desperately to restore control, without success. Finally, at the last possible moment, they cut their pressurized gondola free from the big plastic bag and floated down in the gondola by means of a huge parachute. Neither of them was hurt. They had made the ascent FROM Rapid City, South Dakota. And they came down on a Nebraska farm, 140 miles from where they started.

In North Bergen, New Jersey, a twin-engine plane crashed into an UNUSED television tower, killing SEVEN persons, including the pilot AND CO-PILOT. After striking the 810-foot tower, the aircraft plunged into a five-story apartment house, shearing off the two top floors and setting it on fire. The plane was flying in heavy fog.

Earlier today... before the Ben Gurion announcement... Ed Murrow recorded another report for us from Tel Aviv, and here is that report now.

Tape runs 3:40
Ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow
in Tel Aviv."

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news

But first, Here is George Bryan

FOOTNOTE

As you know, Eire is one of the newest members of the United Nations and today the first Irish delegation to the General Assembly took off for New York. It is led by Liam Cosgrave, the Irish Minister of External Affairs. He said" We hope to play a constructive role... but not to be a pawn of any of the big delegations." ... No one who knows the Irish would think for a moment that they would be thepawn of anyone.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU LATER

Murrow to CBS....

This is Tel Aviv...

As viewed from this small piece of real estate...about the size of New Jersey...the rest of the world is pretty confused and divided... Here there is uncertainty about the future, but victory is a strong cement.. and there is no division or bickering in this little country. The western alliance has been dealt a blow which may or may not prove mortal..There is biterness between Washington on the one hand, and London and Paris on the other..then there is bickering between London and Paris. The British Commonwealth is divided as never before...The Russian Empire has shown signs of coming apart in Poland and Hungary...Old wounds have been opened in both east and west...nationalism and frustration and history have combined, to leave the free world divided,leaderless and confused... Contradictions in policy have become commonplace...Resoluteness has been replaced by hesitation and vacillation...The Unity of the west may be in some measure restored...for our common objectives outweigh our differences ...but it will never be the same. The Russians ,with terror,torture,and sheer weight of men and metal..may be able to hold their satelites in line...but their empire will never again be the same. Add to this the fact that recent events have demonstrated out here...Namely that the so called unity of the Arab world is a myth...Nassers neighbours didnt come to his aid...Add all these events together and you have a world situation which is more fluid and therefore more dangerous than at any time in the past ten years...It is a time for bluffing, and for maneuvre...also a time for leadership...The hard fact...the stubborn one that must be faced..and wont go away..is that the leadership in Russia.. in the west..and in the Arab world just hasnt worked..no one of them has achieved its objective..This means presumably that all will try again.. It may mean a wider realization that this planet may not long exist without an agreed body of international law and the means of enforcing it.. So far as the Israelis are concerned they appear determined to hold what they have, untill some general settlement has been made in this area...They think they have calculated the risks. There are elements of four arab armys now in Jordan ..and last night groups of terrorists were active along the Israeli border.. No Israeli casualties..but there are certainly enough Arab troops in that country to see to it that these provocations ceas..if they wanted them stopped...

מדינת ישראל
ארכיון מס' 11
מנהל לעתונות

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Thursday, November 8, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: I understand no Hebrew, but I listened carefully to Ben Gurion's speech tonight - it is a voice that I know well. He was a man who was obviously, tired, weary, depressed and infinitely sad. And as I listened to him, I watched the faces of Israelis who were listening to his speech, and suddenly it occurred to me that I had seen faces like that before - some Czechoslovakian friends of mine at the time of Munich. The world may be somewhat relieved at what has happened here, but the Israelis will suffer two hammer blows tomorrow morning. One, the announcement of the withdrawal and, two, the information that the United States does not choose to contribute to the United Nations police force. One thing is now clear, and that is that unless the United Nations does in fact develop an effective police force then the Middle East will come increasingly under the domination of the Soviet Union.

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As viewed from this small piece of real estate, about the size of New Jersey, the rest of the world is pretty confused and divided. Here there is uncertainty about the future, but victory is a strong cement. And there is no division or victory near this little country. The Western Alliance had been dealt a blow which may or may not prove mortal. There is bitterness between Washington on the one hand and London and Paris on the other. Then there is bickering between London and Paris. The British Commonwealth is divided as never before. The Russian empire has shown signs of coming apart in Poland and Hungary. Old wounds have opened in both east and west. Nationalism and frustration and history have combined to leave the free world divided, leaderless and confused. Contradictions in policy have become commonplace.

Resoluteness has been replaced by hesitation and vacillation. The unity of the West may be in some measure restored, for our common objectives outweigh our differences. But it will never be the same again. The Russians, with terror, torture and sheer weight of men and metal, may be able to hold their satellites in line. But their empire will never again be the same.

Add to this fact that recent events have demonstrated out here, namely, that the so-called unity of the Arab world is a myth. Nasser's neighbors did not come to his aid. Add all these events together and you have a world situation which is more fluid and therefore more dangerous than at any time in the past ten years. It is a time for bluffing and for maneuver. Also a time for leadership. The hard fact is a stubborn one that must be faced and won't go away, it is that the leadership in Russia, in the West and in the Arab world just has not worked. No one of them has achieved its objective. This means, presumably, that all will try again. It may mean a wider realization that this (indistinct(may not long exist without an agreed body of international law, and the means of enforcing it. There are elements of four Arab armies now in Jordan. And last night groups of terrorists were active along the Israeli border. No Israeli casualties. But there are certainly enough Arab troops in that country to see to it that these provocations cease - if they wanted them stopped. Apparently, one of Israel's most respected military figures is lost. Col. E. ...?, who led the Sinai campaign in the field, took off for (indistinct) in a Piper Cub. Is reported ... is unreported and presumed lost. A Jordan communique last night claimed the shooting down of a Cub by Jordanian anti-aircraft.

The Israeli government tonight released an Egyptian military document, which it says, was captured in a file of the Egyptian general at Gaza. It says - among other things - that every

officer must prepare himself and his subordinates for the inevitable war with Israel, "with the object of realizing our noble aim, namely, the annihilation of Israel and her destruction, in the shortest possible time, and in the most brutal and cruel battle." This document is marked "Top Secret," which is rather unusual, inasmuch as Col. Nasser has said substantially the same thing in public.

Military logic indicates that the Arab States will not attack across the Jordanian frontier. But logic, military or otherwise, seems to be in short supply in vast areas of the world.

This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good Evening:

Israel announced tonight that it will evacuate its forces from Egypt in compliance with the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal from Egyptian territory of all British, French and Israeli troops. The announcement was made...simultaniously..by the Israeli delegation at the United Nation and by the Israeli prime minister, David Ben Grrion, while speaking before the Israeli Parliament. Edward R. Murrow who is in Tel Aviv, heard the Ben Gurion speech. U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjold said "We have arrived at a point where a new phase should begin. Here are Ed Murrow's impressions as he recorded them an hour ago.

MURROW: I understand no Hebrew, but I listened carefully to Ben Gurion's speech tonight -- it is a voice that I know well. He was a man who was obviously, tired, weary, depressed and infinitely sad. And as I listened to him, I watched the faces of Israelis who were listening to his speech, and suddenly it occurred to me that I had seen faces like that before -- some Czechoslovakian friends of mine at the time of Munich. The world may be somewhat relieved at what has happened here, but the Israelis will suffer two hammer blows tomorrow morning. One, the announcement of the withdrawal and, two, the information that the United States does not choose to contribute to the United Nations police force. One thing is now clear, and that is that unless the United Nations does in fact develop an effective police force then the Middle East will come increasingly under the domination of the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion sent a letter to President Eisenhower on the Israeli decision. The President, you remember, had appealed to Israel to withdraw her troops. In his message to the President, Ben Gurion says, "We have never planned to annex the Sinai Desert. In view of the United Nations resolutions regarding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt, we will-- upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with this international force entering the Suez Canal area -- willingly withdraw our forces. The Israeli prime ninister goes on to say, "We must repeat our urgent request to the United Nations to call upon Egypt (which has consistently maintained that it is in a state of war with Israel) to renounce this position, to abandon its policy of boycott and blockade, to cease the incursions into Israeli territory of murder gangs, and to enter into direct peace negotiations with Israel." White House News Secretary Hagerty says Mr. Eisenhower will send a reply to the Israeli prime minister, expressing his appreciation for what has been done.

The United Nations truce supervisor..General Burns..arrived in Cairo today to set up arrangements for stationing the U.N. police force on Egyptian territory. Burns talked with Presedent Nasser and other high officials of the Egyptian government and told reporters that Egypt had agreed to let a group of 10 United Nations cease-fire observers set up a headquarters in Egypt. Burns said he expected these observers, who will serve as the vanguard of the United Nations police force, to arrive in Egypt within the next 48 hours. Some of them, he said, will be stationed in Port Said, which British and French troops captured on Monday. Burns, incidentally, arrived in Egypt early this morning aboard the first overseas flight to land at Cairo Airport in 10 days. The Associated Press reports that Port Said was quiet today for the first time since it was captured.

British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd is reported to have told conservative members of parliament that Britain is now willing to withdraw her forces from Egypt when the U.N. police force takes over. However, until then, Prime Minister Eden reiterated tonight, Britain and France "must go on with the job." British colonial secretary..Lennox-Boyd has hinted that Great Britain had a secret reason for intervening in Egypt. "When the w hole story unfolds," he said, "there will be widespread recognition that the United Kingdom, as the center of the Commonwealth, was right to take the action it did. " But another member of the conservative Government resigned today in disagreement with the British action. He was Sir Edward Boyle, economic secretary to the Treasury. Minister of State Anthony Nutting resigned for the same reason on Saturday.

Tonight, the House of Commons gave the Conservative Government another vote of confidence. Prime Minister Eden won the test by a margin of 58 votes.

There is a rather alarming report tonight from Paris. Dispatches from there are quoting the French foreign minister..Christian Pineau..as saying that Russia has sent "an important formation of military aircraft into Syria. These planes are identified as Mig-17 jet fighters.

Soviet Premier Bulganin has sent a message to President Eisenhower, rejecting Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that Russian troops get out of Hungary. Bulganin said..bluntly..that the question of Soviet troop withdrawals is solely a matter between Russia and Hungary.

Tonight, President Eisenhower ordered the cutting of "red tape", so that 5-thousand Hungarian refugees may be admitted to this country.

In the United Nations today, the General Assembly argued the Hungarian question. And, significantly, Yugoslavia joined the non-Communist countries in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The Yugoslav delegate said, "The Hungarian people are capable of solving their own problem " He did not, however, support the resolution calling for a United Nations

investigation of the situation in Hungary. "The less interference from whatever source", he said, "the better it is for the Hungarian people and the people of the world." Yugoslavia steered a middle course in today's General Assembly debate. The delegate from Hungary protested that the situation is none of the Assembly's business. He said he wad "compelled" to make the protest on instructions from Budapest. Denmark promptly challenged his right to represent the Hungarian people, and the question was referred to the Assembly credentials committee. Cuba accused Russia of committing genocide, in what he called the "assassination" of thousands of Hungarians at the hands of Soviet troops. And there is a report tonight that Secretary General Hammarskjol is going ahead with plans for investigating the Hungarian situation.

The Republican Thurston Morton, appears to have won that close senatorial race in Kentucky. Latest returns show Morton leading Democratic Senator Earle Clements by 4 - thousand , 500 votes. His apparent victory (less than a hundred precincts have still to report) means the Republicansn now have 47 seats in the new Senate and the Democrats 49 seats. Democratic GovernorLausche of Ohio, who won election to the Senate, indicated some time ago that he might vote with the Republicans in organizing the Senate --he's quite an independent. That would mean a tie, with Vice President Nixon casting the deciding vote in favor of the Repuclicans. It would, in other words, give the Republicans control of the Senate. But now this appears highly unlikely. Lausche indicated today that he sill stay on the job as governor of Ohio until his term expires. that won't be until January 14th. And, by that time, the organization of the Senate will have been completed. Barring unexpected developments, the Democrats will be in control.

A Navy balloon, manned by two scientists set an altitude record today of 76-thousand feet. And then, more than 14 miles above the earth's surface, something went wrong and the balloon spun out of control. It began plummeting

to earth. The two Navy scientists worked desperately to restore control, without success. Finally, at the last possible moment, they cut their pressurized gondola free from the big plastic bag and floated down in the gondola by means of a huge parachute. Neither of them was hurt. They had made the ascent from Rapid City, South Dakota. And they came down on a Nebraska farm, 140 miles from where they started.

In North Bergen, New Jersey, a twin-engind plane crashed into an unused television tower, killing seven persons, including the pilot and co-pilot. After striking the 810-foot tower, the aircraft plunged into a five-story apartment house, shearing off the two top floors and setting it on fire. The plane as flying in heavy fog.

Earlier today...before the Ben Gurion announcement..Ed Murrow reco another report for us from Tel Aviv, and here is that report now.

MURROW: As viewed from this samll peace of real estate, about the size of New Jersey, the rest of the world is pretty confused and divided. Here there is uncertainty about the future, but victory is a strong cement. And there is no division or victory near this little country. The Western Alliance had been dealt a blow which may or may not prove mortal. There is bitterness between Washington on the one hand and London and Paris on the other. Then there is bickering beween London and Paris. The British Commonwealth is divided as neve before. The Russian empire has shown signs of coming apart in Poland and Hungary. Old wounds have opened in both east and west. Nationalism and frustration andhistory have combined to leave the free world divided, leaderless and confused. Contradictions in policy have become commonplace. Resoluteness has been replaced by hesitation and vacillation. The unity of the West may be in some measure restored, for out common objectives outweigh our differences. But it will neve be the same again. The Russians, with terror, torture and sheer weight of men and metal, may be able to hold their

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This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: As you know, Fire is one of the newest members of the United Nations and today the first Irish delegation to the General Assembly took off for New York. It is led by Liam Cosgrave, the Irish Minister of External Affairs. He said, "We hope to play a contrucctive role...but not to be a pawn of any of the big delegation." No one who knows the Irish would think for a moement that they would be the pawn of anyone.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Fri., Nov. 9, 1956

Good evening:

A few minutes ago, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution condemning Russia's armed intervention in Hungary. ~~The vote was taken paragraph by paragraph. Each time, the paragraph passed by an overwhelming majority. The resolution expressed deep concern over Russia's refusal to withdraw its forces from Hungary, in compliance with the assembly order of November 4th. Russian~~ The Soviet intervention in Hungary, it said, "is an intolerable attempt to deny the Hungarian people freedom and independence." The resolution was sponsored by five countries--Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan and Peru.

And still the fighting in Hungary continues. For almost 48 hours the rebel radio stations were silent, and then... early today... one of the freedom stations went on the air to report that rebel forces holding out in Budapest had managed, somehow, to shoot down one of Russia's new jet bombers. Budapest Radio itself, under the control of the Communist puppet government, admits fighting is still going on in northwestern and central Hungary. And refugees, reaching Austria, report the blowing up of a uranium mine in Southern Hungary. Radio Budapest now says it will allow Red Cross relief shipments to be made into Hungary, if they come by way of Yugoslavia. Hungarian railway workers are still on strike.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that the vanguard of the U.N. police force... for the Middle East... would fly to a staging area in Italy "probably within 24 hours." These first troops will be from Colombia, Norway and Denmark. And the Defense Department in Washington says a U.S. Air Force plane will leave tonight for Bogota, to pick up the first contingent of Colombian troops.

The Navy announced today that its largest sea-based jet plane---the XP-6M---had crashed in Delaware on a test flight. Its 4-man crew parachuted to safety. So far as it known, the huge flying boat, called "The Seamaster", was the only one the Navy had. Its sister ship crashed last December.

President Eisenhower (+top administration officials) briefed Congressional leaders today on what ~~they~~ referred to... afterward... as the "grave" threat to peace. The meeting at the White House lasted two and a half hours. ~~And besides the 22 Congressional leaders of both parties, it was attended by some of the government's top brass, including Secretary of Defense Wilson, acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., and Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.~~ Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson told reporters, "It's obviously a very serious situation." And speaking for the Democrats, he said: "We will give responsible consideration to any suggestion from the Administration. We will not play politics with the foreign situation." There was no discussion, he said, of calling a special session of Congress. Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey told reporters, "We had a complete briefing of the world situation from all angles, particularly the desperate situation in Hungary and the Middle East." He said, "The whole gathering left me with a feeling of confidence." ~~Senate Republican Leader Knowland agreed that the meeting had been "constructive". House Speaker Rayburn said there was indication~~

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~~that any drastic new steps are planned. Although Congress is not in session, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will meet on Monday.~~

White House News Secretary Hagerty commented today on reports that British Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Mollet may soon come to Washington for three-power talks. Hagerty said there are no plans "at present" for such a conference, although the possibility has been discussed.

The United States, he said, has received the Swiss proposal for a new "summit" conference to discuss the worsening international situation. ~~Switzerland suggested a meeting of the heads of state of Britain, Russia, India, France and the United States.~~ Hagerty said that, so far, neither President Eisenhower ~~nor~~ nor the State Department has made a reply.

In London tonight... at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet... Prime Minister Eden praised the Swiss proposal as both "generous and helpful". "Clearly," he said, "my response ~~nor~~ to this must depend on others beside myself. But for my part, I am prepared to go anywhere to meet anybody, to help in a situation of such danger to Europe and the Middle East."

The French government told Switzerland today that a new summit conference

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might be difficult to organize, due to what it called the present "instability" in the world situation.

But Premier Mollet... speaking at a press luncheon in Paris... said today that a general peace settlement in the Middle East is "necessary and possible." It will not be easy, he said. "Its success will depend first on the unity of free nations."

A similar plea ~~[illegible]~~ came in Paris today from General Gruenther, who said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization cannot endure---"if we permit ourselves the luxury of a lack of unity." The retiring NATO commander issued the warning in a farewell speech before the NATO Council. The Russians, he said, might "miscalculate" lack of unity as weakness.

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today... in a New York speech... that without "in any degree" condoning the actions of Great Britain, France and Israel, it should nevertheless be borne in mind that vital interests were involved... and that there had, indeed, been provocations.

~~Quarles warned that for the United States to turn toward isolationism,~~ or ~~the "de-emphasizing of atomic weapons would, in his words, "mean a fatal weakening of our national security."~~

President Nasser made a speech of explanation today to the Egyptian people. It is not true, he said, that the Egyptian air force has been destroyed. He said "dummy" planes were set out on the Egyptian airstrips and it was these wooden dummies, and not real planes, that were bombed and strafed by the British and French. Nasser claimed that three Arab countries---Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia---offered to send military aid to Egypt, but that he had declined because he didn't want to see them become involved in the fighting. He said the main force of the Egyptian Army was moving to deal Israel "a death blow", just when Britain and France struck. Russia and the United States, he said, are "with" Egypt, when Egypt defends itself. And Egypt, Nasser said, ~~will suffer no infringement of her sovereignty. Egypt~~ will not allow the Suez Canal to be cleared, as Britain has said it plans to do, "as long as there is a single foreign soldier on Egyptian soil." Altogether, the speech lasted two hours.

Iraq announced today that it is breaking off diplomatic relations with France... and that it will no longer meet with Britain in the five-nation Baghdad Pact. The Iraqi government charged Britain with aggression. "No single state," it said, "has a right to come forward suggesting its own solutions and... taking unilateral arbitrary action... to impose them on others."

Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and tonight he has recorded his analysis of what caused Israel, suddenly, to agree to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Penninsula... a move that constituted a complete reversal of policy. We switch now, for that report, to Tel Aviv.

Tape runs 6:15
Ends on cue: "--This is Ed Murrow
in Tel Aviv."

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news
But first, Here is George Bryan

FOOTNOTE

The conflict in the Middle East is already having its effects on European oil supplies, so much of which moves through the Suez Canal. For instance, in France begins gasoline restrictions tomorrow night. And you can imagine the complications over who is to be allowed to drive freely and who is not. Everyone is limited to a certain range of travel except certain professions like doctors, journalists and, you wouldn't think of this, nomadic gypsies. in France

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU MONDAY.

~~WXYZ 1058~~ 35 TD-8-65

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Friday, November 9, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel and tonight he has recorded his analysis of what caused Israel suddenly to agree to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Peninsula. We switch now for that report to Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Bulganin threatened us with extermination, and Eisenhower threatened us with thecutting off of aid. That's the way one Israeli described the events of last night - and if you strip both letters of its superfluous words, that's about what it comes down to. Bulganin's letter was one of the most cynical propaganda documents ever (indistinct) from the hand of the butcher of Budapest, and of an entire nation. Mr. Eisenhower recalled our past support to Israel in so many ways, and he asked Ben Gurion to make his decision in this context. The people of Tel Aviv appear to this reporter to have taken the decision to pull back with calm resignation but with no illusions. A few have remarked that "we appear more concerned about the fate of an Egyptian dictator than with the fate of patriots being slaughtered in Hungary." Mr. Eisenhower spoke of new and energetic steps to solve the problems of the Middle East. Certainly, they will have to be both new and energetic if they're to have a chance of succeeding.

A few hard facts should be faced about this situation out here. All the urgent meetings, all the communications, have dealt only with Egypt. There is quiet on that frontier. But there is continuing small activity on the Jordanian frontier. And the Israelis may be expected to punish those incursions in due course. There are elements of four Arab armies in that country. There is no peace in the Middle East. Merely a cease-fire between Egypt and Israel. The Egyptian dictator has been saved, mainly through Russian and American intervention.

You may be sure the Russians in their propaganda will take full credit for that, claiming that they were responsible for saving him from the combined weight of British, French and Israeli aggression. So the end could be that Eden would be ousted while Nasser stays. Nothing has happened to change Nasser's mind about the need to expunge Israel from the map. He has suffered a humiliating defeat, worse than in 1948, plus new and better Russian arms will probably only increase his determination and fanaticism.

The Russians are now in the Middle East. That is probably, in the long run, the most substantial victory they have won since the end of the war. Suddenly more important than the taking of Czechoslovakia - because that caused the Western world to unite. Now, the West is divided, and not likely to reunite on this issue. The methods in the two cases were rather alike. They didn't move the Red Army into Czechoslovakia, they didn't need to. It was poised on the border. In this case, the Russian bombers were just over the border, and Israeli officials thought they would be used if Israel failed to agree. Had they bombed, the Arab world would have cheered, and much of the free world would've thought they were only bombing an aggressor. The Russians now have equipment and technicians not only in Egypt but in the neighboring Arab states as well. No real solution or agreement in this area is possible without their consent. Certainly, none is possible through the United Nations unless the Russians agree. And their practice, in such situations, is to prevent agreement, to prolong the confusion, to further divide the Western alliance. This is a cheap victory they have won out here. They can, and probably will, replace the military gear Nasser lost in the Sinai, and as a result of the Anglo-French bombings. Maybe it will all end up at this: there is no solution in the Middle East unless there is a solu-

tion to the power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The confusion and the conflict in the Middle East has not been ended. It hasn't even been stopped temporarily, except between Egypt and Israel. It will go on and on. There will be moves and counter-moves. We may argue whether Israel was sufficiently provoked to undertake this action, whether Britain and France were not the greater aggressors and with less reason. We might even agree that America can't buy her way out of tough decisions. But if we try to buy Arabs and Israelis equally we end up back of where we started. But it is important to recognize that the Russians are here - in strength; that American prestige in Israel and in the Arab world has diminished; that the Western alliance has been dangerously weakened and Russian influence increased.

For the past two years, clearly (indistinct) reporters out here, and in Washington, have not been able to discover just what American policy in the Middle East is. Some American officials out here have confessed that they didn't know either. Unless the new and energetic steps of which President Eisenhower spoke are promptly applied, then Western influence in this area is finished and Russia will have won a victory of great magnitude.

This area out here is generally called The Middle East. It ought to be called the middle ground, where two forces, freedom and dictatorship, or if you prefer - good and evil - are contending. And the outcome of this struggle will determine how men live in Texas as well as Tel Aviv. This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: We'll be hearing more from Mr. Murrow from Israel next week. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the news.

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Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Friday, November 9, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel and tonight he has recorded his analysis of what caused Israel suddenly to agree to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Peninsula. We switch now for that report to Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Bulganin threatened us with extermination, and Eisenhower threatened us with thecutting off of aid. That's the way one Israeli described the events of last night - and if you strip both letters of its superfluous words, that's about what it comes down to. Bulganin's letter was one of the most cynical propaganda documents ever (indistinct) from the hand of the butcher of Budapest, and of an entire nation. Mr. Eisenhower recalled our past support to Israel in so many ways, and he asked Ben Gurion to make his decision in this context. The people of Tel Aviv appear to this reporter to have taken the decision to pull back with calm resignation but with no illusions. A few have remarked that "we appear more concerned about the fate of an Egyptian dictator than with the fate of patriots being slaughtered in Hungary." Mr. Eisenhower spoke of new and energetic steps to solve the problems of the Middle East. Certainly, they will have to be both new and energetic if they're to have a chance of succeeding.

A few hard facts should be faced about this situation out here. All the urgent meetings, all the communications, have dealt only with Egypt. There is quiet on that frontier. But there is continuing small activity on the Jordanian frontier. And the Israelis may be expected to punish those incursions in due course. There are elements of four Arab armies in that country. There is no peace in the Middle East. Merely a cease-fire between Egypt and Israel. The Egyptian dictator has been saved, mainly through Russian and American intervention.

You may be sure the Russians in their propaganda will take full credit for that, claiming that they were responsible for saving him from the combined weight of British, French and Israeli aggression. So the end could be that Eden would be ousted while Nasser stays. Nothing has happened to change Nasser's mind about the need to expunge Israel from the map. He has suffered a humiliating defeat, worse than in 1948, plus new and better Russian arms will probably only increase his determination and fanaticism.

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Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

10 מאי
אוספי עתונות

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Murrow tp CBS.....

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ארכיון ישראל
אוסף מס. 10
מגזר לעתונות

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening: A few minutes ago, the United Nations General Assembly passed a a resolution condemning Russia's armed intervention in Hungary. The Soviet intervention in Hungary, it said, is "an intolerable attempt to deny the Hungarian people freedom and independence." The resolution was sponsored by five countries -- Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan and Peru.

And still the fighting in Hungary continues. For almost 48 hours the rebel radio stations were silent, and then...early today..one of the freedom stations went on the air to report that rebel forces holding out in Budapest had managed, somehow, to shoot down one of Russia's new jet bombers. Budapest Radio itself, under the control of the Communist puppet government, admits fighting is still going on in northwestern and central Hungary. And refugees, reaching Austria, report the blowing up of a uranium mine in Southern Hungary. Radio Budapest now says it will allow Red Cross relief shipments to be made into Hungary, if they come by way of Yugoslavia. Hungarian railway workers are still on strike.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that the vanguard of the U.N. police force...for the Middle East..would fly to a staging area in Italy "probably within 24 hours." These first troops sill be from Colombia, Norway and Denmark. And the Defense Department in Washington says a U.S. Air Force plane will leave tonight for Bogata, to pick up the first contingent of Colombian troops.

The Navy announced today that its largest sea - based jet place -- the XP-6-M had crashed in Delaware on a test flight. Its 4-man crew parachuted to safety. So far as it knows, the huge flying ost called "The Seamaster", was the only one the Navy had. Its sister ship crashed last December.

President Eisenhower and top administration officials briefed Congressional leaders today on that they referred to...afterward..as the "grave" threat to peace. The meeting at the White House lasted two and a half hours. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson told reporters, "It's obviously a very serious situation." And speaking for the Democrats, he said: "We will give responsible consideration to any suggestion from the Administration. We will not play politics with the foreign situation." There was no discussion he said, of calling a special session of Congress. Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey told reporters, "We had a complete briefing of the world situation in Hungary and the Middle East." He said, "The whole gathering left me with a feeling of confidence."

White House News Secretary Hagerty commented today on reports that British Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Mollet may soon come to Washington for three-power talks. Hagerty said there are no plans "at present" for such a conference, although the possibility has been discussed.

The United States, he said, has received the Swiss proposal for a new "summit" conference to discuss the worsening international situation. Hagerty said that, so far, neither President Eisenhower nor the State Department has made a reply.

In London tonight...at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet..Prime Minister Eden praised the Swiss proposal as both "generous and helpful." "Clearly", he said, "my response to this must depend on others beside myself. But for my part, I am prepared to go anywhere to meet anybody, to help in a situation of such danger to Europe and the Middle East." The French government told Switzerland today that a new summit conference might be difficult to organize, due to what it called the present "instability" in the world situation.

Secretary of the Air Force Quarles said today..in a New York speech...that without "in any degree" condoning the actions of Great Britain, France and Israel, it should nevertheless be borne in mind that vital interests were involved...and that there had, indeed, been provocations.

President Nasser made a speech of explanation today to the Egyptian people. It is not true, he said, that the Egyptian air force has been destroyed. He said "dummy" planes were set out on the Egyptian airstrips and it was those wooden dummies, and not real planes, that were bombed and strafed by the British and French. Nasser claimed that three Arab countries--Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia -- offered to send military aid to Egypt, but that he had declined because he didn't want to see them become involved in the fighting. He said the main force of the Egyptian Army was moving to deal Israel " a death blow", just when Britain and France struck. Russia and the United States, he said, are "with" Egypt when Egypt defends itself. And Egypt, Nasser said, will not allow the Suez Canal to be cleared, as Britain has said it plans to do, "as long as there is a single foreign soldier on Egyptian soil." Altogether, the speech lasted two hours.

Iraq announced today that it is breaking off diplomatic relations wth France..and that it will no longer meet with Britain in the five nation Baghdad Pact. The Iraqui government charged Britain with aggression.

Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and tonight he has recorded his analysis of what caused Israel, suddenly, to agree to withdraw its forces from the Sinai Penninsula..a move that constituted a complete reversal of policy. We switch now, for that report, to Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. Bulganin threatened us with extermination, and Eisenhower threatened us with the cutting off of aid. That's the way one israeli described the events of last night - and if you strip both letters

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COLLINGWOOD: We'll be hearing from Mr. Murrow from Israel next week. This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the news. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: The conflict in the Middle East is already having its effects on European oil supplies, so much of which moves through the Suez Canal. For instance, France begins gasoline restrictions tomorrow night. And you can imagine the complications over who is to be allowed to drive freely and who is not. Everyone is limited to a certain range of travel elxcep certain professions like doctors, journalists and, you wouldn't think of this, nomadic gypsies in France.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you Monday.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon. Nov. 12, 1956

Good evening:

The Cairo radio announced tonight that agreement for entry of a United Nations police force into Egypt had been reached "on all points." Then it proceeded to list the conditions it said are tacked onto that agreement. And the conditions are formidable. According to the Cairo announcement, the international police force will have no duties in Port Said... or anywhere else in the Suez Canal Zone... after the withdrawal of the British and French troops, ~~which must evacuate at once in compliance with the United Nations cease-fire." Another condition listed by the Cairo radio is that~~ The work of the international force will be confined to the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt as established by the 1949 armistice~~, and then, according to Cairo, only "so long as Egypt approves that these United Nations forces should stay."~~ Here are other conditions. Egypt's consent ~~is~~ is necessary for the participation of each country in the international police force and

for the entry of that force into Egypt. Egypt's consent is necessary to determine the place where the international force is to be stationed. And, finally, at any time that the Egyptian Government withdraws its agreement, the international police force will withdraw immediately. As we said, quite a list of conditions.

The Israeli government announced today that it "adheres" to its decision to withdraw its force from Egypt "upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with the international force as stated last week." ~~The government said it was making the announcement "in reply to questions regarding reports published abroad about Israeli policy."~~ The announcement did not specify whether the withdrawal of Israeli troops would apply to the Gaza Strip. (Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and we will have another first-hand report from him in a few minutes).

The secretary general of the United Nations... Dag Hammarskjold... announced earlier today that Egypt had agreed to allow the entry of a United Nations police force. But he made no mention of conditions. Hammarskjold said he will leave New York tomorrow afternoon to help

coordinate the operation---in his words, "to see that there are no unnecessary loose ends." ~~He said first units of the police force... made up of troops from Denmark, Norway and Colombia... might leave for Egypt as early as tomorrow. That is now definite.~~ The first group of about 200 men from Denmark, Norway + Colombia will take off from their staging area in Italy by noon tomorrow, Italian time.

Hammarskjold expects to reach Cairo ~~on~~ Thursday morning and return to New York on Sunday. He said that on the way back he might stop in Hungary---if United Nations observers were admitted into the country by that time. Well, tonight the puppet government of Hungary informed ~~them~~ Hammarskjold that it would refuse to admit these observers, including apparently Hammarskjold. ~~The Communist puppet government said, "Settlement of the situation lies exclusively within the internal legal competence of the Hungarian state." It called the United Nations resolution demanding an investigation of the Hungarian question... and the intervention of Soviet troops... "an interference of Hungary's internal affairs in contradiction with the principles of the United Nations Charter."~~

The United Nations General Assembly took no action on either the

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Hungarian or Middle East questions, as it convened today for its regular annual session. Most of the action was routine... of an organizational character... but the newly elected assembly president, Prince Wan of Thailand, took note of the critical world situation in his inaugural speech when he said appealed to the delegates to work in a spirit of renewed dedication to the cause of peace. The importance of the occasion was also evident in the presence of 40 foreign ministers. ~~Never before has such a gathering of statesmen attended the opening of a General Assembly session. The general debate is expected to start late Wednesday or Thursday.~~

Reports coming out of Budapest say that a delegation of Soviet leaders---headed by no less a personage than Party Boss Khrushchev---have arrived at the Hungarian capital to take a hand in trying to end that bloody revolt. The word is that these Russian dignitaries are trying to persuade ex-Premier Nagy to join the puppet government, in the hope of gaining popular support. Nagy himself is reported to have taken refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda insisted today that the Russian people favor the sending of "volunteers" to help Egypt, if British, French and Israeli troops delay their departure from Egypt soil. "The Soviet people," said Pravda, "realize where the extension of a military conflict in Egypt might lead, if a rebuff is not given to the aggressors." ~~The Soviet news agency Tass said much the same thing on Saturday.~~

The Egyptian ambassador in Moscow claimed today that more than 50-thousand Russian reservists have volunteered to fight on Egypt's side. He said their applications had been forwarded to Cairo.

A Moscow broadcast called on workers in Arab countries to deny oil to the Egyptian "aggressors"---even, it said, "if this should mean blowing up oil installations." The broadcast also urged the blowing up of foreign bases in the Arab countries, "so that they cannot be used as bases of attack against Egypt."

The heads of five Arab states gathered today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, to discuss the Middle East crisis. Besides the president of Lebanon, the talks are attended by the president of Syria and the kings of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq. According to informed sources, these countries are worried---not only by the attacks on Egypt---but also by Russia's growing influence in the Middle East. ~~Tomorrow, the talks are being joined by representatives of Egypt, Libya and [illegible]~~ President Nasser is not attending. He will be represented by his ambassador.

~~King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, sent a message to President Eisenhower today... appealing to him to take the lead in averting "the danger of war." King Saud said, "If the United States fails to take positive action against the Anglo-French aggression, God only knows what the results would be." Today, Saudi Arabia called up its military reserves.~~

The prime ministers of India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia discussed both the Egyptian and Hungarian situations today in New Delhi. An Indian Government spokesman says the talks may run through Wednesday.

~~So far, details [illegible]~~

Informed sources in Washington say that Prime Minister Nehru may make his delayed visit to this country, sometime next month. The main purpose of such a visit would be to confer with President Eisenhower.

A note from President Eisenhower was delivered in Paris today to Premier Mollet. CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun cables me that.. in his note... President Eisenhower agreed to a top-level meeting with Mollet and British Prime Minister Eden, but that Mr. Eisenhower believes the meeting should not be called "in haste." A similar note is reported to have gone to Eden. According to Washington sources, the President feels the United Nations General Assembly should be allowed further opportunity to act. ~~It is the same reason the administration gave over the week-end in turning down the Swiss bid for a new "summit" meeting that would include Russian Premier Bulganin. Eisenhower expressed his willingness to attend such a meeting if invited by Premier Mollet.~~

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was briefed on the situation today by Acting Secretary of State Hoover and other Administration leaders. ~~Senator Hickenlooper, a leading Republican member of the committee, a Democratic member of the committee--who does not wish to be quoted by name--says~~ Hoover was asked what this country planned ~~to do if Russia tried to move~~

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~~ten or twenty thousand "volunteers" into Egypt. Hoover is quoted as replying that "that would be a matter for the U.N."~~ The committee briefing lasted four hours. ~~[illegible]~~ Chairman George said afterward, "I'm encouraged that the problem, although difficult, is one that can be worked out---and <u>will</u> be worked out." Democratic Senator Fulbright said, "We still have no affirmitive policy, no signs of any new ideas."

~~President Eisenhower began work today on the "State of the Union Message", which he will deliver to Congress in January. In the message, he will outline his program for the next four years. The President also called on Secretary of State Dulles in Walter Reed Hospital. He and Dulles were together for about fifty minutes... and discussed the world situation.~~

The White House announced today that General Gruenther, the retiring NATO commander, has been named president of the American Red Cross. The appointment is effective January first.

Postmaster General Summerfield underwent a successful throat operation today (in Ann Arbor, Michigan.) The Post Office Department says the operation was successful---"no malignancy was found." Mr. Summerfield is the third member of the cabinet to undergo major surgery in recent weeks. The other two, of course, are Secretary of Defense Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Wilson already is back on the job.

And now here is that report we promised you from Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv. He recorded it this evening, on returning from a trip to the Jordanian and Syrian frontiers.

(tape runs 4:42
ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow
in Tel Aviv."

Mr. Murrow will remain in Israel for several days more and will continue his reports.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news

But first, here is George Bergan -

FOOTNOTE

In celebrating ~~On this~~ veterans day the thoughts of many have turned to the precarious international situation. In an address today Chief Justice Earl Warren dwelt on the world crisis and drew from it the lesson that we must be alert to intolerance and cruelty wherever it arises, at home as well as abroad, "in our states, in our cities, in our neighborhoods." "Unless we keep such acts of intolerance in our minds eye," he said, "freedom can be endangered."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

Murrow to CBS.....
This is Tel Aviv...

This might be called notes on a weekx end of wandering thru Isreal... Armageddon was quiet on Armistice day/.the small brown birds still fly in formation./.There is a hotel manager, near the sea of Gallilee, who wants me to tell you, that Israel remains a fine place for a winter holiday...He is right ..and you have been told/..Just across the lake there is a collective farm..a Kibutz..For most of the past two weeks the children have been sleeping in the air raid shelters...they dont mind it as much as the adults.(its an adventure).There is Bouganvillia growing around the entrance to the shelter,,,the kids get their exercise jumping over trenches and crawling under the barbed wire...the sheperds tend their flocks with rifles on their shoulders.(the place is a mile from the Syrian border).. There is no fishing in the sea of Gallilee right now..the men are standing watch.X.Up North, about fifteen miles..just below the Lake of Hula..the Syrian and Israeli lines are about Three hundred yards apart...barbed wire,mines,fxxx field telephones..trenches ..pillboxes..xxxxx.all the gear of war, except the shooting ..and occasionally at night there is a little bit of that...A day old newspaper says a spokesman of our defense department says violence on the Syrian Jordanian border may erupt at any time...He is quite right.X.At night you can hear the Syrian voices and the sound of digging...truck tires and horses Hoofs on the road to Damascus.. (Its a quiet front in Korea before the armistice)..The Israelis say they arent going to start anything up there..and they are exceedingly carefull not to do anything that might draw fire...There may be peace on the frontier with Egypt, but the silence is uneasy up north...

A fighter pilot tells you the Mystaire Mark four did very well against the Migs..at low altitude....tells you too that the original plan for disrupting telephone lines in Sinai didnt work..they were going to trail wires behind aircraft and pull them down,,it didnt work..so they flew old P 51s..right down on the deck and chewed up the lines

...he said it was good fun..and they didnt loose a plane... and the

Egyptians lost their telephone lines.....

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Monday, November 12, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. This might be called notes from a week-end of wanderings through Israel. I can report that Armageddon was quiet on Armistice day. The small brown birds still fly in formation. There is a hotelman here near the Sea of Galilee, who wants me to tell you that Israel remains a fine place for a winter holiday. He is right, (indistinct) to have been told. Just across the lake there is a collective farm, a kibbutz. For most of the past two weeks, the children there have been sleeping in the air raid shelters. They don't mind it as much as the adults. It's something of an adventure. There is bougainvillia growing around the entrance to the air raid shelters. The kids get their exercise jumping over trenches and crawling under the barbed wire. The shepherds tend their flocks with rifles on their shoulders. The place is just about a mile from the Syrian border.

There is no fishing on the Sea of Galilee right now; the men are standing watch.

Up north, about fifteen miles, just below the Lake of Ulah? The Syrian and Israeli lines are about 300-yards apart. Barbed wire, mines, field? telephones, treaches, pill boxes, all the gear and paraphernalia of war, except the shooting. And occasionally at night, there's a little bit of that.

A day-old newspaper says a spokesman ~~for the~~ of our Defense Department says violence on the Syrian-Jordanian border may erupt at any time. He's quite right. At night, you can hear the Syrian ~~xxixxx~~ horses (indistinct) ... and horses' hoofs on the road to Damascus. It's a quiet front (indistinct) before the armistice. The Israelis say they are not going to start anything up there. And they are exceedingly careful not to do anything that might draw fire. There may be peace on the

frontier with Egypt. But the silence is very uneasy up north. A fighter pilot tells you the Mystere ...? did very well against the MIGs, at low altitude. He tells you, too, that the original plan for disrupting telephone lines, in the Sinai, didn't work. They were going to trail wires and hooks behind aircraft and pull the wires down. But it didn't work. So they flew old P-51s, right down on the desert, and shoot up the lines with the propellers. He said it was (indistinct) - they didn't lose a plane. And the Egyptians lost their telephone lines.

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What is the most important thing to be done right now? The answer given here is, - the recreation of some unity within the free world. For Israel feels herself a part of that world, realizes that the Russians have won a great victory in the Middle East, and appreciates that the free world is now divided and that time for the creation for a new joint policy is desperately short.

The Israelis have won small military victories. They do not overrate its importance. It has eased the pressure on one flank. They are determined not to be provoked into attacking elsewhere. For they suspect that the Russians are merely waiting for such an excuse to intervene. At the same time, they're appalled at the victory Russia has won in this area. They do not believe that this is the end of the road.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

The Cairo radio announced tonight that agreement for entry of a United Nations police force into Egypt had been reached "on all points.". Then it proceeded to list the conditions it said are tacked onto that agreement. And the conditions are formidable. According to the Cairo announcement, the in- [illegible] police force will have no duties in Port Said..or anywhere else in the Suez Canal.Zone..after the withdrawal of the British and French troops. The work of the international force will be confined to the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt as established by the 1949 armistice.

Here are other contitions Egypt says she is imposing. Egypt's consent is necessary for the participation of each country in the international police force and the entry of that force into Egypt. Egypt's consent is necessary to determine the place where the international force is to be stationed. And, finally at any time that the Egyptian Government withdraws its agreement, the international police force will withdraw immediately. As we said, quite a list of conditions.

The Israeli government announced today that it "adheres" to its decision to withdraw its force from Egypt "upon conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with the international forces as we stated last week." The announcement did not specify whether the withdrawal of Israeli troops would apply to the Gaza Strip. (Edward R. Murrow is still in Israel, and we will have another first-hand report from hin in a few minutes.

The secretary general of the United Nations...Dag Hammarskjold..announced earlier today that Egypt had agreed to allow the entry of a United Nations police force. But he made no mention of conditions. Hammarskjold said he

will leave New York tomorrow afternoon to help coordinate the operation--in his words, "to see that there are no unnecessary loose ends." The first group of about 200 men from Denmark, Norway and Colombia will take off from their staging area in Italy by noon tomorrow, Italian time.

Hammarskjold expects to reach Cairo Thursday morning and return to New York on Sunday. He said that on the way back he might stop in Hungary--if United Nations observers were admitted into the country by that time. Well, tonight the puppet government of Hungary informed Hammarskjold that it would refuse to admit these observers, including, apparently, Hammarskjold.

The United Nations General Assembly took no action on either the Hungarian or Middle East questions, as it convened today for its regular annual session. Most of the action was routine...of an organizational character... but the newly elected assembly president , Prince Wan of Thailand, took note of the critical world situation in his inaugural speech when he appealed to the delegates to work in a spirit of renewed dedication to the cause of peace. The importance of the occasion was also evident in the presence of 40 foreign ministers.

Reports coming out of Budapest say that a delegation of Soviet leaders--headed by no less a personage than Party Boss Khruschcev--have arrived at the Hungarian capital to take a hand in trying to end that bloody revolt. The word is that these Russian dignitaries are trying to persuade ex-Premier Nagy to join the puppet government, in the hope of gaining popular support. Nagy himself is reported to have taken refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda insisted today that the Russian people favor t e sending of "volunteers" to help Egypt, if British, French and Isreeli troops delay their departure from Egyptian soil. "The Soviet people, said Pravda, "realize where the extension of a military conflict in Egypt might lead, if a rebuff is not given to the aggresors."

The Egyptian ambassador in Moscow claimed today that more than 50-thousand Russiand reservists have volunteered to fight on Egypt's side. He said their applications had been forwarded to Cairo.

A Moscow broadcast called on workers in Arab countries to deny oil to the Egyptian "aggressors"--even, it said, "if this should mean blowing up oil installations." The broadcast also urged the blowing up of foreign bases in the Arab countries, "so that they cannot be used as bases of attack against Egypt."

The heads of five Arab states gathered today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, to discuss the Middle East crisis. Besides the president of Lebanon, the talks are attended by the president of Syria and the kings of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq. According to informed sources, these countries are worried -- not only by the attacks on Egypt--but also by Russia's growing influence in the Middle East. President Nasser is not attending. He will be represented by his ambassador.

The prime ministers of India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia discussed both the Egyptian and Hungarian situations today in New Delhi. An Indian Government spokesman says the talks may run through Wednesday.

Informed sources in Washington say that Prime Minister Nehru may make his delayed visit to this country sometime next month. The main purpose of such a visit would be to confer with President Eisenhower.

A note from President Eisenhower was delivered in Paris today to Premier Mollet. CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun cables me that..in his note.. President Eisenhower agreed to a top-level meeting with Mollet and British Prime Minister Eden, but that Mr. Eisenhower believes the meeting should not be called "in haste." A similar note is reported to have gone to Eden.

According to Washington sources, the President feels the United Nations General Assembly should be allowd further opportunity to act.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was briefed on the situation today by Acting Secretary of State Hoover and other Administration leaders.

The committee briefing lasted four hours. Chairman George said afterward, "I'm encouraged that the problem, although difficult, is one that can be worked out -- and will be worked out." Democratic Senator Fulbright said, "We still have no affirmative policy, no signs of any new ideas."

The White House announced today that General Gruenther, the retiring NATO commander, has been named president of the American Red Cross. The appointment is effective January first.

Postmaster General Summerfield underwent a successful throat operation today in Ann Arbor Michigan. The Post Office Department said the operation was successful -- "no malignancy was found." Mr. Summerfield is the third member of the cabinet to undergo major surgery in recent weeks. The other two, of course, are Secretary of Defense Wilson and Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Wilson already is back on the job.

And now here is that report we promised you from Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv. He recorded it this evening, on returning from a trip to the Jordanian and Syrian frontiers.

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This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

COLLINGWOOD: Mr. Murrow will remain in Israel for several days more and will continue his reports. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: In celebrating veterans day the thoughts of many have turned to the precarious international situation. In an address today Chief Justice Earl Warrem dwelt on the world cirsis and drew from it the lesson that we must be alert to intolerance and cruelty wherever it arises, at home, as well as abroad, "in our states, in our cities, in our neighborhoods." "Unless we keep such acts of intolerance in our minds eye", he said, "freedom can be endangered."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., Nov. 13, 1956

Good evening:

Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky has been fired as [redacted] Polish minister of defense. He also loses his position as deputy premier. Rokossovsky was unpopular because of his pro-Russian ~~attitude~~ orientation, and his ouster from the new Titoist government of Poland had been widely predicted. He is succeeded by a Polish general who was imprisoned during the Stalin era and was only recently rehabilitated. Several other officials, including the minister of education, are also out. And in still another move, the Polish Parliament abolished the [redacted] secret police. In view of recent developments in [redacted] Hungary, the Polish government either showed great courage or Moscow has agreed to the further liberalization of a key satellite state.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold has postponed his trip to Cairo for 24 hours. He was to have left by air late this afternoon. Hammarskjold delayed his departure in order to confer with Hungarian

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officials, here in New York, on the question of U.N. relief for Hungary. The Hungarian puppet government spoke today of using United Nations assistance "on the spot", indicating that U.N. personnel may be allowed to ~~[illegible]~~ enter Hungary on a relief mission. ~~Only last night, the Hungarian government flatly refused to allow U.N. observers into Hungary.~~ But ~~that,~~ of course, was for the purpose of ~~investigating the intervention~~ of Russian troops and the ~~suppression of freedom~~ in Hungary.

~~Today... in the regular General Assembly... the steering committee voted to ~~[illegible]~~ have the assembly give prime consideration to the Hungarian question. The vote was 11 to 2, with Russia and Czechoslovakia opposed. The committee also voted to place the Middle East question on the assembly agenda. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~that~~ vote was unanimous.~~ The Hungarian + Middle East. The General ~~And the full~~ Assembly has now agreed to take up ~~both~~ these questions in its current regular session.

Reports persist tonight that a top-level Soviet delegation... headed by Nikita Khrushchev... is in Budapest, trying to effect a formula for saving the thoroughly despised puppet government. All day, the Budapest radio has been appealing to workers ~~[illegible]~~ to return to their jobs, but, so far, the appeal has gone unheeded. The rebels are fighting back the best way they know how---by means of a general strike. With few exceptions, the guns are silent.

The flight of Secretary General Hammarskjold to Egypt was delayed, and so was the departure... from Italy... of the first units of the United Nations police force. It's now reported that they will leave their staging area, for Egypt, a couple of hours from now at the earliest. The reason for the delay was given as "technical difficulties", but it's thought that the conditions imposed by Egypt for the operation of the international police force may have been a factor. The conditions... announced last night by the Cairo radio... were that the force would have no duties in the canal zone after the withdrawal of British and French troops, that its work would then be confined to the 1949 armistice line between Israel and Egypt, and that Egypt could say how long the U.N. police force might stay. French Foreign Minister Pineau said in Paris today that British and French troops will stay in the canal area "until they have been relieved by the international force at every essential point." In Washington, the French ambassador told reporters that his government does not recognize any conditions Egypt may have laid down. And

British newspapers are calling the Egyptian conditions "impossible".

Meanwhile, the first United Nations observers... 12 in all... did arrive in Port Said today to supervise the cease-fire. They were brought in from Haifa and are not to be confused with members of the U.N. police force. Until today, they were part of the truce-observer corps in Palestine.

The government of Iraq called today for the elimination of Israel. The official Iraqi statement said Israel must be "removed" from the Middle East for the sake of security and peace.

Israel reported today that Arab commandos have stepped up their attacks during the past 24 hours. Several installations were blown up, and one Israeli was killed. In a minute or two, we will have another report from Edward R. Murrow in Tel Aviv. ~~In this report tonight, Murrow sums up the observations he has made in Israel during the past~~ WEEK AND A HALF.

In Washington, the Indian ambassador said today that Prime Minister Nehru "probably" will visit President Eisenhower before the end of the year. The ambassador made the statement after a brief call at the White House. He said an announcement... setting the exact date of the long-postponed meeting... will be made within a week.

The Senate Democratic leader... Lyndon Johnson... told a news conference today that the new 85th Congress will be "productive and responsible." He called the U.N. police force "a temporary expedient to prevent the outbreak of large-scale war." The real question, he said, is where we go from here. "Apparently we are still searching for a long-term policy." He said he regards Senator Mansfield of Montana as "an excellent choice" for Senate Democratic whip, succeeding Senator Clements who failed to win re-election. And there's not much doubt Mansfield will get that job.

Tomorrow morning, President Eisenhower will hold his first news conference since the election. Today, he accepted the resignation of his chief economic adviser, Dr. Arthur Burns, with "great reluctance". Burns said he was resigning for personal reasons.

ENFORCEMENT OF

Bus segregation in Alabama was outlawed today by the United States Supreme Court. The decision... upholding the ruling of a special lower court...was unanimous. The lower court had declared the laws requiring segregation on intra-state buses... and on the Montgomery, Alabama bus system... unconstitutional. The effect of the Supreme Court decision would

seem to be the outlawing of segregation on all bus lines. The first reaction of state officials in both Alabama and Mississippi is SOMEWHAT DEFIANT. Governor Coleman of Mississippi said his state will continue to practice segregation on its public conveyances. "Our attitude," he said, "is the same as that regarding school segregation." Public schools in Mississippi are still segregated, notwithstanding the Supreme Court ruling of 1954, prohibiting such segregation.

In his report tonight, Edward R. Murrow sums up the observations he has made in Israel during the past week and a half. We switch now by recording to Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

(Tape runs 4:45
Ends on cue: "This is Ed Murrow
in Tel Aviv."

(folo murrow)

Yesterday Mr. Murrow had an interview with Israel's Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion. In the course of it he observed that it must have been a difficult decision to pull the Israeli forces out of Sinai. X Ben Gurion replied "It was not so difficult when I had the assurance, as I understood it, by the President of the United States, that international force will be placed in the zone of the canal and not allow the return of the assasins into the desert of Sinai to continue their murderous attacks." This is the first time Mr. Ben Gurion has ~~hinted~~ said that he believed he had such an understanding. The full recording of Mr. Murrow's frank and important conversation with the Prime Minister of Israel can be heard over most of these stations at five minutes past ten tonight, Eastern time.

I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

xxxxxx In London today a man was in court, charged with being drunk. He admitted it, but said "This is not a normal thing for me... You see, for a long time I was a member of the Communist Party."... He spoke of his sense of guilt over what happened in Hungary, and went on, "It has been said that alcholol is a great salver of conscience. I was drunk last night. Let that suffice." He was fined ten shillings -- the equivalent of a dollar forty.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, November 13, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. There is a saying in this country that in order to be a realist, you must believe in miracles. No miracles have happened out here recently. It was merely seven-day war, conducted by an army and Air Force that know how to plan, to gamble and to improvise. They even used old American pre-war trainers, carrying 16 rockets to bust Russian-bult tanks. The Egyptian Air Force put in what might be called a token appearance. None of their bombers were seen. This reporter has looked at every major battlefield and it's clear that the Egyptians were miserably led. In many cases didn't fight; and when they did it was frequently in the wrong place. But that as a war is over, and the leaders here are looking to the future. They have no idea what happened to the British and French (?) efforts at the canal. But they agree that the result will be a severe and perhaps fatal blow to the waning prestige of those two countries in the Middle East.

The military and political leaders of Israel have no illusions about the scope or magnitude of their victory. They realize that they are (indistinct) in terms of world opinion, that their future is in jeopardy. But that has been true since the days the state was created. Since July of 1950 the Israelis have lost more in killed and wounded as a result of border raids and terrorist activities than they lost in this seven-day war. But during this period it was a flickering fire between Israel and her neighboring Arab States, with the Big Powers either standing aloft or intervening only timidly and in a limited fashion. (indistinct) Israel was determined to exist - and the Arabs were determined that the State should be destroyed. That situation still exists. Only more so, on both sides. But something new has been added.

The Russians are in the Middle East - and the alliance of free nations is split wide open. For centuries the Russians have wanted a toehold in the Middle East. Now they are here with both feet. For ten years they have wanted to split the Western alliance - and that has been done. That is why the Israeli leaders now say that their fate is no longer in their own hands. They will fight if necessary. And it will be a horrifying example of human courage. But they do not expect a major miracle. They do not expect the Russians to quietly go away. They believe that Russia has won her greatest postwar victory ~~in~~ here in the Middle East and that the victory will be exploited. They expect increasing pressure on their frontiers with Jordan and Syria. They expect the Russians to use every propaganda device to place themselves in a position of the big brother to the Arabs, to try to provoke Israel into an attack where she can be branded as an aggressor.

The Israelis for their part are taking quite extraordinary measures to avoid an outbreak of open warfare on those fronts. But the Israeli leaders, military and political, do not delude themselves. People who are accustomed to look to their weapons each night do not hesitate to look at facts. And as they read the facts of recent weeks the Russians have won an incredible and inexpensive victory. The little Israeli military victory is of no importance compared to it. As these Israeli leaders see it, their course is chartered. The Russians are about to take over the Middle East. They (indistinct) a country out here which is free. The Russians are not interested in freedom, but in power, and they will have no hesitation in sacrificing Israel to Arab nationalism and Russian purposes.

No one here pretends to know if Israel can withstand the economic and military pressure which is just over the

horizon. Maybe they can. Maybe a minor miracle will save them, temporarily. What they hope for is some kind of arrangement which will make it possible for them to live. They recognize and they admit, privately, that unless unity can be reestablished in the free world their prospect is to battle alone against Communist-dominated states. And they are inclined to think that's the way it will be.

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Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

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The military and political leaders of Israel have no illusions about the scope or magnitude of their victory. They realize that they are (indistinct) in terms of world opinion, that their future is in jeopardy. But that has been true since the days the state was created. Since July of 1950 the Israelis have lost more in killed and wounded as a result of border raids and terrorist activities than they lost in this seven-day war. But during this period it was a flickering fire between Israel and her neighboring Arab States, with the Big Powers either standing aloft or intervening only timidly and in a limited fashion. (indistinct) Israel was determined to exist - and the Arabs were determined that the State should be destroyed. That situation still exists. Only more so, on both sides. But something new has been added.

The Russians are in the Middle East - and the alliance of free nations is split wide open. For centuries the Russians have wanted a toehold in the Middle East. Now they are here with both feet. For ten years they have wanted to split the Western alliance - and that has been done. That is why the Israeli leaders now say that their fate is no longer in their own hands. They will fight if necessary. And it will be a horrifying example of human courage. But they do not expect a major miracle. They do not expect the Russians to quietly go away. They believe that Russia has won her greatest postwar victory here in the Middle East and that the victory will be exploited. They expect increasing pressure on their frontiers with Jordan and Syria. They expect the Russians to use every propaganda device to place themselves in a position of the big brother to the Arabs, to try to provoke Israel into an attack where she can be branded as an aggressor.

The Israelis for their part are taking quite extraordinary measures to avoid an outbreak of open warfare on those fronts. But the Israeli leaders, military and political, do not delude themselves. People who are accustomed to look to their weapons each night do not hesitate to look at facts. And as they read the facts of recent weeks the Russians have won an incredible and inexpensive victory. The little Israeli military victory is of no importance compared to it. As these Israeli leaders see it, their course is chartered. The Russians are about to take over the Middle East. They (indistinct) a country out here which is free. The Russians are not interested in freedom, but in power, and they will have no hesitation in sacrificing Israel to Arab nationalism and Russian purposes.

No one here pretends to know if Israel can withstand the economic and military pressure which is just over the

horizon. Maybe they can. Maybe a minor miracle will save them, temporarily. What they hope for is some kind of arrangement which will make it possible for them to live. They recognize and they admit, privately, that unless unity can be reestablished in the free world their prospect is to battle alone against Communist-dominated states. And they are inclined to think that's the way it will be.

This is Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Good Evening:

Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky has been fired as Polish minister of defense. He also losed his position as deputy premier. Rokossovsky was unpopular because of hse pro-Russian orientation, and his ouster from the new Titoist government of Poland had been widely predicted. He is succeeded by a Polish general who was imprisoned during the Stalin era and was only recently rehabilitated. Several other officials, including the minister of education, are also out. And in still another move, the Polish Parliament abolished the secret police. In view of recent developments in Hungary, the Polish government either showed great courage or Moscow has agreed to the further liberalization of a key satellite state.

United Nations Secretary General Hammarksjold has postponed his trip to Cairo 24 hours. He was to have left by air late this afternoon. Hammarskjold delayed his departure in order to confer with Hungarian officials, here in New York, on the question of U.N. relief for Hungary. The Hungarian puppet government spoke today of using United Nations assistance "on the spot", indicating that U.N. personnel may be allowed to enter Hungary on a relief mission.

The General Assembly has now agreed to take up both the Hungarian and middle eastern questions in its current regular session.

Reports persist tonight that a top-level Soviet delegation ..headed by Nikita Khrushchev..is in Budapest, trying to effect a formula for saving the thoroughly despised pupped government. All day the Budapest radio has been appealing to workers to return to their jobs, but so far, the appeal has gone unheeded. The rebels are fighting back the best way they know how -- by means

of a general strike. With few excpetions, the guns are silent.

The flight of Secretary General Hammarskjold to Egypt was delayed, and so was the departure..from Italy..of the first unit of the United Nations police force . It's now reported that they will leave their staging ares, for Egypt, a couple of hours from now at the earliest. The reason for the delay was given as "technical difficulties." but it's thought that the conditions imposed by Egypt for the operation of the international police force may have been a factor. The conditions..announced last night by the Cairo radio---were that the force would have no duties in the canal zone after the withdrawal of the British and French troops, that its work would then be confined to the 1949 armistice line between Israel and Egypt, and that Egypt could say how long the U.N. police force might stay. French Foreign Minister Pineau said in Paris today that British and French troops will stay in the canal area "until they have been releived by the international force at every essential point." In Washington, the French ambassador told reporters that his govennment does not recognize any conditions Egypt may have laid down. AndBritish newspapers are calling the Egyptian condioions "impossible."

Meanwhile, the first United Nations observers...12 in all..did arrive in Port Said today to supervise the cease-fire. They were brought in from Haifa and are not to be confused with members of the U.N. police force. Until today, they were part of the truce-observer corps in Palestine.

The government of Iraq called today fro the elimination of Israel. The official Iraqui statement said Israel must be "removed" from the Middle East for the sake of security and peace.

Israel reported today that Arab commandos have stepped up their attacks during the past 24 hours. Several installations were blown up, and one Israeli killed. In a minute or two, we will have another report from Edward R. Murrow in Tel Aviv.

In Washington, the Indian ambassador said today that Prime Minister Nehru "probably" will visit President Eisenhower before the end of the year. The ambassador made the statement after a brief call at the White House. He said an announcement ..setting the exact date of the long- postponed meeting.. will be made within a week.

The Senate Democratic leader..Lyndon Johnson..told a news conference today that the new 85th Congress will be "productive and responsible." He called the U.N. police force "a temporary expedient to prevent the outbreak of large-scale war." The real question, he said, is where we go from here. "Apparently" we are still searching for a long-term policy." He said he regards Senator Mansfield of Montana as "an excellent choice" for Senate Democratic whip, succeeding Senator Clements who failed to win re-election. And there's not much doubt that Mansfield will get that job.

Tomorrow morning, President Eisenhower will hold his first news conference since the election. Today, he accepted the resignation of his chief economic adviser, Dr. Arthur Burns, with "great reluctance." Burns said he was resigning for personal reasons.

Enforcement of bus segregation in Alabama was outlawed today by the United States Supreme Court. The decision.. upholding the ruling af a special lower court..was unaminous. The lower court had declared the laws requiring segregation on intra-state buses..and on the Montgomery, Alabama bus system, unconstitutional. The effect of the Supreme Court decision would seem to be the outlawing of segregation on all bus lines. The first reaction of state officials in both Alabama and Mississippi is somewhat defiant.

In his report tonight, Edward R. Murrow sums up the observations he has made in Israel during the past week and a half. We switch now by recording to Ed Murrow in Tel Aviv.

MURROW: This is Tel Aviv. There is a saying in this country that in order to be a realist, you must believe in miracles. No miracles have happened out here recently. It was merely seven-day war, conducted by an army and Air Force that know how to plan, to gamble and to improvise. They even used old American pre-war trainers, carrying 16 rockets to bust Russian built tanks. The Egyptian Air Force put in what might be called a token appearence. None of their bombers were seen. This reporter has looked at every major battlefield and it's clear that Egyptians were miserably led. In many cases didn't night; and when they did it was frequently in the wrong place. But that as a war is over, and the leaders here are looking to the future. They have no idea what happened to the British and French efforts at the canal. But they agree that the result will be a severe and perhaps fatal blow to the waning prestige of those two countries, in the Middle East.

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This is Ed Murrow in Tel viv.

COLLINGWOOD: Yesterday Mr. Murrow had an interview with Israel's Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion. In the course of it he observed that it must have been a difficult decision to pull the Israeli forces out of Sinai. Ben Gurion replied, "It was not so difficult when I had the assurance, as I understood it, by the President of the United States that international force will be placed in the zone of the canal and not allow the return of the assassins into the desert of Sinai to continue their murderous attacks." This is the first time Mr. Ben Gurion has said that he believed he had such an understanding. The full recording of Mr. Murrow's frank and important conversation with the Prime Minister of Israel can be heard over most of these stations at five minutes past tne tonight, Eastern time.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the News, but first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: In London today a man was in court, charged with being drunk. He admitted it, but said "This is not a normal thing for me..You see, for a long time I was a member of the Communist Party"...He spoke of his sense of guilt over what happened in Hungary and went on, "It has been said that alachol is a great salver of conscience. I was drunk last night. Let that suffice." He was fined ten shillings -- the equivalent of a dollar forty.

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Nov. 14, 1956

Good evening:

The Middle East situation may have taken a turn for the worse. President Nasser reportedly has appealed to Russia to send its volunteer forces to Egypt at once. The first report of this came from CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr in Moscow. Here is that first word as we received it by short-wave, here in New York.

Tape runs :40
Ends on cue: "The volunteers include 265--" then garble as Moscow censor cuts Schorr off.

Shprtly after that report, which... as you could hear... was cut off by the Moscow censor, there was another report from Moscow carried by the Associated Press. It reported substantially the same story as Schorr, that the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow had requested the immediate dispatch of Russian volunteers. The A.P. said only that it got its information

from "an Arab source". There is no official confirmation of the report from wither the Egyptian or Soviet government. It is recalled, however, that the Egyptian ambassador to Moscow said earlier this week that 50-thousand Russians had volunteered to fight at Egypt's side. And tonight the Moscow radio said again that the Soviet government would not "prevent" the departure of Russian volunteers to Egypt. "The hearts of all the Soviet people," the broadcast said, "are throbbing with anger. The U.S.S.R. with its 200-million people, China with its 600-million, and many other peoples are behind you, dear Egyptian friends." This Moscow broadcast was beamed to the Middle East in Arabic. We had two reports today from Daniel Schorr in Moscow. The other report concerned the role being played in this by the Soviet press. Here is what Schorr said:

Tape runs :45
Ends on cue: "---how serious is her threat."

That time, Schorr was permitted to read through to the end of his piece. We were talking a little while ago with our correspondent, Frank Kearns, in Cairo. Kearns said there is no confirmation in Cairo of the report

that Egypt has requested the immediate dispatch of Russian volunteers. But, he said, the Cairo radio tonight is giving full coverage to the remarks President Eisenhower made on this subject today at his news conference in Washington. In fact, the Cairo radio devoted almost half its 30-minute news report to what Mr. Eisenhower said. H ere, by recording, is the President's statement on the subject of volunteers, and what the United States proposes to do about it if, indeed, Russian volunteers are sent to Egypt. First, the reporter's question:

Tape runs 1:30
Ends on cue: "--it would depend upon the circumstances."

Mr. Eisenhower's statement that the United Nations "is not by any manner of means limited to resolutions and in one instance at least showed that it was not so limited" is taken as an unmistakable reference to United Nations intervention in Korea. The President went on to say that this is simply not the time for a summit meeting with Russia's leaders. The United Nations, he said, must be given the opportunity to work out a settlement. And he expressed conviction that once the current crisis in

the Middle East is settled, the United States, Britain and France will emerge stronger allies than ever. The United States, he said, still wants to be friends with both Israel and the Arab states. He denied that American Middle East policy had been allowed to "drift". He said he knew no reason why the qualified offer of frontier guarantees made last year by Secretary of State Dulles should be withdrawn... indicating that that offer still stands. He had high praise for the peace efforts of Secretary General Hammarskjold. He praised him as a man of tremendous physical stamina who has proved his ability in diplomacy.

That skill in diplomacy will soon be given a new test. Early this evening, Hammarskjold left New York by air on a dramatic mission to the Middle East. His destination is Cairo, but he will stop off in Rome tomorrow for consultations with the commander of the United Nations police force, General Burns. Hammarskjold has ordered the first elements of that police force to start moving to Egypt. For the past three days they have been encamped at a staging area near Naples, waiting for that signal. The advance force... made up of troops from Norway and Denmark... is expected to take off BEFORE daybreak tomorrow. An Egyptian

SIN PLUG

Ed Murrow is going to have another special program from Israel tonight. Last night he presented an illuminating interview with Israel's Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Tonight he'll be discussing the military situation with Israel's top commanders. Y ou can hear this program, which was done with a special See It Now unit during Mr. Murrow's current visit to the Middle East, at five minutes past ten tonight, Eastern Standard Time, OVER MOST OF THESE STATIONS.

spokesman at the United Nations is quoted as saying that Egypt has agreed to all the necessary details. Still another report says a number of provisions remain to be worked out. This is a rather large question mark. We should soon know the answer. INSERT SIN

Shortly before his departure from New York, Hammarskjold called on Communist Hungary to reconsider its refusal to allow U.N. observers into the country. He also conferred... at United Nations headquarters... with the Hungarian foreign minister on whether he could accompany a United Nations relief mission into Hungary. And Hammarskjold... in an extremely busy day... held other hurried conferences with French Foreign Minister Pineau and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd.

In New Delhi today, the prime ministers of four Asian countries issued a joint communique condemning the Soviet action in Hungary... and what it called "the aggression and intervention by the great powers against weaker countries in the Middle East." The statement was an expression by Prime Minister Nehru of India and the prime ministers of Burma, Indonesia, [redacted]a and Ceylon. They stated that Soviet forces should be withdrawn from Hungary "speedily", so as to leave the Hungarian people free to decide their own future. They welcomed the establishment of a United Nations

police force in the Middle East... but said it should be a temporary arrangement.

INSERT UP

The last armed resistance to the Russians ended today in Budapest. The gallant rebel force holding out on Csepel Island since Sunday laid down its arms after Soviet tanks had seized all strategic points. But the general strike continues. Workers refused to return to the factories and renewed their demands for withdrawal of the Red Army.

The Budapest radio... in a remarkably candid broadcast... confirmed that captured freedom-fighters are being shipped by train to Russia. Perhaps to Siberia. The Budapest radio did it in the course of an explanation of why Hungarian railroad workers are on strike.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the reported deportations are being given "urgent consideration". He did not say what steps... if any... this country may take.

At his news conference, President Eisenhower called the Soviet action in Hungary "a negation of all justice and right in the world." The American people, he said, are appalled by what has happened there. And

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he said the United States is doing everything possible to help... through the United Nations and by rushing relief aid. But the United States, he said, does not now.... and never has... advocated armed revolt against overwhelming odds.

A delegation of Polish leaders... including party boss Gomulka... left Warsaw today for consultations in Moscow. Gomulka is a champion of Polish independence (within limits) as well as a Communist. While in Moscow he is expected to try to have the number of Russian troops stationed in Poland reduced.

The news conference President Eisenhower held today was his first since the election, but no political question was asked until after it had been going on for more than a quarter of an hour. Mr. Eisenhower said that, in his view, the failure to elect a Republican congress showed Americans are not yet convinced that "modern Republicanism" is going to be the guiding philosophy of the Republican Party. He said in the next four years he would work "incessently"... through persuasion... to put his concept across.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news ——— But first, Here is George Bryson

FOOTNOTE

At his news conference today President Eisenhower gave his philosophy of leadership, a subject which had come up during the campaign. "I am not one of the desk-pounding type," he said "that likes to stick out his jaw and look like he is bossing the show. I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him he will stick. If I scare him, he will stay just as long as he is scared, and then he is gone."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD..... SEE YOUTOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - SCHORR IN MOSCOW, AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

~~ANNOUNCER:~~ Schorr The Middle Eastern crisis has taken a grave new turn tonight. I am reliably informed that the Egyptian Embassy here has received orders from Cairo to ask for the volunteers that Russia has offered; and that this request is being relayed to the Soviet government. If the Soviet statements of recent days mean anything, the request will be complied with. There's reason to believe that the volunteers will be formed into units here and receive their equipment here. An Egyptian source told me "We don't have equipment for them in Egypt." The volunteers include 265 (unintelligible). As a buildup for any action that may be taken, the Soviet people were being told in the press tonight that France and Britain have no immediate intention of withdrawing their troops from Egypt; and that France and Britain are trying to seize the Suez Canal by setting up an international Canal Authority. The Soviet Union has threatened, in Premier Bulganin's letters to Eden, Mollet and Ben-Gurion, to act unless there is an immediate withdrawal. And now Russians are being told that there'll apparently be no immediate withdrawal. The meaning of this is plain. If anyone thought the Soviet threat to send so-called volunteers was a bluff, it is clear the time is now at hand when Russia will show how serious is her threat.

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REPORTER: As you have said that it is the duty of all United Nations members, including the United States, to oppose the intervention of any new forces in the Middle East, does this apply to the intervention on the side of Egypt by so-called volunteers from the Soviet Union or Communist China?

EISENHOWER: I believe we said that the introduction of any armed forces in the area of conflict, or arms or munitions, so - I am

not going to say that the United States would make a unilateral determination of exactly what the offense was, if any. Again/we -- I believe I stated in that statement that it would be the duty of the United Nations, which would include the United States, to oppose such an effort. So that if the United Nations - we would again try to be their supporters in any such action.

REPORTER: Mr. President, Schwepp (?) of the United Press. How then would our - would our form of opposition to aggression in the Middle East, or the introduction of new armed forces in the Middle East, be more correct. What form would our opposition take, beyond simply subscribing to resolutions in the UN?

EISENHOWER: Well, I can't tell what it would be. But the United Nations, if you'll read its charter, is not by any manner of means limited to resolutions, and in one instance, at least, showed it was not so limited. So I don't know exactly what we'll do. It depends upon the circumstances.

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he expressed conviction that once the current crisis in the Middle East is settled, the United States, Britain and France will emerge stronger allies than ever. The United States, he said, still wants to be friends with both Israel and the Arab states. He denied that American Middle East policy had been allowed to "drift" He said he knew no reason why the qualified offer of frontier guarantees made last year by Secretary of State Dulles should be withdrawn..indicating that that offer still stands. He had high praise for the peace efforts of Secretary General Hammarskjold. He praised him as a man of tremendous physical stamina who has proved his ability in diplomacy.

That skill in diplomacy will soon be given a new test. Early this evening, Hammarsjkjold left New York b air on a dramatic mission to Middl East. His destination is Cairo, but he will stop of in Rome tomorrow for consultations with the commander of the United Nations police force, General Burns. Hammarskjold has ordered the first elements of that police force to start moving to Egypt. For the past three days they have been encamped at a staging area near Naples, waiting for that signal. The advance force..made up of troops from Norway and Denmark..is expected to take off before daybreak tomorrow. An Egyptian spokesman at the United Nations is quoted as saying that Egypt has agreed to all the necessary details. Still another report says a number of provisions remain to be worked out. This is a rather large question mark We should soon know the answer.

Ed Murrow is going to have another special program from Israel tonight. Last night he presented an illuminating interview with Israel's Prime Minister Ben Gurion. Tonight he'll be discussing the military situation with Israel's top commanders. You can hear t is program, which was done with a special See It Now unit during Mr. Murrow's current visit to the Middle East, at five minutes past ten tonight, Eastern Time, over most of these stations.

Shortly before his departure from New York, Hammarskhold called on Communist Hungary to reconsider its refusal to allow U.N. observers into the country. He also conferred at United Nations headquarters..with the Hungarian foreign minister on whether he could accompany a United Nations relief mission into Hungary. And Hammarsjkjold..in an extremely busy day..held other hurried conferences with French Foreign Minister Pineau and the British foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd.

In New Delhi today, the prime ministers of four Asian countries issued a joint communique condemning the Soviet action in Hungary..and what it called "the aggression and intervention by the great powers against weaker countries in the Middle East. The statement was an expression by Prime Minister Nehru of India, and the prime ministers of Burma, Indonesia, and Ceylon. They stated that Soviet forces whould be withdrawn from Hungary "speedily" , so as to leave the Hungarian people free to decide their own future. They welcomed the establishment of a United Nations police force in the Middle East..but said it whould be a temporary arrangement.

The last armed resistance to the Russians ended today in Budapest. The gallant rebel force holding out on Csepel Island since Sunday laid down its arms after Soviet tanks had siezed all strategic points. But the general strike continues, Workers refused to return to the factories and renewed their demands for wihdrawal of the Red Army.

The Budapest radio..in a remarkably candid broadcast...confirmed that captured freedom fighters are being shipped by train to Russia. Perhaps to Siberia. The Budapest radio did it in the course of an explanation of why Hungarian railroad workers are on strike.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the reported deportations are being given "urgent consideration." He did not say what steps..if any.. this ountry may take.

At his news conference, President Eisenhower called the Soviet action in Hungary "a negation of all justice and right in the world." The American people, he said, are appalled by what has happened there. And he said the United States is going everything possible to help..through the United Nations and by rushing relief aid. But the United States, he said, does not now... and never has..advocated armed revolt against overwhelming odds.

A delegation of Polish leaders..including party boss Gomulka..left Warsaw today for consultations in Moscow. Gomulka is a champion of Polish independence (within limits) as well as a Communist. While in Moscow he is expected to try to have the number of Russian troops stationed in Poland reduced.

The news conference President Eisenhower held today was his first since the election, but no political question was asked until after it has been going for more than a quarter of an hour. Mr. Eisenhower said that, in spite of his own landslide victory, in his view, the failure to elect a Republican congress showed Americans are not yet convinced that "modern Republicansim" is going to be the guiding philospphy of the Republican Party. He said in the nest four years he would work "incessently" ..thoough persuasion.... to put his concept across.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: At his news conference today President Eisenhower gave his philosophy of leadership, a subject which had come up during the campaign. "I am not one of the desk-pounding type," he said "that likes to stick out his jaw and look like he is bossing the show. I would rather try to persuade a man to go along, because once I have persuaded him he will stick. If I scare him, he will stay just al long as he is scared, and then he is gone."

This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Nov. 15, 1956

Good evening:

Soviet Premier Bulganin sent a new series of notes today to the British, French and Israeli governments. Bulganin expressed satisfaction over the cessation of hostilities... but demanded that Egypt be compensated for damage incurred in the fighting. "I believe," he said in his note to Prime Minister Eden, "that at the present moment our common aim is not to fan the conflict." Bulganin said Russia no longer opposes the idea of a U.N. police force. But... at the same time... he supported Egypt's demand that the police force be stationed, not in the canal zone, but along the armistice line drawn between Egypt and Israel in 1949. We're told that only in his note to Prime Minister Ben Gurion of Israel did Bulganin use language that was threatening. Bulganin demanded that Israel return to Egypt all the property it seized in the Sinai Penninsula. Israel's "aggression" against Egypt, he said, raises the question of the continued

existence of Israel as a state. This is the language of the note to Ben Gurion according to an authoritative source in Moscow. But the Moscow radio... in broadcasting the text of the note... uses slightly different phraseology. It reports the note as saying Israel's policy is dangerous for the cause of peace and "most perilous" for Israel. In either case, there is the veiled threat. Bulganin again demanded the immediate withdrawal from Egypt of all British, French and Israeli troops---he made that demand in all three of the notes he got off today. But he made no mention of possible Soviet intervention. No mention of the possibility of sending in Russian "volunteers".

Last night, we had reliable reports that President Nasser had asked to have these volunteer forces sent to Egypt at once. The reports were based mmm on a statement made by an Arab diplomat in Moscow. Today a spokesman for the Egyptian Embassy in Moscow said there appeared to have been "a slight misunderstanding". The Egyptian spokesman said Egypt wants to abide by the United Nations decisions and will ask for the Soviet volunteers only if British, French and Israeli troops fail to withdraw promptly. He did not define "promptly".

In Paris tonight, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said the Bulganin messages are designed to hamper United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold in his new Middle East mission. Hammarskjold arrived in Rome today on his way to Cairo. He conferred with General Burns, the commander of the U.N. police force, for more than two hours and then made an on-the-spot inspection of the staging area, near Naples, where members of the international police force are being airlifted to Egypt. He is due to take off for Cairo in the morning. Before then, he may confer with Hungarian representatives. The Hungarian government informed Hammarskjold today that its representatives would be willing to discuss the subject of United Nations relief for Hungary, while he was in Rome. The question of allowing U.N. observers into Hungary, to investigate the suppression of liberty there, might also be discussed.

A three-day meeting of Arab leaders ended today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. Eight Arab countries were represented by their heads of state. At the conclusion of their talks, they issued a joint communique demanding the "immediate and unconditional" withdrawal from Egypt of all

invading forces. The communique warned that unless these forces pull out at once, the Arab countries will take "effective measures to the maximum of their capabilities." Behind the public display of unity there are reports of disunity. Informed sources say the conference disagreed on plans for a complete embargo on Anglo-French trade. Also, Iraq and Lebanon are said to have favored negotiations with the West out of fear that as long as the quarrel with Israel is not settled there will be danger of Russian penetration.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet met today to discuss what a government spokesman described as "urgent political questions". These questions may have concerned the new Bulganin note. At the United Nations, the Israeli ambassador... Abba Eban... described a captured Egyptian document which, he said, called for the destruction of Israel. The order allegedly instructed Egyptian Army commanders to prepare themselves for "fulfilling our exalted aim, the annihilation of Israel." Eban said the document was distributed to Egyptian Army officers in February.

The United States accused Britain and France today of using American military equipment in their attack on Egypt in violation of mutual defense agreements. The Defense Department said the equipment was supplied "for the defense of the North Atlantic Treaty area" and that representations have been made to the British and French governments for diverting it to the support of operations against Egypt.

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The Yugoslav government has RELEASED the text of an important speech which Marshal Tito made on Sunday. Tito was addressing a group of party "activists"... and he said Russia's decision to use tanks against the Hungarian people was "a fatal error." Tito said that as recently as last month he had warned Soviet leaders of their "erroneous attitudes" regarding Hungary and Poland. He had warned, he said, that all traces of

Stalinism would have to be eliminated. But this was not done. Tito expressed confidence that the Russian rulers would now profit from their unhappy experience. "I am deeply persuaded," he said, "that conrades in the Soviet Union will have their horizons cleared, and will see it is impossible to go on like this."

In Hungary tonight, the rebellion against the Communist puppet government goes on in the form of a general strike. A little while ago, CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser reported from Vienna the desperation with which the Kadar regime is trying to retrieve the situation---through promises. Here is that recorded report:

Tape runs 1:50
Ends on cue: "---to C.C. in NY."

Polish Communist Party Chief Gomulka sat down with his advisers in Moscow today to negotiate with the Russian leaders. CBS News Correspondent Daniel Schorr has some pointed observations on that story, and so let's switch now by recording to Dan Schorr in Moscow.

Tape runs 2:16
Ends on cue: "--to C.C. in NY."

Ed Murrow has concluded his visit to the Middle East and will return to this microphone tomorrow. With the first-hand knowledge he has gained he will be able to discuss the unfolding drama of these days with special insight and understanding. As for me, it has been as always, a very real pleasure to take this chair while Mr. Murrow has been away.

But I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS G. Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

Even in a time of crisis, the small concerns of life are important. Thus, in the midst of the Middle Eastern turmoil the village elders of the town of Arufa IN ISRAEL turned aside from the drama which is engaging the attention of the world to forbid the sale of unshucked peanuts in movie theatres. Not only, they said, does the cracking of the shells make noise, but the floors get covered with shucks. Then they turned back to the danger on their borders.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... ED MURROW WILL SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM -

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

~~SCHORR:~~ Leiser: ... Promise them free elections; promise them non-Communist parties if the Soviet troops will withdraw as soon as order is restored; promise to abolish the secret police and deportations; promise them almost anything to end this passive resistance and stop calling world attention to Hungary. This seems to be the substance of Russia's order to its puppet Premier in Budapest, Janos Kadar, today. With the Soviets in full military possession of the country, it's the only way of explaining his amazing radio address this morning, a speech that offers concession after concession to end the Hungarian general strike. It was the fierce patriotism of the Hungarians that forced National Communist Imre Nagy to make similar concessions that ended in the break with Moscow. Now, even with Russian tanks planted all over the country, it's that same spirit that forced Kadar to say he'll carry out virtually all the promises Nagy had made.

On one promise, the most important, free elections, Kadar hedged today. Although he called for free and secret elections, he later said only those parties in what he called "principle agreement with Socialism" could be admitted to the ballot. Still it was incredible to hear him admit over the same Budapest radio that the Communists might expect a bloody beating at election. What Kadar promised today goes far beyond anything that National Communist Gomulka has offered the people of Poland, if the promises can be believed. But no reporter who watched the Soviet sack of Budapest can avoid a certain scepticism. As Kadar himself warned the people that Hungarian neutrality was what he called "a vain wish". But it's just that vain wish that is helping to keep the fighters of opposition burning in Hungary tonight. Now back to Charles Collingwood in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

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This is Charles Collingwood. Ed Murrow will see you tomorrow.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 16, 1956

Karnow
Robert Osborn
Op-ed
77600
Kirkland

This is the news:

The United States today called on the United Nations General Assembly to take "an immediate initiative", to end the mass deportation of Hungarians to Russia. (CBS News learned reliably today, that 70-thousand Hungarians have been deported to the Soviet Union thus far). # Acting Secretary of State Hoover told the General Assembly, ~~on this policy speech~~ "We cannot remain silent while Hungarian men, women and children are forcibly deported because they dared to express their patriotic feelings." He described the Soviet deportations as "barbarism". And he indicated American support of a resolution introduced by Cuba, asking the Assembly to demand an end to the deportations, and the return from Russia of all Hungarian prisoners.

Mr. Hoover again warned Russia against sending "volunteer" troops to Egypt. ~~Such action~~ Such a move, he said, would... in fact... be a threat to the United Nations forces now entering the area. He said if Russian volunteers →

were introduced into Egypt, the United Nations would be obligated to take "appropriate action". President Eisenhower, he said, has announced that the United States would fully support such action. This is a reference to the support Mr. Eisenhower expressed at his news conference on Wednesday. The President said... at that time... that action by the United Nations is not limited "by any manner of means" to subscribing to resolutions.

Secretary General Hammarskjold arrived in Egypt today and talked with President Nasser for an hour and 35 minutes. Hammarskjold told reporters afterward, "Today I am very silent." He will see Nasser again tomorrow and then fly back to New York. Presumably they are discussing the role to be played by the United Nations police force. The international police force in Egypt now totals 212---Colombians, Norwegians and Danes. Another 600 are standing by for take-off from Italy. And a Yugoslav contingent of 44 officers and men will be flown in tomorrow direct from Yugoslavia.

The British Foreign Office said tonight that the Egyptians have cut the water supply to Port Said. They accuse the Egyptians of breaching the Sweet Water Canal, which is the main source of drinking water in the city.

British authorities in Port Said announced that a joint Anglo-French command is being established to clear the Suez Canal. The announcement indicated that salvaging operations would be conducted beyond the immediate area of Port Said. For the Egyptian reaction to this development, we switch by recording to my colleague, Frank Kearns, in Cairo.

Tape runs 1:45
Ends on cue "--to Ed Murrow in NY."

35

~~CANAL CONDITIONS~~

~~TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, NOV. 16 (REUTERS)~~ The DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTRY ~~SHIMON PERES~~ TONIGHT LISTED THREE CONDITIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI FORCES FROM THE RECENTLY CAPTURED SINAI PENINSULA AND THE GAZA STRIP.

~~ADDRESSING A PUBLIC MEETING HERE, PERES, ONE OF THE CLOSEST AIDES OF PREMIER DAVID BEN GURION, SAID~~ THE CONDITIONS WERE:

1. A GUARANTEE THAT THE GAZA STRIP WOULD NOT BE USED AGAIN AS A BASE FOR FEDAYEEN (COMMANDOS) TO ATTACK ISRAEL.

2. A GUARANTEE THAT SINAI WOULD NOT BE REMILITARIZED AS A SPRING-BOARD FOR THE INVASION OF ISRAEL.

3. A GUARANTEE THAT EGYPT WOULD NOT RE-BLOCK THE ENTERPRISE CHANNEL, A NARROW STRAIT LINKING THE RED SEA AND THE GULF OF AKABA AND USED BY SHIPPING TO REACH THE ISRAELI PORT OF EILATH.

~~PERES TOLD REPORTERS THE ISRAELI THRUST SOUTHWARDS TWO WEEKS AGO WAS~~ "TO SECURE THE RIGHT OF ISRAEL TO SLEEP UNDISTURBED BY FEARS OF MURDEROUS GANGS, TO SECURE THE RIGHT OF ISRAELI SHIPS TO CROSS THE RED SEA STRAITS UNMOLESTED, AND TO DESTROY THE EGYPTIAN MILITARY SPRING-BOARD OF SINAI, FROM WHERE ~~THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST ISRAEL HAD BEEN PREPARED.~~"

MEANWHILE, AN ISRAELI ARMY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT AT LEAST 10 ARABS WERE KILLED IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RAFFA IN THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE GAZA STRIP WHEN ISRAELI TROOPS CLASHED WITH A RIOTING MOB LAST MONDAY.

THE SPOKESMAN, QUESTIONED ABOUT THE INCIDENT, SAID: "MOBS RIOTED IN THE TOWN APPARENTLY INCITED BY REMNANTS OF THE FEDAYEEN WHO PROMISED THE INHABITANTS THAT EGYPTIAN FORCES WERE ADVANCING TO OUST THE ISRAELIS FROM THE GAZA STRIP."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE HAVE BEEN CASES OF FIRING AT ISRAELI SOLDIERS. THERE WAS ALSO RESISTANCE TO A SEARCH FOR ARMS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID ISRAELI TROOPS HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO OPEN FIRE IN ORDER TO QUELL THE RIOTS.

Prime Minister Nehru told the Indian parliament today that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt "has let loose evil forces which are driving the world toward destruction." In apparent support of Egypt, Nehru said the "main task" of the international police force should be "to insure that Israel remains within the demarcation lines set by the old armistice agreement." He said the situation in Hungary deserves serious attention. "We are concerned," he said, "with the attack on freedom anywhere in the world."

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at the current session. Speaking last night as a delegate for the United States, Senator Knowland said he was "shocked" that Menon had "apparently become the floor leader for the Soviet drive to bring Communist China into the United Nations." Today, Menon said that Knowland... in his remark... had done "a great disservice to the cause of international friendship."

President Eisenhower today held the first meeting of his cabinet since the election. White House News Secretary Hagerty said afterward that no mention of cabinet resignations was made while he was present. Cabinet members submit their resignations the day after election as a matter of custom.

The Navy said today that it will send another task force into the Atlantic on Monday for "training exercises" off the East Coast. The new aircraft carrier Saratoga will take part in the operation. The first task force... headed by the Forrestal... put to sea on November 7.

Attorney General Brownell today announced the indictment of 14 officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on charges of conspiring to defraud the government. The union was expelled by the C.I.O. six years ago, on grounds it was Communist-dominated. According to the indictment, the union filed false affidavits, enabling it to secure the services of the National Labor Relations Board.

An estimated 60-thousand longshoremen went on strike today on the East and Gulf coasts, stranding more than 200 ships. The walkout is the result of a dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association, an independent union, and the New York Shipping Association, over wages, working rules, and length of a new contract. The old contract expired at midnight last night. Negotiations WILL RESUME TOMORROW.

Edward R. Murrow: November 16, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

At the time of the cessation of hostilities in the Middle East, Israeli leaders were convinced of three things: First, that the Russians without firing a shot had won their greatest post-war victory; second, that the only possibility of the free world regaining any substantial amount of its power or prestige in that area, was through a renewal or revival of free world unity; and third that the Russians could not afford a return to tranquility in the area. They expected that Russia, the Egyptians, Syria and Jordan would do everything possible to maintain tension, uncertainty and confusion. The Israelis said flatly that there could be no peace between Egypt and Israel so long as Egypt remained a dictatorship under the control of a foreign power, namely Russia.

The Egyptian press has been busily proclaiming that the puny U.N. force - equipped only with small arms - is there at the whim of Egypt; it must get out when Nasser says so. It is to be expected that Egypt will soon, with Russian backing, be demanding that Israel get out of Sinai and Gaza before the U.N. has sufficient forces available to act as traffic cops, much less patrol and maintain order on a long frontier.

It is not very helpful at this point to recall that the United Nations

acted more promptly and vigorously in defense of the Egyptian dictator than it did on behalf of the Hungarian patriots. It contributes nothing to the solution of the present situation to remember that the Israelis were mercilessly provoked over a period of years, or that the British carried out one of the most fumbling and unco-ordinated military operations in their long history.

The fact is that no decision of a basic nature can now be taken in the Middle East without the consent of the Soviet Union. President Nasser remains in power, the future of the Canal in doubt - the Israelis cleared one frontier but may soon be subjected to increasing pressure and provocation on the others. Neither Britain, France nor Israel achieved their political or military objectives. The Russians attained theirs, both in the Middle East and in Hungary. Moreover, the isolation of the United States from its principal allies and its few remaining friends in the Middle East, has reached proportions that could not have been imagined one month ago. If the situation is to be retrieved, it will have to be done through the United Nations, for that apparently has become the chosen instrument of our policy.

The Russians may possibly have paid a price for their victory that

is not yet apparent. Marshal Tito, who ought to have pretty good sources of information, thinks there is still a struggle going on inside the Kremlin between the Stalinists and those who want to take a gentler line. This may well be true, but the most apparent fact is that the Russians had to call on their army to put down the revolt in Hungary. No one knows whether the Red Army exacted a price for undertaking this butchery, but in the light of past practices in the Soviet Union it would not be surprising if they did. This could well mean an increase in the power of the army, and a possibility that Marshal Zhukov might do to Khrushchev what he has done to so many others.

There must also have occurred certain re-assessments of the purely military situation in Moscow. They have built up a huge armored striking force for use against the West. They apparently believed that the Hungarian armed forces and security police could maintain order. It is now estimated that two hundred thousand Hungarians in uniform defected. So the Russians had to use tanks . A Soviet armored division generally has only two thousand infantry with it, and these were frequently cut up or cut off . So the Russians now face the problem of either pulling back some of their armor and replacing it with infantry and motorized vehicles, or

of risking the possibility of a similar outbreak. So they have both a military and political problem in Eastern Europe. That is another reason why they and their agents in the Middle East may be expected to keep the tension there as near the breaking point as they possibly can.

George Bryan

Word for Today

I was talking the other day with David Ben Gurion, the prime minister of Israel. Ben Gurion speaks quietly, lending force to his words in a manner of understatement, with restraint. He said quietly, "I am afraid that if peace will not be established in this area, I am not quite sure whether there will be peace in the world."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Friday, November 16, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

KEARNS: ... This is our seventeenth straight night of blackout in Cairo, and virtually all circles here are just as gloomy over tonight's report the British and French intend to start clearing the Suez Canal. President Nasser has already warned that no salvage operations will be permitted in the blocked waterway until the last foreign troops leave Egypt. And Egyptian quarters tonight point out that UN resolutions call upon all parties to help her (indistinct) to observe a strict cease-fire. Anglo-French forces might be able to start salvage operations at the northern end of the canal, they say, around the town of Port Said, which they hold. But the Egyptians warn any port in Suez one hundred miles to the south will be in for trouble. President Nasser has already ordered soldiers as well as armed civilians to open fire at once the minute British and French forces advance one inch. Also, if the British and French refuse to leave Egypt, if they in fact start moving towards Suez from the South or down the canal from the north Egyptians stress that seven other nations of the Arab world are pledged to come into the picture with force. And no source here discounts the possibility then of a long threatened Communist "volunteer" army pouring into Egypt.

One ominous postscript here tonight: according to an afternoon newspaper, still another Cairo embassy has decided to evacuate dependents, women who have children. The embassy - that of the Soviet Union.

This is Frank Kearns reporting from Cairo - now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States today called tn the United Nations General Assembly to take "an immediate initiative" to end the mass deportation of Hungarians to Russia. (CBS News learned reliably today that 70-thousand Hungarians have been deported to the Soviet Union thus far.

Acting Secretary of State Hoover told the General Assembly "We cannot remain silent while Hungarian men, women and children are forcibly deported because they dared to express their patriotic feelings." He described the Soviet deportations as "barbarism". And he indicated American support of a resolution introduced by Cuba, asking the Assembly to demand an end to the deportations and the return from Russia of all Hungarian prisoners.

Mr. Hoover again warned Russia against sending "volunteer" troops to Egypt. Such a move, he said, would..in fact..be a threat to the United Nations forces now entering the area. He said if Russian volunteers were introduced into Egypt, the United Nations would be obligated to take "appropriate action". President Eisenhower, he said, has announced that the United States would fully support such action. This is a reference to the support Mr. Eisenhower expressed at his news conference on Wednesday. The President said..at that time..that action by the United Nations is not limited "by any manner of means" to subscribing to resolutions.

Secretary General Hammarskjold arrived in Egypt today and talked with President Nasser for an hour and 35 minutes. Hammarskjold told reporters afterward, "Today I am very silent." He will see Nasser again tomorrow and then fly back to New York. Presumably they are discussing the role to be played by the United Nations police force. The international police force in Egypt

now totals 212--Colombians, Norwegians and Danes. Another 600 are standing by for take-off from Italy. And a Yugoslav contingent of 44 officers and men will be flown in tomorrow, direct from Yogoslavia.

British authorities in Port Said announced that a joint Anglo-French command is being established to clear the Suez Canal. The announcement indicated that salvaging operations would be conducted beyond the immediate area of Port Said. For the Egyptian reaction to this development, we switch by re cording to my colleague, Frank Kearns, in Cairo.

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This is Frank Kearns reporting from Cairo--now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: The director - general of the Israeli defense ministry tonight listed three conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the recently captures Siana Peninsula and the Gaza strip. The conditions were: One, a guarantee that the Gaza Strip would not be used again as a base for Fedayeen (commandos) to attack Israel. Two, a guarantee that Sinai would not be remilitarized as a springboard for the invasion of Israel. Three, a guarantee that Egypt would not re-block the enterprise channel, a narrow strait linking the Red Sea and the gulf of Akaba and used by shipping to reach the Israeli port of Eilath.

Prime Minister Nehru told the Indian parliament today that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt "has let-loose evil forces which are driving the world toward destruction". In apparent support of Egypt, Nehru said the "main task" of the international police force should be "to insure that Israel remains within the demarcation lines set by the old armistice a reement." He said the situation in Hungary deserves serious attention. "We are concerned," he said, "with the attack on freedom anywhere in the world."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: I was talking the other day with David Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel. Ben Gurion speaks quietly, lending force to his words in a manner of underatatement, with restraint. He said quietly, "I am afraid that if peace will not be established in this area, I am not quite sure whether there will be peace in the world."

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Edward R. Murrow Mon., Nov. 19, 1956

This is the news:

The United States accused Russia today... in the United Nations General Assembly... of deporting at least 16-thousand persons, in an effort to put down the Hungarian revolt. / American Ambassador Lodge said reports reaching the United States, indicate this movement is continuing, and he called on Russia to end the "inhumanity" at once. / Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov denied the reports... calling them an "outlandish invention". He said, if United Nations observers were allowed to enter Hungary to make a first-hand investigation, it could only endanger the peace. / Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Budapest, he said, as soon as the situation there is "normalized". / Lodge said that if Shepilov believed his own statement... that there were no deportations... then he should welcome an impartial United Nations investigation. Lodge, and other Western representatives, supported the Cuban resolution... ordering Russia to stop

the mass deportation. The Cuban ambassador accused Russia of committing genocide. "Hungary," he said, "has become one big cemetery."

Dispatches from Hungary say that striking workers are going back to their jobs---not because they believe the promises of the puppet government but because of cold and hunger. Factory production is expected to be underway by the end of the week. "But," a western correspondent was told by one worker, "you can imagine what sort of production it will be."

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31

In Israel, the government is reported considering construction of an oil pipeline to by-pass the Suez Canal. The pipeline would be laid across Israel from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean... and carry up to 20-million tons of oil a year. It would take about two years to build.

Marshal Tito was attacked today by the Soviet party newspaper Pravda for "tendencies to interfere in the affairs of other Communist states." Pravda cited Tito's speech of November 11th... calling for the elimination of all traces of Stalinism... and accused Tito of regarding Yugoslavia's "road to socialism" as the only true road. Pravda neglected to quote Tito's strongest statement---that the decision to call Soviet troops into Hungary was "a fatal error."

Reports from Belgrade say that Milovan Djilas, former Yugoslav vice president, has been arrested by the Tito government on charges of spreading hostile propaganda against the state. In a recent article in the New Leader Magazine, Djilas called the Hungarian revolution the beginning of the end of Communism. He said that Yugoslavia... by its example of independence... had initiated the "crisis of Soviet imperialism". Tito, on the other hand, has denied Yugoslav responsibility for the uprising in Hungary.

The British government announced tonight that Prime Minister Eden is suffering from "severe overstrain"... and has canceled his immediate public engagements. R.A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal, will preside over cabinet meetings in his absence.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce resigned today as American ambassador to Italy. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "great personal regret." Mrs. Luce requested that her retirement be made effective at the earliest convenient date. She said she needed "several months of real rest." ~~There is speculation that she may be succeeded by James Zellerbach, a San Francisco businessman who once served in Italy as an official of the Economic Cooperation Administration.~~

The White House announces that Prime Minister Nehru of India will arrive in Washington on December 16th. Nehru originally was scheduled to visit President Eisenhower in July... but the trip was postponed because of the President's attack of ileitis.

Attorney General Brownell today summoned the U.S. attorneys of 14 southern states to a conference in Washington on December 10th. The meeting is being held, Brownell said, to plan a course of "appropriate" action... on the basis of last week's Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation on public buses. The federal prosecutors were asked to bring copies of local or state laws relating to segregation... laws which Brownell said must now be regarded as "dead letter" because of the Supreme Court decision.

~~The Supreme Court today refused to hurry up its official notice of that decision, as requested by counsel for a Negro group in Montgomery, Alabama. The formal notice will go out by mail... as scheduled... around the middle of next month.~~

The White House called today for quick settlement of the dock strike. The walkout began last Friday on the East and Gulf coasts... as the result of a contract dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York shippers. The White House statement called on both sides "to recognize the obligations to their country and resolve

their private differences over the bargaining table." West Coast longshoremen are conducting a 24-hour stoppage, as a demonstration of sympathy. The Association of American Railroads today embargoed all freight destined for shipment through the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, to prevent a pile-up of goods on the piers. The embargo does not apply to military freight.

~~[Rudolph Halley, former counsel for the Senate Crime Committee, died here in New York today of an acute digestive disorder. He was 43 years of age.]~~

Edward R. Murrow: November 19, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Whatever else is to be said about the Soviet disarmament proposals, they demonstrate that the Kremlin knows the art of distracting world attention to serve its own needs. The Soviet Union shocked friends and critics alike, by the way it crushed Hungary's fight for freedom. It shocked it in another way, by threatening rocket war against Britain and France, and proposing to flood the Middle East with volunteers. However guilty Britain, France and Israel may be of aggression, the Kremlin outbid them with threats of its own violence.

But with the twist of a wrist, the Soviet leaders change the picture, and make the world look at something else. This is known as "taking the diplomatic initiative." It is an art in which the Russians seem to excel.

The Kremlin must have unshakeable faith that people generally cannot understand the simplest elements of military power. For the disarmament proposals in the Soviet note, if the West accepted them, would give the Soviet Union the mastery over the land mass of Europe and most of Asia, and put Africa at its mercy. The West would become subservient without a single battle.

The one power deterring world conquest today, is atomic weapons. What would be the result if they were given up, as the Soviet government

proposes? It would make the Soviet Union, with its numerically stronger and centrally-situated land forces, invincible. And even if the land forces were formally reduced, the ability of the Soviet Union and Red China to fight future wars with so-called volunteers, has made such reductions fairly meaningless.

The nature of war has changed in our time. It can become immediate world war by the unleashing of atomic weapons. But if atomic weapons are abolished, it can become localized war, in which the country with internal lines of communication, and the most population, is bound to win. That is what the Soviet Union offers. Not only does it want to wipe away all deterrent power, it proposes to put the fewer divisions of the West at the disadvantage of fighting without atomic weapons. That means going back to old-fashioned power, based solely on manpower and geography.

This is the crux of the Soviet offer. But its nature and meaning are kept well in the background of the Soviet note. In the foreground the Kremlin parades what looks like concessions. It starts by agreeing to what was originally a Western offer, the reduction of armed forces by the great powers, to a million or a million-and-a-half, of the second-rate powers to 650,000 and of the rest to 150,000 to 200,000. That in itself is no

new offer. ~~New is~~ The proposal to reduce Western and Soviet forces in Germany by one-third in 1957 is new. In the same year the West is to reduce its forces in the NATO countries, the Soviet Union its forces in the Warsaw Pact countries. The note does not say how much, only that it shall be "a considerable reduction". Then in two years, all foreign military, air and naval bases in other states are to be abolished, which not only would be the end of deterrent power, but also of all collective military preparedness. And finally, there is to be a non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw pact countries, an idea which by itself is certainly unobjectionable.

The concession that is meant to loom largest, is in the field of inspection and control. There is a partial acceptance of the Eisenhower "open skies" plan. This, however, is a kind of diplomatic sleight of hand. The Kremlin would limit aerial photographic inspection to five hundred miles of territory on both sides of a demarcation line dividing East and West. This means inspection over most of Europe and none over the Soviet Union. It means inspection in a fairly de-militarized zone, not in an area where military forces are initially gathered, so as to give warning of preparations as they are begun, which was the purpose of the Eisenhower

plan. So the Eisenhower plan has been accepted in name, but neither in purpose nor fact.

There is only one solid paragraph on controls in the note. That is, the language goes far enough, if the Soviet Union meant what it said. It proposes, in these words: "To establish for supervision over the fulfilment of the disarmament obligations assumed by the states, strict and effective international control, vested with all the powers and functions necessary for these purposes." However, experience has shown that when it comes to spelling out such language, the Soviet representative falls back on the veto power and unabridged sovereignty. There is no reason to expect more at this time.

However, the offer does inch the Soviet position forward a little, and for that reason it cannot be rejected out of hand. And, as in the past, it may take long and futile negotiations to find out whether the Kremlin is asking for everything, and giving up nothing, in terms of relative power, in making its offer.

George Bryan —

Word for Today

The latest Soviet proposal has little in it that is new. It stands up poorly under close scrutiny. But it cannot be ignored. Wendell Holmes took the long view. "The great thing in this world," he said, "is not so much where we are... but in what direction we are moving." Certainly in the field of disarmament, much patient negotiation lies ahead.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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Whatever else is to be said about the Soviet disarmament proposals, they domonstrate that the Kremlin knows the art of distracting world attention to serve its own needs. The Soviet Union shocked friends and critics alike, by the way it crushed Hungary's fight for freedom. It shocked it in another way,

by threatening rocket war against Britain and France and proposing to flood the Middle East with volunteers. However guilty, Britain, France and Israel may be of aggression, the Kremlin outbid them with threats of its own violence.

But with the twist of a wrist, the Soviet leaders change the picture and make the world look at something else. This is known as "taking the diplomatic initiative." It is an art in which the Russians seem to excel.

The Kremlin must have unshakeable faith that people generally cannot understand the simplest elements of military power. For the disarmament proposals in the Soviet note, if the West accepted them, would give the Soviet Union the mastery over the land mass of Europe and most of Asia, and put Africa at its mercy. The West would become subservient without a single battle.

The one power deterring world conquest today is atomic weapons. What would be the result if they were given up, as the Soviet government proposes? It would make the Soviet Union, with its numerically stronger and centrally-situated land forces, invincible. And even if the land forces were formally reduced, the ability of the Soviet Union and Red China to fight future wars with so-called volunteers has made such reductions fairly meaningless.

The nature of war has changed in our time. It can become immediate world war by the unleashing of atomic weapons. But if atomic weapons are abolished, it can become localized war, in which the country with internal lines of communication, and the most population, is bound to win. That is what the Soviet Uionn offers. Not only does it want to wipe away all deterrent power, it proposes to put the fewer divisions of the west at the disadvantage of fighting without atomic weapons. That means going back to old-fashioned power based solely on manpower and geography.

This is the crux of the Soviet offer. But its nature and meaning are kept well in the background of the Soviet note. In the foreground the Kremlin parades what looks like concessions. It starts by agreeing to what was originally a

Western offer, the reduction of armed forces by the great powers to a million or a million-and-a-half, of the second-rate powers to 650,000 and of the rest to 150,000 to 200,000. That in itself is no new offer. The proposal to reduce Western and Soviet forces in Germany by one-third in 1957 in new. In the same year the West is to reduce its forces in the NATO countries, the Soviet Union has forces in the Warsaw Pact countries. The note does not say how much, only that it shall be "a considerable reduction." Then in two years, all foreign military, air and naval bases in other states are to be abolished, which not only would be the end of deterrent power, but also of all collective military preparedness. And finally, there is to be a non-aggression pace between NATO and Warsaw pact countries, an idea which by itself is certainly unobjectionable.

The concession that is meant to loom largest, is in the field of inspection and control. There is a partial acceptence of the Eisenhower "open skies" plan. This, however, is a kind of diplomatic sleight of hand. The Kremlin would limit aerial photographic inspection to five hundred miles of territory on both sides of a demarcation line, dividing East and West. This means inspection over most of Europe and none over the Soviet Union. It means inspection in a fairly de-militarized zone, not in an area where military forces are initially gathered, so as to give warning of preparations as they are begun, which was the purpose of the Eisenhower plan. So the Eisenhower plan has been accepted in name, but neither in purpose nor fact.

However, the offer does inch the Soviet position forward a little, and for that reason it cannot be rejected out of hand. And, as in the past, it may take long and futile negotiations to find out whether the Kremlin is asking for everything, and giving up nothing, in terms of relative power, in making its offer.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The latest Soviet proposal has little in it that is new. It stands up poorly under close scrutiny. But it cannot be ignored. Wendell Holmes took the long view . "The great thing in this world," he said, "is not so much where we are...but in what direction we are moving." Certainly in the field of disarmament , much patient negotiation lies ahead.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Nov. 20, 1956

This is the news:

The report Secretary General Hammarskjold was to have made to the United Nations General Assembly today on the mission of the United Nations police force has been delayed. The secretary general is reported in disagreement with his advisory committee on the wording of the report. The wording... in one instance... is said to indicate that President Nasser would have the final say on where in Egypt the police force could be employed. It was reported earlier that Hammarskjold had agreed... in his talks with Nasser... to an Egyptian demand that the force leave the Suez Canal Zone after the British and French withdraw their troops. My colleague, Larry Lesueur (who is covering the story at United Nations headquarters) tells me that Britain and France have raised strong objection, that they feel that both the mission and the composition of the police force is being left in Nasser's hands. Lesueur says that... at this

moment... some of the wording of Hammarskjold's report is being revised.

Today, (on the floor of the General Assembly,) Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Israel and Iraq urged that United Nations observers be allowed to enter Hungary. And a resolution demanding that the Hungarian government accede to that request, may be voted on late tonight. Such a resolution was introduced last night by Indonesia, India and Ceylon.

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The first Hungarian refugees to reach the United States will arrive at McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey, around noon tomorrow. There will be 60 persons in the first group. Four other planeloads of refugees are expected before the end of the week.

STET

Dispatches from Budapest say that most workers who have gone back to the factories, are engaged in a sitdown strike. And the Budapest radio admits that guerrilla forces in northeastern Hungary are still operating at night.

Widespread violence broke out today in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. The French-owned Bank of Syria was bombed... and two unsuccessful attempts were made to blow up the presidential palace. / Last week, the president of Lebanon... Camille Chamoun... refused to break off diplomatic relations with Britain and France.

The Jordanian parliament today approved a recommendation that Jordan abrogate its 20-year defense treaty with Britain. / This is the treaty under which Britain has maintained bases in Jordan, and subsidized the Jordanian Army. The parliament also went on record as favoring establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia and Communist China.

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takes effect on December 17th. Motorists will be allowed only enough gasoline to drive 200 miles a month. Fuel oil for heating purposes will be cut 25 per cent as of December first.

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Today... in North Vietnam... the Communist-controlled radio said that "a number" of persons were killed or wounded last Tuesday in a clash between a group of villagers and Red troops. The villagers reportedly were protesting certain land-reform measures. This is the second time in a week that the North Vietnam radio has admitted unrest in that Communist state.

President Eisenhower today accepted the resignations of two members of his official family---Roswell Perkins, assistant secretary of welfare, and William H. Jackson, his close adviser on matters pertaining to national security. Mr. Eisenhower accepted both resignations "with regret". WHite House News Secretary Hagerty hinted today that Governor Herter of Massachusetts may take an important

position in the government after the first of the year. Herter's term as governor ends in January. There is speculation that Herter may succeed Winthrop Aldrich as ambassador to Britain, if [redacted] Aldrich steps out.

Reports from Washington say that President Eisenhower is preparing to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act as a means of ending the five-day-old dock strike. The walkout [redacted] called by the [redacted] International Longshoremen's Association on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is estimated to be costing the nation's economy 20-million dollars a day.

Not all the important or urgent issues are exposed in these days when history is being written at such speed -- we become involved with the urgent rather than the important. This was illustrated today when Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover, who has been properly called "The Father of the Atomic Navy", made a speech to the Thomas Edison Foundation.

Edward R. Murrow: November 20, 1956. 7:45 p.m.

Admiral Rickover declared that no matter what methods are chosen in the duel between the communist and the free world, education will determine the outcome, particularly the education of the talented child. "The Russian aim is to achieve world scientific and engineering supremacy" he said. "Someone has aptly called this the 'cold war of the classroom'. Russia will soon have a surplus of trained manpower which she can export. We have a shortage. Can we allow Russia to outdo us in aiding the neutrals? Can we let her become Big Brother to all the backward countries of the world?"

Admiral Rickover found our "democratic" school system, which tends to train all students alike regardless of their abilities, wasteful of talent at a time when talent is urgently needed. "Fifty years ago we needed a single engineer for every thousand workers; today we need one for every sixty-five workers, in some industries one for every twenty." ~~He also criticized the dilution of academic schooling by vocational training. High schools and preparatory schools, he said, are not the best place to acquire know-how. They should be the place for training minds. And in training minds, those who have the capacity to learn should not be held back by the students of average capacity.~~

Brilliant students, he said, can complete high school courses three to four years more quickly than the average. It would not be undemocratic, he said, to pay special attention to brilliant students, but would be undemocratic not to do so, since so many of them come from lower income homes.

He pointed to the Russian system which, he said, had found a way to inspire children to put forth their utmost mental efforts, doing it through what we think of as "capitalist" incentives. "The Russian child works hard and examinations are tough", he said. But ahead looms a professional career which is highly attractive, combining excellent salary with much honor, prestige and respect. Teachers are well paid and are highly regarded. Children are imbued with a love of intellectual endeavor through books in which the hero is a scientist or engineer who does valiant deeds that will benefit the country - not as in so many of our books, and even on radio and television, a cowboy or a space cadet. I doubt" he said, "whether you would find a counterpart in Russia of the one hundred American high school pupils who were recently queried on why they did not take mathematics and science courses. Their answers reflected disdain for scientists, who were described as 'squares', 'long hairs' and 'little men with beards' working in

~~musty laboratories".~~

In America, he pointed out, we seem to feel that education is worth no more than half of what we pay for recreation, or four percent of the national income. "Is money our problem" he asked. "Then what are we going to do with all our wealth? If an additional four billion dollars a year - one percent of our gross national product - makes the difference between good teachers and mediocre ones, good schools and poor ones, can we afford not to spend the sum? ~~Can we afford to make our talented children remain in school any longer than they have to, when the schools already are over-crowded and the teachers are so few?"~~

Admiral Rickover recommends that we lengthen the school year from 180 to 210 days a year. "There is no country of comparable civilization" he said, "where children go to school for only 180 days. This may have made sense when we were an agricultural country and children were needed to help on the farm. But our long vacations make no sense today, when we consider how rapidly knowledge is increasing, and how much a child must learn to become truly educated. The more we know, the more there is to know."

Admiral Rickover ended with a practical proposal to industry and foundations, which was to set up model secondary schools in perhaps

twenty-five different centers in the United States. They should be on a par with our best secondary schools. They should be free and closed only to those unable to absorb an education. They should be staffed by teachers capable of teaching talented children, who should be paid salaries equal to those paid for comparable positions in industry. There should be one teacher for not more than twenty pupils. The schools should start with the fifth grade and prepare pupils for college at sixteen. The time should be shortened still more for those willing to take extra courses for three summers. The education should be controlled by a body independent of the donor, but he saw no reason that the school should not have the name of the industry or the labor union that financed it. "I estimate" he said, "the cost of operating each model school for five years would be about ten million dollars. At the end of that period, the community ought to have an option to take over the school, provided it agreed to continue its scholastic standards."

"Let us devise a way" he concluded" to make our schools as good as, and even better than, those of any other country. We have the ability to do it, and are rich enough to do it. All we need is the <u>will</u> to do it."

George Bryan -

Word for Today

Education may be the primary weapon [redacted] in our arsenal. John Adams [redacted] wrote a long time ago, "The prospect now before us ought to engage the attention of every man of learning to matters of power and of right. That we may be neither led nor driven blindfolded to irretrievable destruction, let every sluice of knowledge be opened and set aflowing."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1956
7:45--8:00 PM, E.S.T.

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Murrow News — Wed., Nov. 21, 1956

Good Evening:

This is Larry Lesueur, pinchhitting for Ed Murrow. Mr. Murrow planned to originate the program tonight in Charlotte, North Carolina, but his plane has been delayed due to bad weather. - So here's what happened today.

171

Nov. 21, 1956

U R G E N T

[redacted]

URGENT			
OPERATION	DATE CLR	TIME CLR	INITIALS
ORIG.	11/16	439P	R
	11/21	448P	

[redacted]

~~This is the news:~~

[redacted] Moscow radio [redacted] announced that Vyacheslav Molotov has been appointed "minister of state control." The broadcast indicated that Molotov... who served Stalin for many years as foreign minister... also retains his present title of first deputy premier. According to the official Soviet encyclopedia, the minister of state control supervises government spending. Theoretically at least, Molotov is now in a position to influence the operation of other ministries. Recently, the office has received little attention. The man Molotov succeeds... Vassily Zhavoronkov... is a relative unknown. But it [redacted] a position Stalin held before taking over supreme power in 1922. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia spoke last week of differences between a Stalinist faction in the Kremlin leadership and the

[redacted]

faction led by Party Boss Khrushchev. Molotov is a Stalinist. The State Department in Washington has declined comment.

Edward R. Murrow
Station WBT
Charlotte, N.C.

RL SP

252

...

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a resolution demanding that Russia end the deportation of Hungarian citizens. The resolution... introduced by Cuba... also demanded that persons who have been deported be returned promptly to their homes. The vote was 55 to 10, with 14 abstentions. The 10 votes against the resolution were cast by the Soviet bloc, plus Yugoslavia. India was among the countries which abstained. But India had joined Indonesia and Ceylon in submitting a separate resolution, insisting that UN observers be allowed to enter Hungary. In appealing for passage of this resolution, India's Krishna Menon urged the Hungarian puppet government to cooperate with the United Nations. "The people," he said, "must have the right to decide their own destinies." Menon joined the west in demanding that Soviet forces be withdrawn immediately from Hungary. And this resolution was also passed, 58 to 7.

Reports from Vienna say that Russian troops have begun firing on refugees who try to escape from Hungary. Some persons crossing the frontier are suffering from bullet wounds. In Washington, the White House says more than 5-thousand refugees probably will be admitted to the United States, if that figure originally announced by President Eisenhower proves inadequate. Representative Walter, who is in Austria, has proposed that 17-thousand refugees be admitted to this country. The first planeload of Hungarian refugees to reach the United States arrived today at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey.

~~(more)~~

[redacted]

[redacted] Secretary General Hammarskjold reported to the United Nations General Assembly TODAY on his [redacted] mission to Cairo. Hammarskjold said Egypt has agreed to work out a basis for the maintenance of the United Nations police force on Egyptian territory, including its deployment and the question of lines of communication and supply. He asked the Assembly for broad powers to negotiate [redacted] an over-all agreement with Egypt, but emphasized that the police force can operate in Egypt only with the consent of the Egyptian government. The negotiations, he said, must [redacted] also be based on the principle that the United Nations will maintain its force in Egypt until the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops. Hammarskjold noted that... as yet... no withdrawals have taken place. He said he would report to the Assembly again "as soon as I receive clarifications from the governments concerned." Hammarskjold said he is negotiating with private [redacted] salvage companies with a view to clearing the Suez Canal in conformity with Egypt's request for United Nations assistance in that task. His report left unanswered the question

[redacted]

how long the international police force will remain in Egypt and what other countries will be asked to contribute troops.

The first United Nations troops went on active duty today at Port Said. A company of Norwegian riflemen moved in by train to enforce the cease-fire between the Anglo-French occupation forces and the Egyptians. They were cheered by both sides.

The United Nations commander... General Burns... said today that the police force in Egypt is primarily a symbol. They did not go to Egypt, he said, to fight.

President Nasser issued a statement today on the aims of the Egyptian government. "The policy of Egypt," he said, "is the policy of national independence." He said this means both political and ideological — independence and vowed, "I will not become the stooge or satellite of anybody." Nasser denied he is trying to create an Arab empire. The basic objective, he said, remains the social and economic improvement of the Egyptian people.

~~Edward R. Murrow~~
~~Station WBT~~
~~Charlotte~~

~~Third~~

Syria asked the United Nations today to stop what it described as a threat of imminent aggression from Israel, Britain and France. It said Israeli forces are massing on the frontier and that British and French planes have been flying over Syria for the past two weeks.

The closing of the Suez Canal threatens the European economy. Gasoline rationing has been ordered in Britain, effective December 17. And a fuel crisis has developed in France. For the developments in that story, we switch now by recording to David Schoenbrun in Paris. (Note: Schoenbrun tape runs five minutes twenty-five seconds and ends on cue quote now back to Edward R. Murrow unquote).

~~In Washington today, the Army issued a draft call for 17-thousand men in January. This is the same quote as announced for December.~~

In New York, the National Labor Relations Board has asked for a federal court injunction to end the dock strike, ~~[illegible]~~ charging

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the International Longshoremen's Association with unfair labor practices.

And in Chicago, the National Mediation Board has announced settlement of the wage dispute between the nation's railroads and the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen. Settlement was reached on the basis of a "package" amounting to a twenty-six and a half cent an hour increase over a period of three years. //

This is Larry Lesueur - I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today.

Pause - But first here is George Bryan

Word for today...

The United Nations is faced today with grave responsibilities.

E.B. White once gave this advice to delegates representing the United States. "When you sit down," he said, "sit down as an American if that makes you feel comfortable. But when you think with longing of the place where you were born, remember that the sun leaves it daily to go somewhere else."

As Ed Murrow would say -

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Wednesday, November 21, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris. A city without gasoline, coal, oil, soap or sugar. Motors and salad bowls are equally dry. The lack of fuel oil to motors is, of course, directly attributable to the blockage of the Suez Canal. The lack of salad oil, salt and sugar is, however, directly attributable to a disgraceful exhibition of selfish individualism, for which the French are famous but in which they've now surpassed their own worst record and because of which they may wreck their already endangered economy.

The real economic danger, due to the Suez crisis, is serious but not grave. It may, however, become disastrous because of the public panic, the hoarding by individuals and the speculation by merchants who are deliberately withholding stocks against an expected rise in prices rather than a real shortage.

The government here has done absolutely nothing to reassure the public and avoid the panic. A week ago the prime minister delivered a nationwide radio appeal to the people to keep calm. This proved to be exactly the wrong thing to do. The people over here have had enough experience of wars and world crises to know that when a government asks them to keep calm, that is perhaps precisely the moment to begin worrying. Had the French premier accompanied his appeal for calm and civic virtue with a frank statement of the true situation and a plan to assure a fair share of products for all, this panic may have been avoided. It can still be stopped if the government takes action. The nation's editorialists have already begun to denounce hoarders and their trying to shame people into showing a little decency and civic responsibility, as in Britain for example.

So far, however, the government here seems to be too engrossed in power politics and in putting down the rebellion in Algeria to concern itself with public morale and morality. France, and indeed, all of Europe, is living through a severe political, diplomatic and economic crisis. This European crisis can be seen and felt more clearly here in France than elsewhere because of the internal political division which keep the French at fever pitch. But the crisis, nonetheless, is severe throughout this entire continent.

On the diplomatic front there are severe strains on the Western alliance. The small nations of Europe, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, are furiouswith the French and the British for having gotten them all into this mess in the Middle East. Europe stands or falls on its supply of oil; and at the moment, Europe is going to fall hard this winter, unless urgent steps are taken to assure all supplies for industry and communications. The estimate now by experts of the European Economic Cooperation Organization is that there may be a cutback of 30% in economic and industrial production, which is nothing short of disaster. This is the gravest threat to Europe's economy since the winter crisis of 1947-48 when the Marshall Plan rescued Europe just in time.

Unless there's some kind of an oil Marshall Plan to furnish both the products and the dollars to pay for them, the economies that were saved may be lost.

Europeans are very worried that this time Americans will say "let them go and good riddance." They know over here that America has every reason, legal, moral and emotional, to let them stew in their own pot. There's also the fear that America may finally decide to help but only on condition that France and Britain

pull out of Suez immediately and knuckle down to American policy directives. So far, both these fears are unjustified or at least premature. It is true that the United States has not yet rushed in with a rescue plan. But responsible officials over here know perfectly well that America has to move cautiously or risk Arab sabotage of the pipelines. America has also given its allies unofficial and discreet assurances that an emergency aid program will be carried out. There's no evidence that America is trying to exploit its advantage to dictate policy to the French and British. I have not heard a single government official make such a charge. Although it is heard freely in alarmist rumor mongering on the public place.

So far, therefore, the crisis over here is mostly artificial. Although, in a funny way, it is no less real for that. For rumors, add even lies, are sometimes more powerful than the truth, particularly when no one knows what the truth is. The situation tonight, therefore, is one that calls for frank and forthright action and the fullest information to the public to end the dangerous rumors that are spreading like wild fire throughout this continent.

It is a time, too, for patience and generosity on both sides of the Atlantic; for the alliance of the free nations has never been more seriously threatened. Recriminations may be justified but they can serve no useful purpose.

For the past eight years, under successive Democratic and Republican administrations, the basic principle of American foreign policy has been the inter-dependence of the United States and Eruope. America, of course, can survive without Europe. But it is a question as to whether survival would be worthwhile if we all had to live in lead-lined cellars behind a radar screen.

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Ed. trans. P. O. (30)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Good Evening:

This is Larry Lesueur, pinchhitting for Ed Murrow. Mr. Murrow planned to originate the program tonight in Charlotte, North Carolina, but his plane has been delayed due to bad weather. So here's what happened today.

Moscow radio announced that Vyacheslav Molotov has been appointed "minister of state control". The broadcast indicated that Molotov..who served Stalin for many years as foreign minister also retains his present title of first deputy premier. According to the official Soviet encyclopedia, the minister of state control supervises government spending. Theoretically at least, Molotov is not in a position to influence the operation of other ministries. Recently, the office has received little attention. The man Molotov succeeds..Vassily Zhavoronskov..is a relative unknown. But it's a position Stalin held before taking over supreme power in 1922 Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia spoke last week of differences between a Stalinist faction in the Kremlin leadership and the faction let by Party Boss Khurshchev. Molotov is a Stalinist. The State Department in Washington has declined comment.

The United Nations General Assembly today approved a resolution demanding that Russia end the deportation of Hungarian citizens. The resolution.. introduced by Cuba..also demanded that persons who have been deported be returned promptly to their homes. The vote was 55 to 10, with 14 abstentions. The 10 votes against the resolution were cast by the Soviet bloc, plus Yugoslavia. India was among the countries which abstained. But India had joined Indonesia and Ceylon in submitting a separate resolution, insisting that UN observers be allowed to enter Hungary. In appealing for passage of this resolution, India's Krishna Menon urged the Hungarian puppet government to cooperate with the United Nations. "The people," he said, "must have

the right to decide their own destinies." Menon joined the West in demanding that Soviet forces be withdrawn immediately from Hungary. And this resolution was also passed, 58 to 7.

Reports from Vienna say that Russian troops have begun firing on refugees who try to escape from Hungary. Some persons crossing the frontier are suffering from bullet wounds. In Washington, the White House says more than 5-thousand refugees probably will be admitted to the United States, if that figure, originally announced by President Eisenhower, proves inadequate. Representative Walter, who is in Austria, has proposed that 17-thousand refugees be admitted to this country. The first planeload of Hungarian refugees to reach the United States arrived today an McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey.

Secretary General Hammarskjold reported to the United Nations General Assembly today on his mission to Cairo. Hammarsjjold said Egypt has agreed to work out a basis for the maintenance of the Untied Nations police force on Egyptian territory, including its deployment and the question of lines of communication and supply. He asked the Assembly for broad powers to negotiate an over-all agreement wit Egypt, but emphasized that the police force can operate in Egypt only with the consent of the Egyptian government. The negotiations, he said, must also be based on the principle that the United Nations will maintain its force in Egypt until the withdrawal of British, French and Israeli troops. Hammarskjold noted that...as yet..no withdrawals have taken place. He said he would report to the Assembly again "as soon as I receive clarifications from the governments concerned." Hammarskjold said he is negotiating with private salvege companies with a view to clearing the Suez Canal in conformity with Egypt's request for United Nations assistance in the task. His report left unanswered the question how long the international police force will remain in Egypt and what other countries will be asked to contribute troops.

The first United Nations troops went on active duty today at Port Said. A company of Norwegian riflemen moved in by train to enforce the cease-fire between the Anglo-French occupation forces and the Egyptians. They were cheered by both sides.

The United Nations commander ..General Burns..said today that the police force in Egypt is primarily a symbol. They did not go to Egypt, he said, to fight.

President Nasser issued a statement today on the aims of the Egyptian government. "The policy of Egypt," he said, "is the policy of national independence." He said this means both political and ideological independence and vowed, "I will not become the stooge or satellite of anybody." Nasser denied he is trying to create an Arab empire. The basic objective, he said, remains the social and economic improvement of the Egyptian people.

Syria asked the United Nations today to stop what it described as a threat of imminent aggression from Israel, Britain and France. It said Israeli forces are massing on the frontier and that British and French planes have been flying over Syria for the past two weeks.

The closing of the Suez Canal threatens the European economy. Gasoline rationing has been ordered in Britain, effective December 17. And a fuel crisis has developed in France. For the developments in that story, we switch now, by recording to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

SCHOENBRUN: This is Paris. A city without gasoline, coal, oil, soap or sugar. Motors and salad bowls are equally dry. The lack of fuel oil to motors is, of course, directly attributable to the blockage of the Suez Canal. The lack of salad oil, salt and sugar is, however, directly attributable to a disgraceful exhibition of selfish individualism, for which the French are famous but in which they've now surpassed their own worst record and because of which they may wreck their already endangered economy.

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This is David Schoenbrun reporting from Paris. Now back to Edward R. Murrow.

LESUEUR: In Washington today, the army issued a draft call for 17-thousand men in January. This is the same quota as announced for December.

In New York, the National Labor Relations Board has asked for a federal court injunction to end the dock strike, charging the International Longshoremen's Association with unfair labor practices.

And in Chicago, the National Mediation Board has announced settlement of wage dispute between the nation's railroads and the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and enginemen. Settlement was reached on the basis of a "package" amounting to twenty-six and a half cent an hour increase over a period of three years.

This is Larry Lesuer. I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: The United Nations is faced today with grave responsibilities. E.B. White once gave this advice to delegates representing the United States. "When you sit down," he said, "sit down as an American if that makes you feel comfortable. But when you think with longing of thep place where you were born, remember that the sun leaves it daily to go somewhere else."

As Ed Murrow would say, Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Nov. 22, 1956

Good Evening:

~~This is the news:~~

This is Blair Clark substituting for Edward R. Murrow,

Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov used the forum of the United Nations today, to urge support for Russia's latest disarmament proposals. In a major policy speech before the General Assembly, Shepilov claimed, that Russia already has "liquidated" its military bases abroad. /When the West closes down <u>its</u> foreign bases, he said, and withdraws all its forces from Western Germany, then Russia will pull its troops out of those countries where they are stationed under the Warsaw Pact. /Shepilov reaffirmed Russia's willingness to accept aerial inspection for 500 miles on each side of the line between Eastern and Western Europe... and called again for a non-agression treaty between the NATO countries, and the Warsaw Pact countries of the East. /American Ambassador Lodge told the Assembly, that the United States welcomes Soviet acceptance of the idea of aerial inspection. /But to be effective, he said, it should be applied

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over both the United States and Russia. He asked, "What is it in the Soviet Union that they want to conceal?" Lodge challenged as "inaccurate" Shepilov's statement that Russia no longer has any military bases abroad. And he cited Russia's bases in the satellite states, including Hungary.

The Soviet foreign minister characterized the Hungarian revolt as a plot supported from outside "to turn Hungary into a helpless satellite of the imperialist powers." With regard to the Middle East, Shepilov said there is "no guarantee" war will not break out again as long as British, French and Israeli troops remain on Egyptian soil.

The General Assembly was notified formally today that "some British, French and Israeli forces have been withdrawn from positions held in Egypt. Secretary General Hammarskjold submitted separate reports from the three powers to that effect. Israel said... in its report... that there has been a withdrawal of Israeli forces "for varying distances" along the entire Egyptian front. But Israel stated it will not withdraw all its forces until arrangements have been made "such as will ensure Israel against the threat of attack." The French report said, "The French government remains ready to proceed with the withdrawal of its forces as

soon as the international force, which is being established, is in a position to discharge the functions entrusted to it." Great Britain informed Hammarskjold that its withdrawal would proceed "as the United Nations police force becomes effective."

In London today, the government made a similar statement to the House of Commons. The acting prime minister, R.A. Butler, said the British forces are ready to withdraw once there is a United Nations force "competent to discharge its task effectively." The United Nations force, he said, must be competent to guard the peace between Egypt and Israel, and competent to achieve the restoration of unhindered use of the Suez Canal. Butler reported to the House of Commons in the absence of Prime Minister Eden, who leaves tomorrow for a rest in the West Indies.

The General Assembly will meet again tomorrow to debate the Middle East question. The Associated Press says the United States will JOIN INDIA IN SPONSORING a new demand for Britain, France and Israel to withdraw their forces from Egypt at once.

The government of Israel today denied as "a complete fabrication" Syria's charge that Israeli troops are massing on the Syrian border.

An Israeli spokesman reported that Arab saboteurs entered Israel last night from Jordan, and blew up the rail line running from Beersheba to Tel Aviv.

In Paris, the Air Ministry admitted today that French fliers were in Israel during the recent Egyptian campaign... but denied that the fliers carried out missions against Egypt. The Air Ministry insisted that the French merely instructed the Israelis in the operation of jet aircraft.

The Belgrade radio said tonight that the former premier of Hungary, Imre Nagy, has left his refuge in the Yugoslav embassy in Budapest. The Yugoslav's say, Nagy has left the embassy and gone to his home. Reports from Vienna say the puppet government of Hungary has carried out a new wave of arrests. The flow of refugees from Hungary continues.

President Eisenhower invoked the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law today, in a move aimed at ending the dock strike. He named a fact-finding board to investigate the walkout on the East and Gulf coasts, and report back to him by Saturday. The President can then seek an injunction ending the walkout for 80 days.

Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower observed Thanksgiving by attending special services at the National Presbyterian Church. After church, they drove to Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for Thanksgiving dinner with their son, Major John Eisenhower, and his family.

Traditional turkey dinners were served to American forces stationed in Western Europe and around the world.

The Olympic games opened in Melbourne, Australia, with a parade of 45-hundred athletes from 67 countries. The largest ovation went to the team from Hungary.

A legislative program for the 85th Congress was ~~announced~~ PROPOSED today by six Democratic senators. The program consists of 16 points, based on the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention. All the points deal with domestic problems, including health, education and civil rights.

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One objective would be the abolishment of Senate Rule 22, which makes it difficult to stop a filibuster. Under Rule 22, a two-thirds majority vote is required to apply cloture and cut off Senate debate. ~~The six Democratic~~ (Stet.) senators ~~submitting this program are Humphrey of Minnesota, Morse of~~ Oregon, Douglas ~~of Illinois~~, McNamara of Michigan, Neuber~~ger of Oregon~~ and Murray ~~of Montana~~.

Edward R. Murrow: November 22, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Thanksgiving Day is an American holiday, and there are no end of reasons for an American to be thankful today, without pretending to himself that the work of building a sound and free society in this country is anywhere near finished. / But it would be much harder to be thankful for the present state of the world at large. Things have not often been more precarious in the times between wars. This certainly is no day for easy optimism about the world outlook.

But this reporter thinks he is justified in pointing to one change for which thanks are in order. / It is that world revolution, as a tremendous and identifiable social and political force, appears to be going from the scene. It no longer fills the horizons with its former menace. The Ten Days that Shook the World (when the Bolsheviks won in Russia), now are past history. The world no longer shakes on their account.

The world revolution began to die with the success of Tito in defying Communist discipline in 1946. Then came Moscow's abject apology to Tito. Then Gomulka's Poland was accepted by the Kremlin as an independent equal. And then finally came the shambles of Budapest, when Hungarian civilians were crushed by Soviet tanks and guns.

I am not saying that these events put an end to communism as an influence

in world affairs. Far from it. But they did mark the passing of a great faith, something like a religious faith, that had the power to stir multitudes, awaken in them a sense of common aspirations, knit them together for common action in unity with all the components of the revolution the world over.

This world revolution reached its apex under the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union. With the backing of Soviet military and political power it planted its parties in one country after another, parties that had no thought but Moscow's thought, no aim but Russia's aim. Russian guns and troops were impressive on their own account, but they were impressive, too, because of the revolution with which this power was identified. No government in the world, it seemed, was wholly safe from conspiracy and subversion. No society was sealed off from the menace of revolution.

Today, in the place of this united revolutionary power, subject to Kremlin dictation, working in all the corners of the globe, we now see a divided Communist movement, and a changed Communist movement. To be sure, Moscow controls some of it behind the Iron Curtain, such as the parties in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. But it has lost command of Yugoslavia, and presumably of Poland and Hungary. Beyond the Iron

Curtain, the Kremlin still dominates one big foreign Communist Party, in France. But it has lost an equally big one in Italy, and virtually all the smaller Communist parties abroad have left the fold. Events in Hungary nauseated them. So that today there is no vast body of men and women who feel united, and so can be galvanized into action at a single command from the Kremlin.

Obviously the more Communisms there are, the less is their world revolutionary force. What has changed in Communism itself, is that it has ceased to be first and always international. In Budapest, Warsaw, Belgrade, and in most capitals outside the Iron Curtain it has now become strictly national. I am not saying it always will remain national. Possibly some Communists will regress to their former discipline and subservience to Moscow. But what undid international communism was the fact that the Soviet Union itself came to use Communism, not for revolutionary ends but exclusively for its own national aims.

I repeat, this is not the end of Communism. The Chinese Reds, for one thing, are even more numerous than the Russian Reds, and they have Chinese communities abroad, which they can use for their political and economic designs. But Chinese Communism will hardly grow to be a threat

from within, to the stability of governments everywhere, as Russian communism once was. Moreover, there may develop quite a difference between Moscow Communism and Peiping Communism, just as there is between the communisms of Moscow, Warsaw and Belgrade.

Soviet power is somewhat less than it might have been, because it no longer commands the mystic fervor, the faith and self-sacrifice that characterized the revolution not so long ago. And when the history of this critical year comes to be written, it may be that the damage done to the idea of world revolution will be set down as one of its far-reaching events.

I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's word for Today. But first here is George Bryan. BRYAN

George

Word for Today

On Thanksgiving Day, we remember the Pilgrims. They were, as Samuel Morison said, "poor in the goods of this world. They were not of gentle or noble blood. Yet these simple folk were exalted to the stature of statesmen and prophets in their limited sphere because they firmly believed, and so greatly dared, and firmly endured."

~~Goodnight and good luck!~~

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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A legislative program for the 85th Congress was proposed today by six Democratic senators. The program consists of 16 points, based on the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention. All the points deal with domestic problems, including health, education and civil rights. One objective would be the abolishment of Senate Rule 22, which makes it difficult to stop a filibuster. Under Rule 22, a two-thirds majority vote is required to apply cloture and cut off Senate debate.

Thanksgiving Day is an American holiday, and there are no end of reasons for an American to be thankful today, without pretending to himself that the work of building a sound and free society in this country is anywhere finished. But it would be much harder to be thankful for the present state of the world at large. Things have not often been more precarious in the times between wars. This certainly is no day for easy optimism about the world outlook.

But this reporter thinks he is justified in pointing to one change for which thanks are in order. It is that world revolution, as a tremendous and identifiable social and political force, appears to be going from the scene. It

no longer fills the horizons with its former menace. The Ten Days that Shook the World (when the Bolsheviks won in Russia), now are past history. The world no longer shakes on their account.

The world revolution began to die with the success of Tito in defying Communist discipline in 1946. Then came Moscow's abject apology to Tito. The Gomulka's Poland was accepted by the Kremlin as an independent equal. And then finally came the shambles of Budapest, when Hungarian civilians were crushed by Soviet tanks and guns.

I am not saying that these events put an end to communism as an influence in world affairs. Far from it. But they did mark the passing of a great faith, something like a religious faith, that had the power to stir multitudes, awaken in them a sense of common aspirations, knit them together for common action in unity with all the components of the revolution the world over.

This world revolution reached its apex under the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union. With the backing of Soviet miliatry and political power it planted its parties in one country after another, parties that had no thought but Moscow's thought, no aim but Russia's aim. Russian guns and troops were impressive on their own account, but they were impressive, too, because of the revolution with which this power was identified. No government in the world, it seemed, was wholly safe from conspiracy and subversion. No society was sealed off from the menace of revolution.

Today, in the place of this united revolutionary power, subject to Kremlin dictation, working in all the corners of the globe, we now see a divided Communist movement, and a changed Communist movement. To be sure, Moscow controls some of it behind the Iron Curtain, such as the parties in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania. But it has lost command of Yugoslavia, and presumably of Poland and Hungary. Beyond the Iron Curtain, the Kremlin still dominates one big foreign Communist Party, in France. But it has lost an equally big one in Italy, and virtually all the smaller Communist parties abroad have left the fold. Events in Hungary nauseated them. So that today there is no vast body of men and women

who feel united, and so can be glavanized into action at a single command from the Kremlin.

Obviously the more Communisms there are, the less is their world revolutionary force. What has changed in Communism itself, is that it has ceased to be first and always international. In Budapest, Warsaw, Belgrade, and in most capitals outside the Iron Curtain it has now become strictly national. I am not saying it always will remain national. Possibly some Communists will regress to their former discipline and subservience to Moscow. But what undid international communism was the fact that the Soviet Union itself came to use Communism, not for revolutionarey ends but exclusively for its own national aims.

I repeat, this is not the end of Communism. The Chinese Reds, for one thing, are even more numerous than the Russian Reds, and they have Chinese communities abroad which they can use for their political and economic designs. But Chinese Communism will hardly grow to be a threat from within to the stability of governments everywhere, as Russian communism once was. Moreover, there may develop quite a difference between Moscow Communism and Peiping Communism, just as there is between the communisms of Moscow, Warsaw and Belgrade.

Soviet power is somewhat less than it might have been because it no longer commands the mystic fervor, the faith and self-sacrifice that characterized the revolution not so long ago. And when the history of this critical year comes to be written, it may be that the damage done to the idea of world revolution will be set down as one of its far-reaching events.

I'll be back in a moment with Ed Murrow's Word for Today. First here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: Announcement

CLARK: On Thanksgiving Day, we remember the Pilgrims. They were, as Samuel Morison said, "poor in the goods of this world. They were not of gentle or noble blood. Yet these simple folk were exalted to the stature of statesmen and prophets in their limited sphere because they firmly believed, add so greatly dared, and firmly endured." G

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Nov. 23, 1956

This is the news:

Former Premier Nagy of Hungary has disappeared. The puppet government of Hungary claims that Nagy has gone to Roumania, after expressing a wish to live in a "peoples' democracy". The Reuters news service quotes a reliable source in Budapest as saying he was arrested today by the Russians. Nagy headed the Hungarian government during the early stages of the anti-Communist revolt and then... after Russia took control... was replaced by puppet Premier Kadar. Nagy took refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy, along with more than 50 of his followers. Yesterday they left the embassy under a promise of immunity to go to their homes. Yugoslavia charged today that they never reached their homes, despite the safe-conduct guarantee issued by the Hungarian government. The Yugoslav foreign office warned that any interference with Nagy would be regarded as "a flagrant violation---not only of the existing friendly relations between HUNGARY and Yugoslavia---but also of international law." Tonight, Yugoslavia charged that Nagy had been "abducted" by Soviet security officers.

Austrian police today shot and killed a Russian soldier who crossed their frontier. Another Russian soldier was captured. Both Russians were pursuing a group of Hungarian refugees. According to Austrian authorities, the one Russian was shot while trying to escape. They said the incident took place 400 yards inside the Austrian border. ~~Austrian territory.~~

Today, the Soviet newspaper Pravda again accused Marshal Tito of interfering in the affairs of other Communist Parties. Pravda charged the Yugoslav leader with trying to set himself up as the only authority on Communism. The paper made no mention of Tito's recent statement that the Soviet leadership is divided on the issue of Stalinism... and that Red Army intervention in Hungary was "a fatal error". "We are convinced," Pravda said, "that the questions in dispute must be discussed and cleared up through a comradely exchange of views."

A Polish government paper today rejected as "non-sensical" Moscow's charge that the Hungarian revolt was the work of Western agents. It compared the revolt to the Poznan uprising of last June, when Polish workers fought in the streets for freedom and bread. [redacted]

Two hundred and thirteen more Hungarian refugees arrived by plane today in the United States.

The leaders of four Moslem countries have issued a joint communique, expressing alarm over what they called "the rising tide of subversion in the Middle East." (This is taken to be a reference to Soviet infiltration. The four countries... Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq... are [redacted] members of the Baghdad Pact). These countries also reaffirmed their view, that the Suez dispute should be negotiated under United Nations auspices "in such a way as to insure free passage through the canal, with full respect for Egyptian sovereignty."

The Israeli radio said tonight that an unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Iraqi prime minister. The broadcast quoted "reports received from Iraq".

Moscow newspapers today continued publishing reports of a buildup of British, French and Israeli troops on the Jordanian frontier, despite the fact that these reports have been vigorously denied.

Premier Mollet of France (has rejected) Soviet Premier Bulganin's proposal that France... together with Britain and Israel... pay compensation

to Egypt for damage incurred in the fighting. Mollet said the responsibility for what has happened lies with President Nasser. And he called on Bulganin to obey the United Nations resolutions on Hungary.

British Prime Minister Eden left England today for a rest in the West Indies. A reporter asked him... at the airport... whether British policy in the Middle East had been revised. Eden said, "Our position has not changed." He will be gone about three weeks.

The British commander in the Middle East said today that a battalion of British troops will be withdrawn from Port Said ON MONDAY, B ritain told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday that such a withdrawal was planned, in compliance with the United Nations resolution demanding the withdrawal of invading troops from Egyptian territory. However, the B ritish foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... told the Assembly today that Britain cannot withdraw its forces in large numbers until the United Nations police force is in a position to take effective command. The Egyptian foreign minister objected. The forces of Britain, France and Israel, he said, should pull out "in a matter of days." A resolution to this effect has been introduced by 21 Afro-Asian countries... and may be

voted on tomorrow. In a moment, we will have a report on the Middle East question, direct from United Nations headquarters.

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A state of emergency was declared today in Erie, Pennsylvania, which was buried last night under two feet of snow. Nearly all business in Erie is at a standstill. Factories are closed, and almost no public transportation is available. National Guard troops have been mobilized to rescue stranded motorists, and help clear the main roads. Northeastern Ohio and Western New York also were hard hit.

The fact-finding board appointed by President Eisenhower in the dock strike, is expected to make its report to the White House late tonight. The Justice Department will then be able to seek an injunction, calling off the strike for 80 days. A last-minute effort to negotiate a settlement, collapsed this afternoon. The walkout on the East and Gulf coasts has now gone into its second week.

And now... for that recorded report from United Nations headquarters, here is my colleague, Larry Lesueur:

(Tape runs 5 mins
Ends on cue: "---to Ed Murrow."

That was a summing up of the situation at the United Nations, as it appears tonight.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The Russians are finding the spirit of liberty in Hungary difficult to quench. It was the Hungarian hero Kossuth who said, "The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain for all who desire it."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Friday, November 23, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And, now, for that recorded report we mentioned earlier, the report from United Nations headquarters, here is my colleague, Larry Lesueur.

LESUEUR: Despite some new disasters impending, the Middle East crisis has settled down here at the UN to a tug-of-war. The twenty-five Afro-Asian nations plus the Soviet bloc are hammering constantly at Britain, France and Israel to pull their forces out of Egypt. But those three powers are still hanging on grimly, in the hope that some start can be made to settle the conditions that prompted their triple invasion. Although the Soviet Union seems to have pulled in the horns of its threats of intervention with volunteers and atomic rockets, nevertheless, threats of imminent new outbreaks are still being tossed around rather lightly. Communist-infiltrated Syria speaks of defending itself from what it calls "new Anglo-French-Israeli concentrations" on its frontiers. And Jordan, which did not come to the aid of Egypt, still conjures up the ghost of a holy Arab war. But considering the events of the past month in the Middle East, not even the most callous correspondent will ever say again that the seemingly incredible can't happen.

The pressure is building up against Britain, France and Israel to withdraw, both inside and outside the UN. It's becoming increasingly clear that the longer Britain and France remain in the Suez Canal Zone, the greater will be the oil shortage. Not only in their own countries, but throughout the rest of Western Europe, especially among those nations which did not invade Egypt. And the

attitude of the United States here at the UN is that there can be no compromising with principle. The British, French and Israelis must withdraw, they say, whether their mission was in the interests of this country or not. The gloom of the British and French over what they consider to be this country's immature idealism would be hard to underestimate. I've been told by Commonwealth spokesmen from Australia and New Zealand that the effect down under of what they call "lack of American support for its principal allies" will be incalculable. But to this every American representative shrugs his shoulders and says "What could we do?" By taking the law into their own hands, the British and French gave us no choice.

The fact of the matter, of course, is that Britain and France are being to withdraw without accomplishing their mission, the downfall of Nasser. And although the creation of a UN emergency force at first appeared to give them some hope of saving face, it now looks as though they'll be forced out of Egypt without any guarantee that a more powerful President Nasser will ever negotiate a Suez settlement that is fair to Europe's interests. As for the Israelis, the pressure on them to withdraw is tremendous, without any promise of any permanent peace settlement with Egypt or an end to the unbearable Suez blockade.

The British argument for clinging to their position at the mouth of the Suez Canal has been drowned in the flood of impassioned oratory from practically all sides. Even the British arguments seem to have lost conviction, now that discouragement has set in. But from the words of Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, the British are reluctant to pull out completely until the mission of the UN emergency force is clearly defined.

Now in diplomacy it's always difficult and perhaps unwise to state one's motives too bluntly. But the British desire seems to be that the UN emergency force should remain astride the Suez Canal, not only until the canal is cleared, but until the UN can help them get a just settlement for international control of the Suez Canal. But it's difficult to see at this state how a power military outfit like the UN emergency force can really help Britain work out a future political settlement for the canal and the Palestine question. But the British are reluctant to get out until they get this idea across to the United States at least. Which does have two proposals pending that look forward to a permanent Middle East settlement. Yet, if President Nasser has the right to dictate the functions of a UN emergency force, he'll certainly ask it to leave Egypt before the UN can ever settle the conditions that led to these unhappy events.

According to the Hammarskjold reports, the functions of the UN force, which also include the duration of its occupation, will be the subject of future negotiations between Nasser and the Secretary General. Now, while hope is not altogetherdead that Nasser may act reasnnably, the Hammarskjold report did stress the fact that Egypt's sovereign territorial rights hold priority. But to this I must add that the Hammarskjold report seemed deliberately vague on the subject. Apparently the UN Secretary General wants to get first things first; get the UN force into the Suez area first and talk about its functions and the length of its stay later. Possibly much later, when Nasser will talk sense about an overall Middle East settlement.

Now, back to Ed Murrow.

MURROW: That was a summing up of the situation ...

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: The Russians are finding the spirit of liberty in Hungary difficult to quench. It was the Hungarian hero Kossuth who said, "The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity. And in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain for all who desire it."

Goodnight and Good Luck.

Good evening, everyone....

This is Larry Lesueur... sitting in for Ed Murrow, while he takes a well-earned vacation after his recent trip to the Middle East. Ed will be back next week.

Secretary of Defense Wilson has issued a sweeping order... aimed at settling the inter-service row over guided missiles. The order amounts to issuance of a set of ground rules, spelling out which service shall have jurisdiction over which weapons. It assigns to the Air Force control of all present and future missiles with a range of more than 200 miles. The Army... under this order... will have to surrender to the Air Force the Jupiter intermediate range missile, although the Army may be able to retain control of its Redstone missile. The announced range of the Redstone missile is about 200 miles. The Army will also be able to operate its own Nike and Talos missiles. Anti-aircraft missiles with a range of more than a hundred miles will become the

responsibility of the Air Force. And Secretary Wilson declared that the 5-thousand-pound weight limit on Army planes must remain in effect. In fact... in his order... this limitation is extended to new experimental types, such as "vertical take-off" fixed wing aircraft. Speaking for Mr. Wilson, Deputy Defense Secretary Robertson said bluntly: "We are not going to create a separate air force within the Army."

The Russians have suddenly begun interferring with Allied rail traffic between Western Germany and Berlin. Last night, a British military train was forced to return to Berlin, after reaching the West German border. Soviet officers at the border checkpoint claimed the papers of the British passengers were "not in order". An American military train traveling in the opposite direction was held up for two hours... while each passenger was required to show his identity papers. The question arises, of course, whether these are isolated incidents... or the beginning of a new obstruction policy. No Allied spokesmen tonight would hazard a guess.

Turkey announced tonight that IT'S recalling its minister to Israel. The reason for this move is not clear. But reliable sources in Ankara are

quoted as saying it may be a conciliatory gesture toward some of the Arab states.

Syria would be excluded. The Turkish radio accused Syria today of conniving with Russia in the Middle East... of accepting Soviet arms and of massing troops on the border of Lebanon. The Turkish broadcast also charged Egyptian agents with fomenting disturbances in Lebanon.

In Washington today, the Iraqi ambassador called at the State Department to request more "defensive" arms.

Reports that the Egyptian government has ordered the EXPULSION of British, French and Jewish residents of Egypt, has caused anxiety in a number of world capitals. An undisclosed number of Jews in Egypt are reported interned. The French cabinet met today to discuss these reports. And... in London... a government spokesman said Great Britain will not retaliate against the more than 1-thousand Egyptians there. "I am quite sure," he told the House of Commons, "that the country would not wish us to meet barbarism with barbarism." Here in New York, "the strongest possible representations" have been made to UN Secretary General Hammarskjold by the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd

also protested to the Egyptian foreign minister, Mahmoud Fawzi. //

Meanwhile, Jewish residents of Port Said are [redacted] fleeing from Egypt as best they CAN. [redacted] Nearly a hundred of them escaped today on the French hospital ship "Marseillaise". Each of them left behind a member of his or her family. a hostage seized [redacted] by the Egyptian government just before the landing of Anglo-French forces on November fourth.

Here in New York tonight, the United Nations General Assembly approved a grant of 10-million dollars... to pay the initial costs of the [redacted] U.N. EMERGENCY [redacted] force in Egypt. The vote was 52 to 9, with 13 countries abstaining. The nine votes against the measure were cast by the Soviet bloc. [redacted] Russia had contended that the full expense [redacted] of the emergency force. as well as the cost of clearing the Suez Canal... should be borne entirely by Israel, Britain and France. The cost will now be borne by ALL UN MEMBERS, with this country paying its proportionate one-Third.

In Hungary, the leaders of the general strike have decided that the workers now have no alternative but to go back to their jobs. They feel it is better to return to work, so that they can earn money and buy food.

President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia today for a week or ten days of rest and relaxation. It's the President's first vacation in three months.

Shortly before taking off from Washington, Mr. Eisenhower was host at the White House to 12 of the Hungarian refugees who have reached this country. The President said the news from Hungary has been "shocking"... called the deportation of thousands of Hungarians, at bayonet point "the ultimate tyranny to a people." The refugees then had their pictures taken with the President in the White House Rose Garden. But three declined, lest the families they left behind in Hungary be endangered.

Reports circulating in Washington say that President Eisenhower will definitely appoint Ellsworth Bunker, retiring president of the American Red Cross, to be the new United States ambassador to India. Mr. Bunker would succeed John Sherman Cooper, The Republican senator elect from Kentucky.

The government reported today that living costs jumped one-half of one percent in October... to reach a new all-time High. Retail prices went up in all major categories except food. There was compensation for "some" [redacted] wage-earners: The average take-home pay of factory workers in October reached the highest level in history. ~~And the increase in the cost-of-living index means an automatic pay boost [redacted] for more than a million workers in the auto, aircraft and farm equipment industries.~~ For most of these workers, the automatic [redacted] increase amounts to two cents an hour.

Seaports [redacted] along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts... from Maine to Texas.. really bustled today as longshoremen went back to work under a court order ending their strike for at least 10 days. Federal mediators hope a settlement can be negotiated in the "cooling-off" period, which... under the Taft-Hartly Act... can be extended for 80 days.

The executives of the Democratic National Committee met in Washington today for a discussion of party problems. And right off they were told by Chairman Paul Butler that the Democratic national organization is more than ~~[redacted]~~ 8 hundred thousand dollars in debt. Butler told a Senate committee today ~~today~~ that the law ~~[redacted]~~ sets an "unrealistic" limit on campaign spending. The legal ceiling, he said, ought to be in the neighborhood of 9 or 10 million dollars. not 3-million dollars, as the present law prescribes.

The famous bandleader... Tommy Dorsey... died today at the age of 52. Apparently ~~[redacted]~~ he succumbed during the night in his sleep.

well

With President Eisenhower playing golf in Augusta Georgia, and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden sunning himself on the beaches of Jamaica in the nearby Caribbean, it would seem an appropriate time for the two Western leaders to get together for a quiet chat about repairing the vital Anglo-American alliance...But unfortunately that doesn't seem to be the case, or at least we haven't heard any news about either of these gentlemen hopping a plane, or even lifting up a telephone... //

In fact, there seems to be little or no contact between the representatives of the United States and Britain, except at lower levels, even at that gathering place of nations, the UN.. // They do attend each other's diplomatic receptions, but that seems to be as far as it goes...The news is no longer that this country and Britain are split, but that no attempt is being made to heal the breach...The American attitude is that the British and French must first withdraw their forces from the Suez Area, and then we'll be willing to talk to them again...We've also given hints that we are prepared to do something about the growing oil shortage in Britain, but

we are also willing to wait until the oil ~~emergency~~ shortage forces Britain's hand...The British delegation here in New York, ~~headed by~~ Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, ~~on~~, has not been complaining in public, but they're far from resigned to the present course of events.. They admit they made serious miscalculations in their Egyptian adventure, and that they probably should have informed the President of their intentions, but they do think that some things can still be done which would be in the interests not only of Britain, but of the United States as well..

They insist that its not only a matter of tactics but of long range strategy. With this country on the same side as Russia, the Arabs and the rest of the Asian-African bloc at the UN, pressing for an anglo-french withdrawal from Suez, The British are going to have to withdraw, there's no doubt about that, ~~for while they may be able to stand the oil shortage a little better than the rest of Western Europe~~, the pressure is getting too great to withstand... the British argument is not over the fact that they

must play their withdrawal card eventually, ~~which is the presence of their forces in Suez,~~ but they're concerned over what they think is our stubborness over how they play that card...

The British have always said that they would withdraw once the UN Emergency Force is large enough to keep peace in the Middle East...And that stage of events should be reached in about ten days, when some five thousand UN troops will have arrived in the Suez Canal Zone. But their point is that they don't want to play their last card of withdrawal without getting something out of it, something that will not only be in their interests, but in ours, if we still consider the alliance to be of mutual advantage...The British want to get some kind of package plan, contingent on their withdrawal, a plan that will at least ensure some way of keeping President Nasser of Egypt from raising the Suez Canal tolls whenever he needs pocket-money---and to keep him from discriminating against the ships of those nations that he doesn't like at any given moment.. Without such an agreement, the British feel that their intervention, rash tho it may have been, will have been entirely

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This is L.L. I'll be back in a moment with a "Footnote to The News (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

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The new edition of that famous military publication "Jane's Fighting Ships" appeared today in London. And it says Britain's Royal Navy... which ruled the waves for so many centuries... is now second in size to the navies of both Russia and the United States. The Soviet Union, it reports, is stressing construction -- more and more destroyers, cruisers and submarines of the conventional type... while the United States Navy is pioneering in rockets and atomic power.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1956

7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

Good evening, everyone,

This is Larry Lesueur sitting in for Ed Murrow, while he takes a well-earned vacation after his recent trip to the Middle East. Ed will be back next week.

Secretary of Defense Wilson has issued a sweeping order...aimed at settling the inter-service row over guided missiles. The order amounts to issuance of a set of ground rules, spelling out which service shall have jurisdiction over which weapons. It assigns to the Air Force control of all present and future missiles with a range of more than 200 miles. The Army--under this order will have to surrender to the Air Force the Jupiter intermidiate range missile, although the Army may be able to retain control of its Redstone missile. The announced range of the Redstone missile is about 200 miles. The Army will also be able to operate its own Nike and Talos missiles. Anti-aircraft missiles with a range of more than a hundres miles will ecome the responsibility of the Air Force. And Secretary Wilson declared that the 5-thusand-pound weight limit on Army planes must remain in effect. In fact...in his order.. this limitation is extended to new experimental types, such as "vertical take-off" fixed wing aircraft. Speaking for Mr. ilson, Deputy Defense Secretary Robertson said bluntly: "We are not going to create a separate air force within the Army."

The Russians have suddenly begun interfearing with Allied rail traffic between Western Germany and Berlin. Last night, a British military train was forced to return to Berlin, after reaching the Western German border. Soviet officers at the border checkpoint claimed the papers of the British passengers were "not inorder." An American military train traveling in the opposite

direction was held up for two hours..while each passenger was required to show his identity papers. The question arises, of course, whether these are isolated incidents..or the beginning of a new obstruction policy. No allied sopkesman tonight would hazard a guess.

Turkey announced tonight that its recalling its minister to Israel. The reason for this move is not clear. But reliable sources in Ankara are quoted as saying it may be a conciliatory gesture toward some of the Arab states.

Syria would be excluded. The Turkish radio accused Syria today of conviving with Russia in the Middle East..of accepting Soviet arms and of massing troops on the border of Lebanon The Turkish broadcast also charged Egyptian agents with fomenting disturbances in Lebanon.

In Washington today, the Iraqi ambassador called at the State Department to request more "defensive" arms.

Reports that the Egyptian government has ordered the expulsion of British, French and Jewish residents of Egypt, has caused anxiety in a number of world capitals. An undisclosed number of Jews in Egypt are reported interned. The French cabinet met today to discuss these reports And..in London..a government spokesman said Great Britain will not retaliate against the more than 1-thousand Egyptians there. "I am quite sure", he told the House of Commons, "that the country would not wish us tom meet barbarism with barbarism." Here in New York, "the strongest possible representations" have been made to UN Secretary General Hammarskjold by the British foreign secretary Selwyn Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd also protested to the Egyptian foreign minister, Mahmoud Fawzi. Meanwhile, Jewish residents of Port Said are fleeing from Egypt as best they can. Nearly a hundred of them escaped today on the French hospital ship "Marseillaise". Each of them left behind a member of his or her family..a hostage seized by the Egyptian government just before the landing of Anglo-French forces on November fourth.

fourth.

Here in New York tonight, the United Nations General Assembly approved a grant of 10-million dollars to pay the initial costs of the U.N. Emergency force in Egypt. The vote was 52 to 9, with 13 countries abstaining. The nine votes against the measure were cast by the Soviet bloc. Russia had contended that full expense of the emergency force...as well as the cost of clearing the Suez Canal..should be borne entirely by Israel, Britain and France. The cost will not be borne by all U.N. members, with this country paying its proportional one-third.

In Hungary, the leaders of the general strike have decided that the workers now have no alternative, but to go back to their jobs. They feel it is better to return to work, so that they can earn money and buy food.

President Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia today for a week or ten days of rest and relaxation. It's the President's first vacation in three months.

Shortly before taking off from Washington, Mr. Eisenhower was host at the White House to 12 of the Hungarian refugees who have reached this country. The President said the news from Hungary has been "shocking" ..called the deportation of thousands of Hungarians at bayonet point "the ultimate tyranny to a people." The refugees then had their pictures taken with the President in the White House Rose Garden.But others declined, lest the families they left behind in Hungary be endangered.

Reports circulating in Washington say that President Eisenhower will definitely appoint Elsworth Bunker, retiring president of the American Red Cross, to be the new United States ambassador to India. Mr. Bunker would succeed John Sherman Cooper. The Republican senator elect from Kentucky.

The government reported today that living costs jumped one-half of one percent in October..to reach a new all-time high. Retail prices went up in all major categories except food. There was compensation for "some" wage-

earners: The average take-home pay of factory workers in October reached the highest level in history.

Seaports along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts..from Maine to Texas..really bustled today as longshoremen' went back to workunder a court order ending their strike for at least 10 days. Federal mediators hope a settlemennt can be negoiiated in the "cooling off period, which,,under the Taft-Hartley Act.. can be extended for 80 days.

The executives of the Democratic National Committee met in Washington today for a discussion of a party probelms. And right off they were told by Chairman Paul Butler that the Democratic national organization is more than 8 hundred thousand dollars in debt. Butler told a Senate committee today that the law sets an "unrealistic" limit on campaign spending. The legal ceiling, he said, ought to be in the neighborhood of 9 or 10 million dollars..not 3-million dollars, as the present law prescribes.

The famous bandleader..Tommy Dorsey..died today at the age of 52. Apparently he succumbed during thenight in his sleep.

With President Eisenhower playing golf in Augusta Georgia, and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden sunning himself on the beaches of Jamaica in the nearby Caribbean, it wouls seem an apprppriate time for the two western leaders to get together for a quiet chat about repairing the vital Anglo-American alliance. But unfortuantely that doesn'st seem to be the case, or at least we haven't heard any news about either of these gentlemen hopping a plane, or even lifting up a telephone.

In fact, there seems to be little or no contact between the representatives of the United States and Britain, except at lower levels, even at the gathering place of nations, the UN. They do attend each other's diplomatic receptions, but that seems to be as far as it goes..the news is no longar that this

country and Britain are split, but that no attempt is being made to heal the breach...the American attitude is that the British and French must first withdraw their forces from the Suez area, and then we'll be willing to talk to them again.. We've also given hints that we are prepared to do something about the growing oil shortage in Britain, but we are also willing to wait until the oil shortage forces Britain's hand. The British delegation here in New York headed by Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, has not been complaining in public, but they're far from resigned to the present course of events. They admit they made serious miscalculations in their Egyptian adventure, and that they probably should have informed the President if their intentions, but they do think that some things can still be done which would be in the interests not only of Britain, but of the United States as well.

They insist that its not only a matter of tactics but of long range strategy . With this country on the same side as Russia, the Arabs and the rest of the Asian-African bloc at the UN, pressing for an Anglo-Frendh withdrawal from Suez, the British are going to have to withdraw, there's no doubt about that. The pressure is getting too great to withstand. The British argument is not over the fact that they must play their withdrawal card eventually, they're concerned over what they think is our stubbornness over how they play that card.

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BRYAN:

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This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Tues., Nov. 27, 1956

Good evening, everyone...

American FOREIGN policy was subjected to strong criticism today in the British House of Commons. More than a hundred Conservative members of Parliament signed a motion criticizing the American attitute toward the Middle East crisis. Also the attitude of the United Nations. The motion "deplores" both the resolution of the General Assembly calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of British and French troops from Egypt AND the attitude of the United States... which, it says, is "gravely endangering" the Atlantic Alliance. The United States supported the U.N. resolution, which also demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory. The motion is signed by roughly one-third of the Conservative members of Parliament. It has not been put to a vote.

In Augusta, Georgia, President Eisenhower played another 18 holes of golf today... but he also kept in touch with the international situation. Mr. Eisenhower conferred by telephone with both Acting Secretary of State Hoover and Secretary Dulles, who is convalescing in Key West. News Secretary Hagerty announced afterward that Mr. Dulles will see the President in Augusta on Sunday. Besides the Middle East situation, they will review plans for American participation in a NATO meeting in Paris on December 11th. That will be a meeting of NATO council ministers, and Mr. Dulles will attend the talks.

President Eisenhower also issued a statement today... through News Secretary Hagerty... concerning America's relations with her principal allies---Britain and France. The statement acknowledged that "differences have arisen" and further declared, "These differences in no way should be construed as a weakening or disruption of the great bonds that have so long joined our nation with the United Kingdom and the Republic of France... and our other allies... in assuring that peace, justice and freedom shall prevail." In his statement, the President reaffirmed his faith in NATO. Nato is, he said... as always...

"a basic and indispensable element" of American defense against the continuing Soviet threat.

The Canadian foreign MINISTER... Lester Pearson... said today that the B ritish Commonwealth was, at one point, brought near dissolution by the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt. Mr. Pearson told the Canadian parliament that the United States is not "free of some responsibility" for the breakdown in [redacted] consultation and agreement AMONG the Western Alliance. "We felt," he said, "and we still feel that the thing to do is to get out of this crisis without a war... and without violating the United Nations Charter... and then draw the necessary conclusions so that the Western coalition would not collapse again in the day ahead."

Today... in the U.N. General Assembly... Egypt demanded definite information from Britain, France and Israel as to when they expect to withdraw their forces from Egyptian territory. Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi cited press reports that France... instead of pulling out its troops... has actually landed tank reinforcements. The Israeli foreign minister... Mrs. Golda Meier... charged that Egypt is forcing the deportation of all Jews. She made the charge in a letter to Secretary

General Hammarskjold... and denounced the alleged deportation as a violation of the human rights provisions of the U.N. Charter.// Egypt denied today that it ever planned any "mass Expulsion" of British and French nationals.// .or Jews. However, a Greek ship reached Athens today with 400 Britons, Frenchmen and Jews aboard. And they said that HAD been expelled from Egypt.

Tonight, France ordered rationing of its dwindling supply of gasoline. The order goes into effect at noon Thursday. Britain has already ordered gasoline rationing, effective December 17th.

In Budapest, the Council of Workers has asked its members not to strike "in the interest of the Hungarian people." But there is no capitulation. A spokesman for the workers council says, "We will not yield. Imre Nagy has been... and remains... our first demand." The workers organization has insisted that former Premier Nagy, who was abducted by the Russians, be returned to power. In a speech last night, the new puppet premier... Janos Kadar... rejected the demand, as well as the demand for withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Here in New York today, United Nations sources expressed hope that Secretary General Hammarskjold will soon be allowed to go to Budapest. Hammarskjold has asked permission to visit Hungary in order to discuss relief measures... and arrange for the admission of U.N. observers. And his request is now said to be receiving serious consideration.

There is still considerable concern tonight about Syria. Syria is ruled by a pro-Soviet military clique. It has been subjecting Iraq to an ominous barrage of propaganda, and Iraq is fearful of attack. The State Department said today there is no doubt Russia has been sending arms to Syria, despite the United Nations embargo of November third. And the United States, it said, is "considering" the request Iraq made yesterday for defensive weapons, including anti-aircraft guns and planes.

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The premier of Jordan announced today that his country intends to abrogate its defense treaty with Britain... and remove all British troops from Jordanian soil. This is the treaty, signed in 1948, under which Great Britain has maintained bases in Jordan and... in return... subsidized the Jordanian Army. The premier made the announcement before the Jordanian parliament. A French government spokesman calls this "a grave and dangerous development". No reaction yet from London.

The Commerce Department reports that production of all goods and services... in the third quarter of this year... rose to an unprecedented annual rate of 414-billion dollars. And personal income, the department says, has reached an annual rate of 327-billion dollars---a gain of more than 4-billion over the second quarter. Auto production has tripled since the slack month of September. And the nation's steel mills are operating at 100 percent... or more... of rated capacity.

A Venezuelan airliner crashed into a mountain in Venezuela today, killing all 25 persons on board. The four-engine plane was en route from New York to Caracas... and was only minutes from its destination when the tragedy occurred. The plane carried 18 passengers and a crew of seven. Ten of the passengers were Americans, including the professional baseball player Charles Peete, his wife and their three children. Peete... who played for Omaha... led the American Association in batting this past season. Poor visibility was at least one factor... contributing to the accident. It was raining at the time, and the mountain was shrouded in fog.

Well, now that the dust is settling on the triple invasion of Egypt, Russia's troubles in Hungary and with Yugoslavia are again rising to the forefront. The diplomats I've talked to, are convinced that the repercussions of the upheavals in Eastern Eruope, will be EVEN more enduring than the Western split over the Middle East. For they are convinced that the leadership in Russia is now in a state of crisis... And that the crisis must endure until Russia becomes either more democratic or until a new stalin-type dictator emerges.

For those who know russia well, like Paul Henri Spaak, the socialist Belgian Foreign Minister, whose words are listened to by all statesmen, say that the collective rule of the Kremlin, can never succeed in a nation built around the dictatorship of a Stalin. They feel that Russia is now a dictatorship without a dictator. And also that the recent elevation of Molotov to a position where he can exert power, means that Party Leader Kruschyev is no longer the top voice in the Kremlin. IN Fact a shake-up has occurred in Moscow. The best information about Russia, they say,

is in the ~~head~~ hands of Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia.. And when he talks back to the Kremlin now, he is no longer talking to his ~~[redacted]~~ friend Nikita Krushyev.. Tito ~~is~~ they say now addressing himself to ~~enemies.. like~~ Molotov and the Soviet Army old guard..

The Western world doesn't have too much information on what's happening inside the Kremlin, But ~~[redacted]~~ They say one thing is certain, Marshall Tito won't make any more flying trips ~~[redacted]~~ to Russia, not if he hopes to get back to ~~[redacted]~~ his wife and family in Belgrad again..

folo think piece XXXXXXX

For the past week, CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser has been in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. || We asked him today to record a report for us... by short-wave. He did, || but we observed a peculiar sound which makes the report a little difficult to listen to. // We are informed by radio engineers that the oscillation.. // which you will hear. //. MAY be due to "jamming" of Belgrad, presumably by the Russians. Here is Leiser's report.

→ Cue

~~Thank you Ernest Leiser in Belgrade~~
This is CBS

and I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - (pause pause)

But first George Bryan

Footnote to the News

(10)

Miss Janet Myers, of New York, told a congressional committee today that the women of America are being [redacted] discriminated against... in having to pay a 10 percent luxury tax on lipstick, while MEN can buy razor blades without paying any federal tax at all. Lipstick, she said, is every bit as important to a woman as shaving is to a man. Miss Myers works for a New York cosmetics firm. "But," she said, "I speak for women everywhere."

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - ERNEST LEISER IN VIENNA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

LEISER: A new technique seems to have been developed, Larry, among Communists who want to insult each other. You used to employ the most abusive language and vocabulary. Now you kill the other fellow with politeness and innuendo. That was the technique in the last attack by Moscow on Marshal Tito for presuming to "usurp" as they saw it, Russian leadership in East Europe. And that's the technique used today by Tito's party newspaper, Borba, in its counter-attack. The Yugoslav position is as strong as it was eight years ago when Tito was being read out of the Cominform by the Russians on Stalin's orders. Borba says, for instance, that the Soviets had only themselves to blame their policy of repression for the revolution in Hungary. It says flatly that Russia now has only two choices. Either going back to Stalinism or establishing democratic relations with each European country. And, says Borba, it's a pity that the Russians don't seem to see that this is the choice. But, obviously, under Tito's order, Borba is quite polite in its commentary and it professes to see elements of encouragement in the Soviet criticism of the Yugoslav talk (?). "We are very glad", says the Yugoslav paper, "that the principle of constructive criticism is recognized by the Russians. We welcome criticism", says Borba, "as long as it is well-intentioned." Actually, the Yugoslavs don't welcome Moscow's newest pact (?) with them any more than they welcomed any of the current crisesin eastern Europe. I just talked to one of the leading figures in the regime here and he candidly admitted that neither choice, says (?) Tito in Hungary today, is a very pleasing one. The Yugoslav Communists have no desire to see an anti-Communist freely elected government with (unintelliglble) political parties on their northern borders. The example, they fear, might be catching. Yet

today they are even unhappier and uneasier at the prospect of huge Soviet armored forces squatting along that border, particularly at a time when Tito again is under Moscow's propagandic (unintellgible). This same official professed some optimism to me about future developments in eastern Europe. "These Russians will see," he said, "that they cannot go back to Stalinism in Poland, In Hungary or anywhere else. Circumstances will force them," he said, "to democratize their treatment of these countries. They simply are not strong enough to reinstate their absolute tyranny." But this official sounded to me like a man trying to convince himself at least as much as he was trying to convince me. Now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

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A Venezuelan airliner crashed into a mountain in Venezuela today, killing all 25 persons on board. The four-engine plane was en route from New York to Caracas..and was only minutes from its destination when tragedy occurred. The plane carried 18 passengers and a crew of seven. Ten of the passengeers wer Americans, including the professional baseball player Charles Peete, and his wife and their three children. Peete ..who played for Omaha, led the American Association in batting this past season. Poor visibility was at least one factor--contributing to the accident. It was raining at the time, and the mountain was shrouded in fog.

Well, not that the dust is settling on the triple invasion of Egypt, Russia's troubles in Hungary with Yugoslavia are again rising to the forefront. diplomats I've talked to, are convinced that the repercussions of the upheavals in Eastern Europe, will be envn more unduring than the Western split over the Middle East. For they are convinced that the leadership in Russia is in a state of crisis and that the crisis must endure until Russia becomes either more democratic or until a new Stalin-type dictator emerges.

For those who know Russia will, like Paul Henri Spaak, the socialist Belgian Foreign Minister, whose words are listened to byall statesmen, say that the collective rule of the Kremlin can neve succeed in a nation built around the dictatorship of a Stalin. They feel that Russia is now a dictatorship without a dictator and that the recent elevation of Molotov to a position where he can exert power, means that Party Leader Khrushchev is no longer the top voice in the Kremlin, in fact that a shake-up has occurred in Moscow. The vest information about Russia, they say, is in the hands of Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia. And when he talks back to the Kremlin now, he is no longer talking to his friend, Nikita Khrushchev. Theee they say is now addressing himself to enemies

like Molotov and the Soviet Army old guard. The Western world doesn't have too much information on what's happening inside the Kremlin, but they say one thing is certain, Marshall Tito won't make any more flying trips to Russia, not is he hopes to get back to his wife and family in Belgrad again.

For the past week, CBS News Correspondent Ernest Leiser had been in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. We asked him today to record a report for us by short wave. He did, but we observed a puculiar sound which makes the report a little difficult to listen to. We are informed by radio engineers that the oscillation, which you will hear, may be due to "jamming" of Belgrade, presumably by the Russians. Here is Leiser's report.

LEISER: A new technique seems to have been developed, Larry, among Communists who want to insult each other. You used to employ the most abusive language and vocabulary. Now you kill the other fellow with politeness and innuendo. That was the technique in the last accack by Moscow on Marshal Tito for presuming to "usurp" as they saw it, Russian leadership in East Europe. And that's the technique used today by Tito's party newspaper, Borba, in its counter attack. The Yugoslav position is as strong as it was eight years ago when Tito was being read out of the Cominform by the Russians on Stalin's orders. Borba says, for instance, that the Soviets had only themselves to blame their policy of repression for a revolution in Hungary. It says flatly that Russia now has only two choices. Either going back to Stalinism or establishing Democratic relations with each European country. And, says Borba, it's a pity that the Russians don't seem to see that this is the choice. But, obviously, under Tito's order, Borba is quite polite in its commentary and professes to see elements of eccouragement in the Soviet critisims of the Yugoslav talk. "We are very glad", says the Yugoslav paper, "that the principle of constructive critisism is regocnized by the Russians. We welcome criticism", says Borba,

"as long as it is well intentioned." Actually, the Yugoslavs don't welcome Moscow's newest pact (?) with them any more than they welcomed any of the currunt crises in eastern Europe. I just talked to one of the leading figures in the regime here and he candidly admitted that neither choise, says (?) Tito in Hungary today, is a very pleasing one. The Yugoslav Communists have no desire to see an anti-Communist freely elected governwment (unintelligible) political parties on their northern borders. The example, they fear, might be catching. Yet today they are even unhappier and uneasier at the prospect of huge Soviet armored forces squatting along that border, particularly at a time when Tito again is under Moscow's propagandic (unintelligible). This same official professed some optimism to me about future developments in eastern Europe "These Russians will see," he said, "that they cannot go back to Stalinism in Poland, in Hungary or anywhere else. Circumstances will force them," he said, "to democratize their treatment of these countries. They simply are not strong enough to reinstate their absolute tyranny." But this official sounded to me like a man trying to convince himself at leas as much as he was trying to convince me. Now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

LESUEUR: And I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News. But first.. George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUFUR: Miss Janet Myers, of New York, told a congressional committee today that the women of America are being discriminated against, in having to pay a 10 percent luxury tax on lipstick while men can buy razor blades without baying any federal tax at all. Lipstick, she said, is every bit as important to a woman as shaving is to a man. Miss Myers works for a New York cosmetics firm. "BUT", whe said, "I speak for women everywhere."

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Wed., Nov. 28, 1956

Good evening, everyone....

The United States Today accused Russia [redacted] of creating new tensions in the Middle East. The State Department spokesman... Lincoln White... told reporters the United States is concerned over Soviet arms shipments to Syria in recent months. He described these shipments as "substantial", and indicated they may be continuing. Mr. White did not specify the KINDS of weapons the Russians have sent into Syria. But according to informed sources, the shipments have included armored cars, machine guns, some artillery, and light tanks. The State Department spokesman took note of the strained relations between Syria and Iraq. And in answer to a question, he said it would not be right to rule-out the possibility that the United States will send arms to Iraq... in response to its recent request. "The tensions in this area," he said, "are not coming from Iraq."

Almost immediately after this statement was issued in Washington [redacted] in [redacted], the prime minister of Syria... in Damascus... denied that

his country is receiving arms from Russia. And the Syrian ministry of foreign affairs delivered [redacted] a series of notes to the foreign embassies in Damascus.// defining what the ministry called Syria's "independent policy". A Foreign ministry spokesman [redacted] charged that Syria had been subjected to what he called "a campaign of false accusations and deceit by imperialist powers"..// that Syria "will defend her sovereignty"..//and that [redacted] reports of troops massing in Syria had been circulated to conceal Israeli troop concentrations along the Syrian and Jordanian frontiers. [redacted] The details of the notes were not disclosed. But doubtless they followed a similar vein. The stress on Syrian independence [redacted] and sovereignty may well be due to the fact that a group of army officers... described as pro-Soviet.// recently seized control in Syria.

Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov charged today that "imperialist states" have new plans of aggression against the Arab countries. And he identified the "imperialist states" as [redacted] Britain, France and Israel. Shepilov made the charge during a brief stop-over in Denmark,//on his way home to Moscow after attending the UN [redacted]s General Assembly meeting, here in New York. He claimed to have "incontestable" information that those [redacted] countries are planning to attack... not only Egypt... but Syria and Lebanon.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament that Jews living in Egypt are being persecuted in the Nazi pattern. Thousands of stateless Jews, he said, are being expelled... and EGYPTIAN Jews are being deprived of their citizenship. The parliament [redacted] overwhelmingly approved a motion... introduced by Ben Gurion... calling on the United Nations to protect the Jews in Egypt. Israel, it said, would welcome Egypt's Jews "with open arms".

There is word from Geneva tonight that the International Red Cross is taking "special steps" to help the Jews in Egypt... threatened with internment and expulsion. The International Red Cross, however, has not issued any formal statement on its plans.

In Egypt today, the United Nations police force at Port Said was [redacted] reinforced by the arrival of 207 Danish infantrymen. They joined an advance task force of 190 Norwegians already patroling that city occupied by British and French troops. And at United Nations headquarters, Secretary General Hammarskjold announced that "virtually all elements" of a 4-thousand-man force will be deployed in Egypt within two weeks. and Hammarskjold said that... ultimately... the U.N. hopes to have a force

of about 6-thousand men in the Middle East.

In the General Assembly today, France heatedly denied the Egyptian charge that it had landed tank reinforcements at Port Said... in violation of the U.N. resolution prohibiting the introduction of military equipment and troops in the area. The French delegate called the accusation "highly fanciful"... and said that, instead of building up its forces in Egypt. France in the past week has withdrawn an infantry company and some of its Navy commandos. President Nasser's chief political adviser...Ali Sabry... said tonight that Egypt has asked Hammarskjold to fix a time limit for the complete withdrawal of British, French & Israeli troops.

~~Both the British and French cabinets met today to discuss the Middle East situation. British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd told reporters, only the Communists can gain from the "acute difference of opinion" between Britain and the United States. And according to Washington reports,~~ President Eisenhower has sent a personal message to French Premier Mollet... reaffirming his faith in the Atlantic Alliance. The message is described as extremely cordial.

A French spokesman said today that Russia has offered to step up its oil shipments to France. The spokesman said no final figure has been arrived at, but that the monthly shipments MAY be increased to 100-thousand tons. Russia's oil shipments to France now total 20-thousand

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tons a month. There are [redacted] reports of Russia offering oil to OTHER OIL-SHORT countries, but these reports are not confirmed. A State Department spokesman said in Washington today that such oil shipments... from Russia... could amount to "only a mere trickle", due to its limited production and its own needs [redacted].

President Eisenhower has named Ellsworth Bunker, retiring president of the American Red Cross, as the new [redacted] United States ambassador to India. Mr. Bunker is a Democrat. He succeeds [redacted] John Sherman Cooper, [redacted] a Republican, who was recently [redacted] elected senator from Kentucky.

~~The secretary of welfare... Marion Folsom... reported today that about 17-million doses of Salk polio vaccine are lying around unused. Folsom said "millions" of children should be receiving their second and third shots... and that adults, who [redacted] have had no vaccine at all, should now [redacted] start getting THEIR shots. President Eisenhower said... in a separate statement... that the report deserves the attention of every young adult... every parent... in America."~~

In Hungary today, the puppet government offered [redacted] 'amnesty' to those Hungarians who have fled the country because of the Soviet terror.

No harm will befall them, it said, if they return to their homes by the first of the year. //

For several weeks, CBS Newsman Dan Karasic has been covering the refugee story (as he has seen it personally on the Austrian ~~border~~ FRONTIER [redacted]) and at the refugee headquarters in Vienna. // We asked him to tell us what... in this tragic development... has impressed him most. Here is his recorded report:

Tape runs 5:30

Ends on cue: "---to L.L. in NY."

Thank you, Dan Karasic, for that [redacted] MOST moving account. from Vienna.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. (pause) But first, here is George Bryan.

Footnote to the News

For the Russians... down in Melbourne, Australia... this was their best day in the Olympics so far. The Soviet Union won three Gold Medals, while the United States picked up two. But... tonight... we're expected to have little difficulty beating the Russians in [redacted] basketball, [redacted] American observers say the Soviet team has been handicapped by being over-rated. Seems that even in their propaganda concerning basketball, the Russians love BRAVADO! [redacted]

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - DAN KARASIK IN VIENNA

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

KARASIK: Here in Austria, along the Hungarian frontier, we are witnessing one of the epic migrations of human history. Some 90,000 refugees, one percent of the population of Hungary, who left behind them a homeland which had been crushed under the heavy tracks of Soviet tanks. We find it difficult to make this story have a meaning for someone who is not here to participate in this remarkable experience. Here we cannot think of that figure of 90,000 as a faceless mass of people. After spending some time at various point along the border, and especially on the frozen marshes near Handau (?), we no longer think in terms of thousands of refugees. Rather we think of individual tragedies.

Faces we have learned to recognize, respect and admire, emerge in (intelligible) day after day. So today, when we see a blond lad of 20 waiting patiently in a long line at the American Consulate, he reminds us of another boy we met last Friday and we wonder where that boy is tonight. He reminds us of a boy that we saw lunging through a shallow canal toward a marker of the Austrian border while Russian burp-gun fire whipped through the reeds in the field behind him. When he stumbled across the border, he told us how hundreds and hundreds of people were wandering around in the marshes on the Hungarian side. They were lost in the fields of tall reeds that were being swept by Russian machinegun fire. These people could not find their way to safety. Some were too terror stricken to move. With them were many women and children and the temperature was 10 or 12 degrees below freezing.

Now and again the wind carried to us the sound of frightened children crying and the voices of one group cautiously

calling to another. This boy did not stay on the Austrian side of the frontier for long. While he stripped off his soaking shoes and stockings and changed into dry boots, he talked rapidly to one of the Austrian border guards. He asked about the peculiarities of the irregular border line and climbed to the high bank of the canal, from which he could study the surrounding land. The guard pointed out a route through the marsh which was dotted with treacherous ice-covered mud pools. Then the boy borrowed a red and white Maltese (?) Society arm band and dashed back into Hungary, the Hungary from which he had just escaped and into the field that was combed by Russian fire every few minutes.

All day long that boy led group after group to safety, not even stopping long enough to accept their thanks. Late in the afternoon, he was caught by a group (unintelligible) Hungary's secret police and marched back to the border. Fortunately, the Maltese Society arm band had them puzzled and after a short colloquy (?) they turned him loose. The secret police had not walked a hundred yards back into Hungary, when the boy crossed again into the field of reeds to continue his self-appointed duty of mercy.

It's odd today to try to single out stories and it's difficult, because there are so many of them. And still we remember the faces. We are waiting to hear from a man whom we met outside the shelter at Mandau. He asked if he might ride with us back to the frontier, seven miles away. The day before he had brought out his wife and three daughters, aged 3, 5 and 7. They were living in a hospital buiding which has cottages and now he wanted to go back to see if he might help in some way. Shortly after we arrived, there was a report of a man lying wounded so near the same field of wheat we have been talking about. But the only thing we could do for him was, the firing was unusually heavy at this time, and most of the group around the frontier were seeking the protection of the high bank around the canal. The man who

crossed so carefully to bring his own family out, did not hesitate for a moment. He knew what he felt he had to do and he quickly disappeared over the bank and into Hungary. He came back alone, but only because he couldn't locate the man who was said to be wounded. That's what I mean about the faces. These aren't statistics, these are noble human beings. Each family had to make the difficult decision of leaving behind the whole life it had so carefully built. And in exchange was hardship, danger and possible death at the border. Let him who has forgotten the nobility of the unselfish man come to the frontiers of Austria to refresh his spirit (?) Now back to Larry LeSueur in New York.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

Good Evening Everyone:

The United States today accused Russia of creating new tensions in the Middle East. The State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, told reporters the United States is concerned over Soviet arms shipments to Syria in recent months. He described these shipments as "substantial", and indicated they may be continuing. Mr. White did not specify the kinds of weapons the Russians have sent into Syria. But according to informed sources, these shipments have included armored cars, machine guns, some artillery, and light tanks. The State Department spokesman took note of the strained relations between Syria and Iraq. And in answer to a question, he said it would not be right to rule out the possibility that the United States will send arms to Iraq..in response to its recent request. "The tensions in this area", he said, "are not coming from Iraq."

Almost immediately after this statement was inssued in Washington, the prime minister of Syria ..in Damascus..denied that his country is receiving arms from Russia. And the Syrian ministry of foreign affairs delivered a series of notes to the foreign embassies in Damascus..defining what the ministry called Syria's "independent policy". A foreign ministry spokesman charged that Syria has been subjected to what he called "a campaign of false accusations and deceit by imperialist powers"..that Syria "will defend her sovereignty" ..and that reports of troops massing in Syria had been circulated to conceal Israeli troop concentrations along the Syrian and Jordanian frontiers. The details of the notes were not disclosed. But doubtless they followed a similar vein. The stress on Syrian independence and sovereignty may well be due to the fact that a group of army officers..described as pro-Soviet recently seized control in Syria.

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LESUEUR: Thank you, Dan Karasic, for that most moving account from Vienna. This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a Footnote to the Day's News. But first, George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: For the Russians, down in Melbourne, Australia, this was their best day in the Olympics so far. The Soviet Union won three Gold Medals while the United States picked up two. But tonight, we're expected to have little difficulty beating the Russians in basketball. American observers say the Soviet them has been handicapped by being over-rated. Seems that even in their propaganda concerning basketball, the Russians love bravado.

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight

Lesueur for Murrow Thurs., Nov. 29, 1956

Good evening, everyone...

It is plain tonight that Great Britain does NOT PLAN immediate, TOTAL withdrawal of troops from Egypt. The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... told the House of Commons today that "obviously" the build-up of the United Nations police force and a "phased" withdrawal of British and French troops must be related. Lloyd said that before announcing any final decision on withdrawal of their forces, Britain and France would have to hold further talks. French Foreign Minister Pineau, he said, is flying to London tomorrow for this purpose. He told the House of Commons that... besides the relationship between the U.N. police force and the phased withdrawal of Anglo-French troops... he and Pineau would discuss the matter of clearing the Suez Canal and the problem of a final settlement. Lloyd said he would report to Commons on those talks on Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States is awaiting this report... by the British foreign secretary... with keen

interest. Other officials hint that if a "definite" statement is made... to the effect that the troops WILL be withdrawn... then the United States will put in operation a program to help Europe meet the oil shortage. An emergency program is said to be set up--ready to go.

Red China's premier... Chou En-lai... told the Indian parliament today that Peiping is willing to work jointly with India to effect a complete withdrawal of "invading forces" from Egypt. Chou... who is in India on a state visit... said, "Peace in Egypt can in no way be regarded as [redacted] having been restored."

Egypt charged today that "enemy" jet aircraft had strafed Egyptian positions in the Suez Canal Zone, near Ismailia. No casualties were reported.

Yugoslav troops... for the U.N. police force... were landed by ship today at Port Said. There were 721 Yugoslav soldiers in all. And they constitute the first United Nations contingent to be brought in by sea. The other U.N. troops came in by ~~plane.~~ airlift

[redacted]

The United States warned today that it would view "with the utmost gravity" any threat to the territory... or political independence... of Turkey, Pakistan, Iran or Iraq. (All four countries are members of the Baghdad Pact). The warning... issued by the State Department... did not identify any potential aggressor by name. But Iraq has expressed fear of an attack by Syria. And only yesterday the State Department said that Syria has been receiving arms from Russia in "substantial" amounts.

The prime minister of Jordan won a vote of confidence today... in his move to scrap the 20-year defense treaty with Britain. Under the treaty, Britain has maintained bases in Jordan in return for an annual subsidy of 35-million dollars. The prime minister assured parliament that loss of the subsidy would be made-up through aid promised Jordan by other Arab states.

The Soviet newspaper Izvestia said today that Israel is following "a suicidal path". Israeli leaders, it warned, "should extract lessons from recent developments... as the very existence of Israel as a state is now at stake." And then... in still stronger language... Izvestia declared, "By hurling a challenge to the Arab nations, Israel is digging its own

grave." ~~Israel's policy, it said, recalls Hitler's policy of Lebensraum, by which he sought to justify the annexation of neighboring states.~~

Parliamentary elections will be held in Poland (in about two months) and today Communist Party Leader Gomulka made a speech which, in effect, told the voters just how much... and how little... freedom they will be allowed. In Poland, he said, there is room only for Communist IDEOLOGY. "There will be no freedom for bourgeois parties." At the same time, he held out the possibility of "cooperation" with OTHER parties, including the Progressive Catholics. Gomulka spoke at a meeting of "political activists" in Warsaw, which went on record as endorsing his policies.

Widespread unrest is reported tonight in Communist Albania. Reports reaching Belgrade say police recently opened fire on a crowd of demonstrators in Tirana. Killing 20 persons... ~~and that 20 persons were killed.~~ There is no confirmation of these reports. But it is recalled that last week the Albanian government warned of "hostile elements" which, it said, were trying to impede "socialist progress".

Late reports from Vienna say that Russian troops have started mining the Austrian frontier... in an apparent effort to cut down the flow of refugees from Hungary. Less than a thousand refugees crossed the border today, compared to more than THREE thousand yesterday. In Moscow, the Communist newspaper Pravda says puppet premier Kadar has refused to let United Nations observers into Hungary for fear they might be mistaken for American troops! Pravda claims it was given this explanation by Kadar himself in an interview.

Today, every country represented at the United Nations... and a few countries which are NOT represented... received a telegram signed by Secretary General Hammarskjold and James Read, U.N. deputy high commissioner for refugees. The telegrams... all identical... said that at least another 10-million dollars, and additional offers of asylum, will be needed to provide sanctuary for the 92-thousand Hungarian men, women and children who have fled their homes... and for those who will inevitably follow their example. Of the 92-thousand who have escaped thus far, only 22-thousand have found new homes in other countries.

The American Red Cross launched an emergency drive today for 5-million dollars for Hungarian relief. President Eisenhower issued a statement, calling on Americans to give the campaign their unselfish support. The courage of the Hungarian people, he said, has been an inspiration. Mr. Eisenhower appointed Tracy Voorhees, former under-secretary of the Army, to coordinate the Hungarian relief program in the United States. (The program has been suffering from a lack of over-all direction). Mr. Voorhees will also determine... with other Government officials... whether the United States should admit MORE than 5-thousand refugees, as presently prescribed.

At the Olympic games, the United States now leads Russia... in the unofficial scoring... by 98 and a half points. Charley Jenkins of Villanova gave the United States its 18th gold medal... in winning the 400-meter run. And last night... in the basketball semi-finals... the Americans trounced the Russians, 85 to 55, BUT THIS DOESN'T ELIMINATE THE Russians FROM THE COMPETITION ~~meet again in the round-robin final.~~

During the years of the cold war, when this country and Soviet Russia were pitted against each other verbally, the language of diplomacy became the language of the calculated smear and the studied insult. But one thing could be said about that means of communication between nations. Those who hurled the insults were at least candid about their feelings... So its perhaps only natural that in the past ten years, people have been inclined to forget that there used to be an art to diplomacy, and part of that art was the use of fine talk to cover up the most selfish motives.

We are referring of course to the once revered art of diplomatic double-talk. It preactically dis-appeared during those cold war years, but now that America and Russia find themselves voting on the same side against our western allies, and free nations fighting free nations, the art of double-talk has been resurrected, and the public should again be cautioned against taking some of the fine talk issuing from the UN at its face value...

The practice of trying to read between the lines must be revived, and the old principle that "fine talk butters no parsnips." Kept constantly in mind.

For example, UN spokesmen have denied again and again, that Egypt HAS the right of veto over the composition of the UN Emergency Force that will occupy its terrritory...But in point of fact, Canadian and some other Commonwealth troops have been studiously ignored in the make-up of the UN force, under graciously worded statements that they just weren't needed at the moment, obviously in line with Nasser's wishes, just as the troop offers of Russia's satellites have been ignored to please the western powers...

And then there's this little matter of the timing of the British and French withdrawal... The British have now inferred that their policy is one of "phased-withdrawal" from Egypt...Which simply means that they will await the arrival of the UNited Nations troops in enough strength to get out without losing too much face...

This statement will certainly be received with well-publicized anguish by Egypt, and possibly by some of those nations like the United States which voted last Saturday for withdrawal "forthwith" since the word "immediate" had not sufficed...But in point of fact, when the UN Emergency Force was first created, it was American

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who quickly interpreted the Assembly call for immediate withdrawal to mean a withdrawal "phased-in" with the arrival of UN troops.. Actually there never been any other idea on the part of The big canal using nations that Britain and France would get out until there was a United Nations force ready to take Their place, whether they voted for the words "immediate" or "forthwith" or any other synonym they may employ in the future!

Currently the Behind the scenes argument is over the Egyptian assumption, that President Nasser will have the right to dictate the future functions of the UN police force, especially whether it will be permitted to remain astride the Suez Canal or whether, As the Egyptians desire, whether it will be used to patrol the old Israeli armistice lines and President Nasser beleieves he retains the right as the ruler of a sovereign nation to say just when the UN Force should get out of his country...

But in truth these factors are still to be the subject of future negotiations between President Nasser and UN Secretary Dag Hammarshuld...

Hammarshuld has stated, and the Assembly resolutions have made it clear that no UN force can be stationed in any country without the consent of that country. But no matter what President Nasser asserts, the [redacted] functions of the UN force and the length of its stay in Egypt, will still depend to a large extent on his future negotiations with UN Secretary General Hammarshuld and his advisory committee of seven western nations..

[redacted], Mr. Hammarshuld has also politely stated that the UN Emergency Force must not remain in Egypt to put political pressure [redacted] on Nasser to bring about a settlement of the Suez Canal issue. The United States also holds to the view that the UN Emergency Force should not be used as a political weapon against Egypt [redacted]..

[redacted] But actually every diplomat realizes that very presence of a UN Army [redacted] in Egypt is [redacted] essentially a political force..They may repeat over and over again that it is not to be used as a political weapon.. But its very existance on [redacted] Egyptian soil [redacted] IS a political weapon for the [redacted] canal users, Egypt knows it, but [redacted] USED powerless to turn it down, and Britain and France know it otherwise they would not be [redacted] HINTING AT WITHDRAWAL in two weeks, when the UN force will be big enough to take their place... and The French have a saying: There's Nothing So Permanent as the temporary.

Footnote to the News

The British foreign secretary... Mr. Selwyn Lloyd... has made an eloquent appeal for Western unity in an interview with Roy Howard of the New York World-Telegram and Sun. In this hour of history, he said, "no disagreements over details, no disappointments over results, and no damage to the pride of political leaders, must be permitted to jeopardize... even momentarily... the British-American alliance, which is the greatest asset of the democratic world."

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING:

Good evening, everyone...

It is plain tonight that Great Britain does not plan immediate total withdrawal of troops from Egypt. The British foreign secretary..Selwyn Lloyd..told the House of Commons today that "obviously" the build-up of the United Nations police force and a "phased" withdrawal of British and French troops must be related. Lloyd said that before announcing any final decision on withdrawal of their forces, Britain and France would have to hold further talks. French Foreign Minister Pineau, he said, is flying to London tomorrow for this purpose. He told the House of Commons that..besides the relationship between the U.N. police force and the phased withdrawal of Anglo-French troops he and Pineau would discuss the matter of clearing the Suez Canal and the pronlem of a final settlement. Lloyd said he would report to Commons on those talks on Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States is awaiting this report by the British foreign secretary with keen interest. Other officials hint that if a "definite" statement is made to the effect that the troops will be withdrawn, then the United States will put in operation a program to help Europe meet the oil shortage. An emergency program is said to be set up--ready to go.

Red China's premier..Chou en Lai, told the Indian parliament today thet Peiping is willing to work jointly with India to effect a complete withdrawal of "invading forces" from Egypt. Chou ..who is in India on a state visit.. said, "Peace in Egypt can in no way be regarded as having been restored."

Egypt charged today that "enemy" jet aircraft had strafed Egyptian positions in the Suez Canal Zone, near Ismailia. No casualties were reported.

Yugoslav troops..for the U.N. police force..were landed by ship today at Port Said. There were 721 Yugoslav soldiers in all. And they constitute the first United Nations contingent to be brought in by sea. The other U.N. troops came in by airlift.

The United States warned today that it would view "with the utmost gravity" any threat to the territory..or political independence of Turkey, Pakistan, Iran or Iraq. (All four countries are members of the Baghdad Pact.) The warning issued by the State Department did not identify any potential aggressor by name, But Iraq has expressed fear of an attack by Syria. And only yesterday the State Department said that Syria has been receiveng arms from Russia in "substantial amounts.

The prime minister of Jordan won a vote of confidence today in his move to scrap the 20 year dafense treaty iwht Britain. Under the treaty, Britain has maintained bases in Jordan in return for an annual subsidy of 35-million dollars. The prime minister assured parliament that loss of the subsidy would be made up through aid promised Jordan by other Arab states.

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We are referring of course to the once revered art of diplomatic double-talk. It practically disappeared during those cold war years, but not hhat America and Russia find themselves voting on the same side against our western allies, and free nations fighting free nations, tha art of double-talk has been resurrected and the public should again be cautioned against taking some of the fine talk issuing from the UN at its face value. The practice of trying to read between the lines just be revived, and the old principle that "fine talk butters no parsnips" kept constantly in mind. For example, UN spokesmen have denied again and again, that Egypt has the right of veto over the composition of the UN Emergency Force that will occupy its territory . But in point of fact, Canadian and some other Commonwealth troops have been studiously ignored in the make-up of the UN force, under graciously worded statements that they just weren't needed at the moment, obviously in line with Nasser's wishes, just as the troop offers of Russia's satellites have been ignored to please the western powers.

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Mr. Hammarskjold has also politely stated that the UN Emergency Force must not remain in Egypt to put political pressure on Nasser to bring about a settlement of the Suez Canal issue. The United States also holds to the view that the UN Emergency Force should not be used as a political weapon against Egypt.

But actually ever diplomat realizes that thry presence of a UN Army in Egypt is essentially a political force. They may repeat over and over again that it is not to be used as a political weapon. But its very existence on Egyptian soil is a political weapon for the canal users. Egypt knows it, but is powerless to turn it down, and Britain and France know it, otherwise they would not be hinting at withdrawal in two weeks when the UN force will be be enough to take their place and the French have a saying...There's nothing so permanent as the temporary.

This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with the Footnote to the News. But first...George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUFUR: The British foreign secretary ..Mr. Selwyn Lloyd..has made an eloquent appeal for Western unity in an interview with Roy Howard of the New York World Telegram and Sun. In this hour of history, he said, "no disagreements over details, no dispapointments over results, and no damage to the pride of political leaders, must be permitted to jeopardize..even momentarily..the British American alliance, which is the greatest asset to the democratic world."

This is Larry Sesueur. Goodnight.

Lesueur for Murrow Fri., Nov. 30, 1956

Good evening, everyone...

The United States has put in operation an emergency program... to help Western Europe meet the severe oil shortage caused by the closing of the Suez Canal. It is hoped that... under the program... the United States will be able to supply the European countries with at least half a million barrels of oil a day. The figure MAY go as high as one million barrels a day. Thirty-nine Government-owned tankers are being taken out of mothballs to speed up oil shipments. Oil PRODUCTION will also be stepped up in oil fields ranging from Venezuela to Texas. But the question of how the United States will assist in financing payment for the oil, was left open for the time being. The action... ordered by President Eisenhower... calls, in effect, for a pooling of the resources of the American petroleum industry. The [redacted] industry recently set up an emergency committee on a standby basis. That committee... representing fifteen oil companies... has now been activized, and is scheduled to meet in

--- I N S E R T --

A Democratic senator... O'Mahoney of Wyoming... demanded tonight that President Eisenhower call Congress into special session to review the emergency program. O'Mahoney said, "I can't help feeling that this matter should not have been turned over to a group of companies, principal members of which have been sued by the Government---[redacted] first, [redacted] for anti-trust violation... and, second, for overcharging the Navy for oil."

New York on Monday. The President's news secretary... James Hagerty... said today that the industry will coordinate its efforts to insure "the most efficient use of tankers and the maximum availability of petroleum products. The United States," Hagerty said, "desires to cooperate as fully as possible in lessening the effects of the present situation in both producing AND consuming countries."

— INSERT —

The emergency plan was set up last summer, after President Nasser seized the Suez Canal. The United States has delayed putting it in effect, pending definite word from Britain and France with regard to withdrawing their troops from Egyptian [redacted] territory. The United States apparently is now satisfied that a withdrawal WILL take place in conformity with the United Nations resolution of November 8th. The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... spoke yesterday of a "phased" withdrawal. And the word from London tonight is that Britain and France may have most of their troops out of Egypt by Christmas. The British Admiralty says it has begun a partial withdrawal of British warships from the Mediterranean area. The announcement does not reveal the scope of the withdrawal. It says simply that "redispositions" are being taken in common with the Army and Air Force.

In London today, French Foreign Minister Pineau joined Selwyn Lloyd in an urgent discussion of the Middle East situation. They are believed to have discussed TERMS for an Anglo-French withdrawal... related to an over-all settlement. The British and French want insurance of unrestricted navigation through the canal.

In the Suez Canal Zone today, Danish infantrymen in UN blue helmets took up positions in the No Man's Land separating the opposing forces. The Danes are part of the United Nations police force... ordered to Egypt to enforce the cease-fire... and their action today is unparalleled in history. For this is the first time [redacted] international troops have ever gone in to serve as a buffer between opposing armies. There was a slight hitch at the beginning... when the Egyptian commander demanded further details related to the operation. But the misunderstanding was soon cleared up, and the Danes began moving in.

Syria said today that it has bought arms from "various" countries, including Communist Czechoslovakia. The statement was made at United Nations headquarters by Syrian Ambassador Zeineddine, who said Syria was forced to purchase the arms as "a defensive measure". (There have

frequent reports of a build-up of Soviet arms in Syria. Our own State Department this week described the Soviet arms shipments as "substantial". Zeineddine made no mention of the Soviet Union---he used only the phrase "various countries", and allowed that one of them was Czechoslovakia. He also renewed Syrian charges that the British and French are stationing "threatening forces" in Israel. He accused ~~Britain~~ France of sending at least half a division of troops to Israel... and ~~the French of sending in~~ "some 100 planes".

One of the speakers before the General Assembly today was Liam Cosgrave, Ireland's minister of external affairs. Mr. Cosgrave warned both Syria and Egypt of the danger inherent in Soviet aid. And to illustrate his warning, he told this story:

#1 runs 50 seconds
ends on cue: "---whose terrible record is known to everyone."

Mr. Cosgrave went on to say that another question which keeps the Middle East in turmoil is, of course, the question of Israel. And then he made this wry observation:

#2 runs 40 seconds
ends on cue: "---to the cause of peace."

The Moscow radio today reiterated Soviet charges that Great Britain, France and Israel are hatching "new plans of aggression". And the Soviet naval magazine Red Fleet [redacted] charged that the presence of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, is part of what it called an American policy to suppress "national liberation movements in the Arab world."

For her part, Turkey announced that she is beginning "routine" army maneuvers... and calling up "some" additional men [redacted] for military service.

The Austrian government [redacted] tonight officially denied Soviet charges that the United States plans to re-establish its air bases in Austria. The Moscow radio had claimed America [redacted] planned to do this... on the pretext of airlifting out Hungarian refugees.

Secretary General Hammarskjold... by the way... informed the General Assembly today that he still has not received permission to send U.N. observers into Hungary. But Mr. Hammarskjold said he has not given up hope.

There was a small revolution today in Cuba. The uprising appears to have centered in the city of Santiago de Cuba, on the southeast coast, where two police stations were attacked. The Batista government says the attack was carried out by a crowd of armed civilians... and that order was quickly restored. There were at least four deaths.

Here in New York, a Federal Court judge has extended the cooling-off period in the dock strike to 80 days. The original injunction... issued under THE Taft-Hartley LAW... was for 10 days. THAT order would have expired on Tuesday.

Reports from Washington say that the Government has decided to raise the interest rate on mortgages insured by the F.H.A. According to these unofficial reports, the order has been prepared and may be issued over the week-end.

[redacted] A House ways and means subcommittee TODAY continued its study of excise taxes. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan suggested that... as an experiment... the excise tax on new cars be suspended for six months. He predicted the Government would more than make up the loss in the form of income taxes and other revenues, due to stepped-up production and new jobs. George Trautman, president of the National

Association of Professional Leagues, testified that minor league baseball may "go under", unless given relief from the federal admissions tax. And the band leader... Meyer Davis... complained of the caberet tax. The average wage earner, he said, can no longer afford an evening "out on the town".

In these days it's sometimes hard to remember, that not all the activities of the United Nations are devoted to Big Crises.. During less-hectic times, much of the UN's prestige is due to the fact that it works on small crises---small crises that loom big in the lives of ordinary people---It works in quiet unpublicized ways with little people, not nations--through its specialized agencies...One of these, especially to be remembered as we near the Christmas Season--is UNICEF--the United Nations Childrens Fund...And here in our studio tonight is a man who has become an unofficial Ambassador of the UN-- on behalf of the Children's Fund..

He's always been known as a great entertainer...now he's he's become famed throghout the world as a Humanitarian..

Its our own Danny Kaye...

Danny---how many countries have you visited on behalf of the Children's fund..

Why have you done this?

Do you think these have learned anything from your visits?

Have you learned anything Danny

Understand your going to appear on TV for the first time on Ed Murrow's SEEit Now on Sunday--~~for an hour and half--from 5 to~~ 6:30 ~~e.st.~~.. how many feet were shot--will people get any more out of this thatn just your famous entertainment Danny.

Footnote to the News

Just as well Lesueur
didn't work on morning
ed

Sir Winston Churchill celebrated his 82nd birthday quietly today with his family. Yesterday, he posed with Lady Churchill for an official portrait. The photographer... as he focussed the camera... said: "Sir Winston, I hope to take your picture on your ONE HUNDREDTH birthday." The venerable statesman did not answer immediately. He looked at the photographer appraisingly for a few seconds, and then said: "I see no reason why you shouldn't, young man. You LOOK hale and hearty enough."

This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - DANNY KAYE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

LESUEUR: In these days, it's sometimes hard to remember that not all the activities of the United Nations are devoted to big crises. During those hectic times, much of the UN's prestige is due to the fact that it works on small crises - small crises that loom big in the lives of ordinary people. It works in quiet, unpiblicized ways with little people, not nations, through its specialized agencies. One of these especially to be remembered as we near the Christmas season is UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund - and here in our studio tonight is a man who has become an unofficial ambassador of the UN on behalf of the Children's Fund. He's always been known as a great entertainer. Now he's become famed throughout the world as a humanitarian. It's our own Danny Kaye.

Danny, how many countries have you visited on behalf ~~his~~ of the UN Children's Fund?

KAYE: All in all, Larry, I would think throughout the last four years that it would probably be somewhere in the nature of 26 countries.

LESUEUR: Well, Danny, why have you really done this? (laughter) What was your motivation?

KAYE: That's a question I was asked before, you know. It's a very very simple thing to talk about, Larry. I've always - most of the people in my profession are interested in some extracurricular activity, either cerebral palsy or spastic children. I've always worked with children ever since I could remember. And when Morris Pate asked me to make a trip and go around to some of the installations and come back and either write a magazine article or report on the radio to the people of the United States what UNICEF is doing for the children

throughout the world, I was very honored and pleased indeed to be able to do that. It was one of the most inspiring things that ever happened in my life and to be able to go and make a television report to the people of the United States and to many other nations in the world, is one of the most rewarding things that's ever happened in my life.

LESUEUR: Well, Danny, I understand you're going to appear on TV for the first time on Ed Murrow's See It Now - that's on Sunday.

KAYE: On Sunday, December 2nd, here at five o'clock, Eatern Standard Time, there will be 90 minutes of a show called "The Secret Life of Danny Kaye", which Mr. Murrow choose to call, and in his own words, I - he - he maintains that this is rather a unique combination of entertainment and information. And we do hope that the people of the United States and people throughout the world will get a far better idea of what a branch of the United Nations is doing for the children of the world.

LESUEUR: Well, thank you very much, Danny Kaye. I'm going to watch that myself. 5:30 - 5:00 to 6:30, Eastern Standard Time.

KAYE: That's right.

LESUEUR: Thank you again, Danny Kaye.

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

LARRY LESUEUR REPORTING

The United States has put in operation an emergency program to help Western Europe meet the severe oil shortage caused by the closing of the Suez Canal. It is hoped that under the program the United States will be able to supply the European countries with at least half a million barrels of oil a day. The figure may go as high as one million barrels a day. Thrity-nine Government- owned tankers are giing taken out of mothballs to speed up oil shipments. Oil production will also be stepped up, in oil fields ranging from Venezuela to Texas. But the question of how the United States will assist in financing payment for the oil was left open for the time being. The action, ordered by President Eisenhower calls, in effect, for a pooling of the resources of the American petroleum industry. The insustry recently set up an emergency committee on a standby basis. That committee, representing fifteen oil companies, has now been activized, and is scheduled to meet in New York on Monday. The President's news secretary, James Hagerty, said today that the industry will coordinate its efforts to insure "the most efficient use of tankers and the maximum availability of petroleum porcucts. The United States ," Hagerty said, "desires to cooperate as fully as possible in lessening the effects of the present situation in both producing and consuming countries."

A Democratic senatory..O'Mahoney of Wyoming, demanded tonight that President Eisenhower call Congress into special session to review the emergency program. O' ahoney said, "I can't help feeling that this matter should not have been turned over to a group of companies, principal members of which ave been sued by the Government first, for anti-trust violation and, second, for overcharging the Navy for oil."

The emergency plan was set up last summer, after President Nasser seized the Suez Canal. The United States has delayed putting it in effect, p ding definite word from Britain and France with retard to withdrawing their troops. from Egyptian territory. The United States apparently is not satisfied that a withdrawal will take place in conformity with the United Nations resolution of November 8th. The British foreign secretary.. Selwyn Lloyd, spoke yesterday of a "phased" withdrawal. And the word from London tonight is that Britain and France may have most of their troops out of Egypt by Christmas. The British Admiralty says it has begun a partial withdrawal of British warships from the Mediterranean area. The announcement does not reveal the scope of the withdrawal. It says simply that "redispositions" are being taken in common with the Army and Air Force.

In London today, French Foreign Minister Pineau joined Selwyn Lloyd in an urgent discussion of the Middle East situation. They are believed to have discussed turms for an Anglo-French withdrawal..related to an over-all settlement. The British and French want insurance of unrestricted na igation through the canal.

In the Suez Canal Zone today, Danish infantrymen in UN blue helmets took up positions in the No Man's Land separating the opposing forces. The Danes are part of the United Nations police force..ordered to Egypt to enforce the cease-fire and their action today is unparrallelled in history. For this is the first time international troops have ever gone in to serve as a buffer between opposing armies. There was a slight hitch at the beginning..when the Egyptian commander demanded further details related to the operation. But the misunderstanding was soon cleared up, and the Danes began moving in.

Syria said today that it has bought arms from "various" countries, including Communist Czechoslovakia. The Statement was made at United Nations

headquarters by Syrian Ambassador Zeineddine, who said Syria was forced to purchase the arms as "a defensive measure". (There have been frequent reports of a build-up of Soviet arms in Syria. Our own State Department this week described the Soviet arms shipments as "substantial". Zeineddine made no mention of the Soviet Union , he used only the phrase "various countries", and allowed that one of them was Czechoslavakia . He also renewed Syrian charges that the British and French are stationing "threatening forces" in Israel. He accused France of sending at least half a division of troops to Inrael..and "some 100 planes."

One of the speakers before the General Assembly today was Liam Cosgrave, Ireland's minister of external affairs. Mr. Cosgrave warned both Syria and Egypt of the danger inherent in Soviet aid. And to illustrate his warning, he told this story:

COSGRAVE: There was once an Irish prince who, for reasons affecting his personal prestige and honour decided to invoke the military aid of friends from across the sea. His friends came very quickly, bit it took us more than seven hundred years to induce them todepart again. That prince's name was gone down in our history as Diarmuid na Gall - Dermot of the Foreigners. That is not the sort of appelation, and not the sort of place in history, that so noteworthy a patriot as President Nasser would wish to earn. I find it hard to believe, therefore, that he - or for that matter his Syrian neighbours - would incur the responsibility of deliberately drawing into their affairs a foreign powers whose terrible record is known to everyone.

LESUEUR: Mr. Cosgrave went on to say that another question which keeps the Middle East in turmoil is, of course, the question of Israel. And then he made this wry observation:

COSGRAVE: I can understand the feelings of the Arab world at the way in which the State of Israel came into being. I can understand the passions aroused by

[illegible]

or even to purport to mediate, in the questions at issue between Israel and her neighbours - I may sau, in parenthesis, that my delegation's seat in this [illegible] and I sometimes feel that our presence in that place is a small but real Irish contribution to peace!

LESUEUR: The Moscow radio today reiterated Soviet charges that Great Britain France and Israel are hatching "new plans of aggression". And the Soviet naval magazine Red Fleet charged that the presence of the United States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean is part of what it called an American policy to suppress "national liberation movements in the Arab world."

For her part, Turkey announed that she is beginning "routine" army maneuvers and calling up "some" additional men for military service. The Austrian government tonight officially denied Soviet charges that the United States plans to re-establish its air bases in Austria. The Moscow radiohad claimed America planned to do this , on the pretext of airlifting out Hungarian refugees.

Secretary General Hammarskjold, by the way, informed the General Assembly today that he still has not received permission to send U.N. observers into Hungary. But Mr. Hammarskjold said he has not given up hope.

There was a small revolution today in Cyba. The uprising appears to have centered in the city of Santiago de Cuba, on the southeast coast, where two police stations were attacked. The atista government says the attack was carried out b a crowd of armed civilians andt that order was quickly restored. There were at least four deaths.

Here in New York, a Federal Court judge has extended the cooling-off period in the dock strike to 80 days. The original injunction..issued under the Taft-Hartley law was for 10 days. That order would have expired on Tuesday.

A House ways and means subcommittee today continued its study of excise taxes. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan suggested that .. as an experiment ..the excise tax on new cars be suspended for six months. He predicted the government would more than make up the loss on the form of income taxes and other revenues, due to stepped-up production and new jobs. George Trautman, president of the National Association of Professional Leagues, testified that minor league baseball may "go under", unless given relief from the federal admissions tax. And the band leader..Meyer Davis..complained of the caberet tax. The average wage earner, he said, can no longer afford an evening "out on the town."

In these days, it is sometimes hard to remember that not all the activities of the United Nations are devoted to big crises. During those hectic times, much of the UN's prestige is due to the fact that it works on small crises - small crises that loom big in the lives of ordinary people. It works in quiet, uppublicized ways with little people, not nations, through its specialized agencies. One of these especially to be remembered as we near the Christmas season is UNICEF -- the United Nations Children's Fund - and here in our studio tonight, is a man who has become an unofficial ambassador of the UN on behalf of the Children's Fund. He's always been knows as a great entertainer. Now he's become famed throughout the world a s a humanitarian. It's our own Danny Kaye.

Danny, how many countries have you visited on behalf of the UN Children's Fund?

KAYE: All in all, Larry, I would think throughout the last four years that it would probably be somewhere in the nature of 26 countries.

LESUEUR: Well, Danny, why have you really done this? What was your motivation?

KAYE: That's a question I was asked before, you know. It's verry very simple. thing to talk about, Larry. I've always - most of the people in my profession are interested in some extracurricultr activity, either cerebral palsy or spastic

children. I've always worked with children ever since I could remember. And when Morris Pate asked me to make a trip and go around to some of the installations and come back and either write a magazine article or report on the radio to the people of the United States what UNICEF is doing for the children. throughout the world, I was very honored and pleased indeed to be able to do that. It was one of the most inspiring things that ever happened in my life and to be able to go and make a television report to the people of the United States and to many other nations in the world, is one of the most rewarding things that's ever happened in my life.

LESUEUR: Well, Danny, I understand you're going to appear on TV for the first time on Ed Murrow's See It Now - that's on Sunday.

KAYE: On Sunday, December 2nd, here at five o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, there will be 90 minutes of a show called "The Secret Live of Danny Kaye", which Mr. Murrow chose to call, and in his own words , I - he - he maintains that this is rather a unique combination of entertainment and information. And we do hop that the people of the United States and people throughout the world will get a far better idea of what a branch of the United Nations is doing for the children of the world.

LESUEUR: Well, thank you very much, Danny Kaye. I'm going to watch that myself. 5:00 to 6:30 , Eastern Standard Time.

KAYE: That's right.

LESUEUR: Thank you again, Danny Kaye. This is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with the Footnote to the News. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

LESUEUR: Sir Winston Churchill celebrated his 82nd birthday quietly today with his family. Yesterday, he posed with Lady Churchill for an official portrain. The photographer, as he focussed the camera, said :"Sir Winston, I hope to take your picuture on your one hundredth birthday." The venerable statesman did not answer immediately. He looked at the photographer appraisingly for a few seconds, and then said: "I see no reason why you shouldn't young man. You look hale and hearty enough.".....This is Larry Lesueur. Goodnight.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 3, 1956

This is the news:

The British foreign secretary... Selwyn Lloyd... told the House of Commons today that the British and French governments feel they can now withdraw their forces from Egypt "without delay". He said a time-table for complete withdrawal will be worked out with the United Nations commander, General Burns. The time-table, he said, would take into account the "practical problems" involved. Lloyd said negotiations on the future of the Suez Canal will be promoted as rapidly as possible on the basis of the six principles approved by the Security Council on October 13. One of these principles is that the canal should be "insulated" from the politics of any country. Lloyd proposed that the negotiations be carried out... here in New York... between Secretary General Hammarskjold and the foreign ministers of Egypt, Britain and France. "With regard to the Gaza Strip," he said, "it is our view that Israel should withdraw from that also... and that the strip should be made a United Nations responsibility

Lloyd concluded his statement by saying the Anglo-French action has not been without positive results. "The extent of Soviet penetration," he said, "has been revealed. We have stopped a local war... and prevented it from spreading."

On Wednesday, the House of Commons will launch a two-day debate on the Lloyd statement. A vote of confidence is scheduled for Thursday night.

In Washington, the State Department welcomed the Anglo-French decision, and issued a statement pledging to support all measures required to make the United Nations police force "adequate and effective in its mission." The statement called on the United Nations to press for a solution of "underlying" Middle East problems.

In Egypt tonight, General Burns ordered a Yugoslav contingent of his "police force" to take up positions in the Sinai Desert, between the Israeli and Egyptian troops.

The puppet government of Hungary has again refused to allow United Nations observers into the country. It insisted... in a note to Secretary-General Hammarskjold... that recent events there "constitute

exclusively the internal affairs of Hungary... and do not belong to the competence of any international organization." The note said Hammarskjold himself would be welcome in Budapest "at a later date". American Ambassador Lodge denounced the Hungarian position... and urged the General Assembly to approve a new resolution, demanding that Hungary agree by next Friday to let in United Nations observers. ~~The resolution... sponsored by the United States and 13 other countries... orders both Russia and Hungary to comply with other U.N. decisions, including withdrawal of Soviet troops and the stopping of deportations.~~

In Budapest today, a government spokesman admitted that Hungarians have been deported "in isolated instances". But he claimed all persons deported from Hungary have been returned. The spokesman had granted an interview to the few Western correspondents left in Budapest. He denied that fighting continues in Hungary... and then, under questioning, conceded that some resistance is being encountered in the provinces. "Only criminals," he said, "are still fighting."

Prime Minister Nehru told the Indian parliament today that the former ~~Hungarian premier Imre Nagy~~ Hungarian premier... Imre Nagy... is being held at

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Sinaia, a health resort in south-central Romania. Nehru called the Soviet abduction of Nagy "a serious matter"... and said United Nations observers ought to be allowed to enter Hungary. ~~"Otherwise," he said, "people will begin to think the charges of deportations are true."~~ With regard to the Middle East, Nehru said a dangerous vacuum has been created there which could easily bring "a drift to war."

Russia today signed an agreement with Roumania, whereby Soviet troops will continue to be stationed on Roumanian soil. ~~In return, Russia will send Roumania nearly half a million tons of wheat during the next seven months. Roumanian debts. The payment of certain Roumanian debts is also deferred. Signing of the agreements marked the conclusion of Moscow talks between leaders of the two countries.~~

The United States has suspended its cultural exchange program with Russia. The State Department said the program is being reappraised "in view of recent developments. Cultural exchanges with Russia's European satellites are not affected. Nor does the suspension apply to exchanges conducted under private sponsorship.

~~Secretary of State Dulles reported back to work at his desk in Washington today, just one month after undergoing abdominal surgery.~~

~~President Eisenhower will hold a conference on Friday, dealing with the military budget for the next fiscal year. Secretary of Defense Wilson and Budget Director Brundage are among the top-level officials summoned to the meeting, which will be held in Aiken, Augusta.~~

The government today authorized the nation's federally insured commercial banks to raise their interest rate on savings accounts to 3 percent. The increase... amounting to one-half percent... is effective January 1st. The move is calculated to encourage savings, in the current "tight money" market.

The United States Supreme Court today "let stand" a lower court decision, requiring the "prompt" admission of Negro students to the high school in Mansfield, Texas. It rejected an appeal by the Mansfield Board of Education for a review of the decision. The ruling... returned by the U.S. Circuit Court in New Orleans... was that the school board had not acted to effect desegregation with "all deliberate speed".

In Clinton, Tennessee, the County School Board has appealed to the Justice Department for help in enforcing a racial integration order

at the high school there. The board said... in a letter to Attorney General Brownell... that it may have to close the school this week, unless it gets help from the Federal Government. The school has been the scene of occasional violence since early last September, when 12 Negro students were admitted.

At least 14 persons were killed today in a waterfront fire in Brooklyn. Police say more than 200 persons were injured. The fire started in mid-afternoon on the 17-hundred-foot pier used by the Luckenbach Steamship Company... then spread to three adjoining piers. An explosion rocked buildings two miles away. A nearby fireboat was demolished. Some persons, 11 blocks from the scene of the explosion, were injured by falling debris.

Edward R. Murrow: December 3, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The United States appears to have chosen, for the time being at least, the General Assembly of the United Nations as the main instrument of our foreign policy. This does not mean that our strength has increased, nor that Russian power has diminished. It does not necessarily mean that the prospects of peace with justice in the world have improved. It is true that a cease fire in Egypt was achieved through the United Nations. But we got the cease fire because Russia wanted it too. This means that the U.N. as an instrument of foreign policy will pay dividends only when the Soviet Union wants what we want. The proof of that is to be found in Hungary. There the Soviet Union does not want what we want, or what the great majority in the United Nations wants. The result is that the U.N. can't get the Red Army out of Hungary, can't get observers into the country; can't even get Secretary General Hammarskjold in except at the future convenience of the Hungarian Government.

In adopting the United Nations policy we have not increased our power, and we have considerably limited our freedom of maneuver. The limitation is very narrow even in Egypt. There we agree with the Russians on only one point — we are against violence. We don't agree with the Russians

on the future of Israel; we don't agree with them on the methods or aims of President Nasser, and we don't want him to dominate the Middle East under the auspices of the Soviet Union.

As a matter of fact, historians will be arguing for a long time whether it was the United Nations or the threat of force by the Soviet Union, that stopped the war in Egypt. In any event, the British and French policy, born of desperation, ended in disaster.

We succeeded in getting our allies to quit in Egypt - we saved President Nasser, because that is what the Russians wanted to happen. But we are powerless to compel Russia or its puppet regime in Hungary to cease the slaughter and the deportations. We cannot even send in some nice neutrals, presumably in order that they might observe the butchery.

The President and Mr. Dulles are reported as being optimistic about the prospects for peace in the Middle East. This optimism is rather difficult to understand, since so far as we have been told, there has been no change in our policy in the Middle East, and inasmuch as our allies are frank to say they do not know what that policy is or has been. In terms of power our principal allies have lost more of it in less time than could have been imagined, and the Russians have gained more power and influence

in the Middle East than they were able to achieve in two hundred years of trying. Tranquility in that area would not serve Russian interests. So we may be sure that the unrest and tension and the Russian penetration will continue.

It is not useful at this point to belabor our allies for mistakes in judgment or timing. It helps not at all to speculate what the situation might be had the state of Israel not been created. What should concern us now is the present balance sheet. It is true that we have increased our influence in certain Arab states; the Russians probably increased theirs more. It is too early to tell whether the Western alliance has been completely wrecked, but it may have been. And if so we are witnessing the not too gradual isolation of this country.

We tried to compose - to resolve the differences between our allies and their enemies. We took up a position between them, as a mediator. But when we mediate between our allies and their enemies we are bound to do so at the expense of our allies. There is no other way. But the power of our allies has been part of our power. So we have had to pay out part of our own power for such peace as we have obtained.

The United Nations has tried vainly for years to bring peace to the

Middle East. It is true that the present crisis has created a U.N. Police Force, but it is also true that that force is in Egypt - at President Nasser's whim. There will be no peace in the Middle East so long as Egypt and her neighbors are intent upon the destruction of Israel; so long as nothing is done about the Arab refugees, or the waters of the Jordan.

This is a time that cries out, not for optimism but for a bold imaginative plan on which the free nations could unite, and which might possibly bring peace to the Middle East. Otherwise that area may become peaceful, but on Russian terms, as in Hungary.

There was wisdom in Mr. Churchill's words when he said, shortly after taking office in 1940, that if we spend too much time debating the past we shall lose the future.

George Bryan

A moment ago, I was quoting Churchill... his warning not to spend too much time debating the past. Sir Winston also said, "The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had remained in a mediocre station, a factor of no consequence in the movements of the world, they might have remained forgotten and ~~disturbed,~~ undisturbed beyond their protecting ocean." But such is not the case.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: A moment ago, I was quoting Churchill..his warning not to spend too much time debating the past. Sir Winston also said, "The price of greatness is responsibility. If the people of the United States had remained in a mediocre station, a factor of no consequence in the move ents of the world, they might have reamined forgotten and undisturmed beyond their protecting ocean." But such is not the case.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 4, 1956

This is the news:

Yugoslavia joined the Western powers in the United Nations General Assembly today in urging that Secretary General Hammarskjold be admitted to Hungary as soon as possible. The debate was on a resolution demanding that the puppet government of Hungary grant entry to United Nations observers. The Hungarian foreign minister... Imre Horvath... said he was prepared to meet Hammarskjold "at any time convenient to him", to discuss arrangements for the secretary general to visit Hungary. American Ambassador Lodge moved that the General Assembly adjourn, so that this discussion could take place. Hammarskjold and Horvath then met... and the word is that Hammarskjold said he would like to go to Budapest on December 16th. A announcement may be made when the Assembly reconvenes an hour and a half from now.

Today... in Budapest... thousands of women laid flowers on the tomb of Hungary's Unknown Soldier. / They carried out the gesture in defiance of Russian troops, who ordered them home. / At one point, the Russians opened fire over their heads... apparently as a warning... but a bullet hit one woman in the leg. "We have only flowers," the women shouted. "Why are you afraid?" Altogether, the demonstration lasted for three hours.

The British government today announced a sharp drop in gold and dollar reserves... and instituted measures to help meet the emergency. / Chancellor of the Exchequer Macmillan told the House of Commons, that reserves in the sterling area last month dropped 279-million dollars. / This has brought total reserves just under 2-billion dollars, which economists say, is the minumum essential for the safety of the pound. Macmillan also announced a trade deficit. / He said both the drop in reserves, and the trade deficit, began with Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal. He promised that the pound sterling will be maintained at its present value. And this, he said, requires stringent measures. / An extra tax of one shilling (14 cents) is being put on every gallon of gasoline. / Britain has also asked the

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United States and Canada to waive the interest payments due the end of this month on their postwar loans. Commitments on repayment of principal will be kept. Britain will also try to buy dollars with sterling from the International Monetary Fund. And Macmillan warned that... eventually... British income taxes may again have to be increased.

The interest due the United States on the British loan is in the neighborhood of 82-million dollars. The State Department says it will view Britain's request to skip this interest payment "sympathetically". But, it adds, the final decision is up to Congress. ~~The State Department says it cannot determine... from the language of the loan agreement... whether either it or the Treasury Department has the authority to act.~~

About 2-thousand British troops are scheduled to sail from Port Said tomorrow, as the first step in the withdrawal from Egypt. Orders have also gone out for the French forces to start their withdrawal. Tomorrow, the United Nations commander, General Burns, will confer with British and French operations officers on final plans of departure. On Thursday, Burns will see Israeli representatives in Jerusalem with regard to evacuation of Israel's forces from the Sinai Peninsula.

President Eisenhower today chose Douglas MacArthur the Second to succeed John Allison as United States ambassador to Japan. MacArthur is the nephew of General MacArthur... and is a career diplomat, presently serving as counselor in the State Department. Allison is returning home for reassignment.

It was announced today that Mr. Eisenhower will meet Republican congressional leaders on December 31st, to discuss his legislative program. The Administration's foreign policy plans will be discussed at another meeting on New Year's Day... to be attended by Democratic, as well as Republican, leaders of Congress.

Today, the President conferred in Augusta, Georgia, with the director of the budget... Percival Brundage... regarding federal spending in the next fiscal year.

Adlai Stevenson announced today that he will not run again for the presidency. Stevenson said that although he is returning to the practice of law, his interest in the Democratic Party will continue undiminished. "I want to be of help," he said, "wherever I can." Mr. Stevenson issued his statement through Democratic national headquarters in Washington.

New violence has closed the high school in Clinton, Tennessee. A Baptist minister... who is white... was beaten up today after escorting six Negro students to the integrated school. He suffered cuts and bruises about the face. A suspect... also white... was arrested and held for federal authorities. The [redacted] county school board then ordered the school closed until further notice. The board appealed to the Justice Department yesterday for help in enforcing a court order integrating the school. Attorney General Brownell said tonight that the F.B.I. is [redacted] investigating the situation. The Federal Government, he said, will prosecute [redacted] all persons attempting to block integration of the Clinton school.

H ere in New York, Army ordnance officers have joined in the investigation of yesterday's fire on the Brooklyn waterfront, in which 10 persons were killed. Damage is estimated at 10-million dollars. [redacted] The most mysterious element in the disaster is the explosion, which tore a hole 75 feet wide through 28 inches of reinforced concrete. One ordnance expert called it "a high order detonation". "We couldn't have duplicated it," he said, "with a 4-thousand-pound bomb."

Edward R. Murrow: December 4, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

On the 16th of this month Premier Nehru of India is due in Washington for his postponed talks with President Eisenhower. At the moment Premier Chou En-lai of communist China is in India and has had long talks with Mr. Nehru. And when Mr. Nehru returns to New Delhi from Washington, Chou En-lai is coming back to be filled in on what President Eisenhower said.

Mr. Nehru thus shows himself to be a person with a unique status in world affairs. Who else would be able to confer with the President of the United States and the Premier of China, one after the other, and report to each what the other said? He does so as a friend of both, hoping that somehow his friendship will serve to reduce the strong antagonisms between the policies of the United States and Red China.

This opportunity is greatly to Nehru's liking. India is a nation with hardly any military power and very little wealth. But it has steadily risen under Nehru's guidance to be the most important "neutralist" country in the world. In the past it has seemed to us that he has leaned over backwards to be cordial to the Communists, and has never hesitated to scold the West whenever he felt like it. When Egypt was attacked, his condemnation of the West rose to towering heights, while at first his

indignation over Soviet behavior in Hungary was quite mild. Krishna Menon, his representative at the U.N., actually opposed the first U.N. resolution on Hungary. But a transformation came over Nehru's thinking. For one thing, Indian opinion was outraged by Soviet brutality in Hungary. This opinion also was impressed by American firmness in denouncing the aggression against Egypt. Krishna Menon was instructed to reverse his position, and Mr. Nehru started publicly criticizing Moscow's behavior in Hungary. [Thus United States policy on Egypt visibly warmed Mr. Nehru's coolness toward this country. And he has been assuring Chou En-lai that Washington is going through a change of policy and is sincerely seeking to cultivate anti-colonial countries in Asia and the Middle East, something that Chinese Communists are reluctant to admit.]

It would be a mistake to regard Mr. Nehru as simply a go-between in his talks with President Eisenhower and Chou En-lai. Events not only have changed American policy, they have greatly added to India's influence, and in part to India's dangers. He comes to Washington at a fortunate time for him. Had he come last July, as originally planned, he would not have been the center of world attention. The Middle East crisis stepped up the value of India's friendship to both sides. And Nehru undoubtedly

feels that as the disciple of Gandhi he can do more to pacify the world than he ever dreamed in the days when he sat in a British prison in India.

But the position of India has also been endangered by the catastrophe in Egypt. One significant feature has been high-lighted in Nehru's talks with Chou En-lai. The two have differed over Russia's conduct in Hungary. Chou has defended Moscow in Moscow's own terms. But Nehru has been arguing that the root of the trouble in Hungary has been the Soviet Union's inability to convert Hungarians to Communism. This shows Mr. Nehru interpreting events as a non-Communist, and aware that India is non-communist. He may feel that India's freedom to remain democratic is now in some jeopardy.

The Egyptian catastrophe has left a vacuum of military power in the Middle East which Washington is now belatedly hoping to keep the Soviet Union from filling. But it also left a vacuum of moral power, due to Britain and France disappearing from the scene as moral as well as military factors. This moral vacuum extends to the whole of free Asia. Washington is aware that the United States must fill the moral vacuum, if Asia is to be saved from ultimate communist domination. Presumably Mr. Nehru is in agreement.

But Mr. Nehru is expected to argue in Washington that we cannot fill this moral vacuum unless we can arrive at some kind of stabilized relations with Communist China, which is why he takes an interest in them. He will be able to report that he has tried to moderate Chou En-lai's attitude on the prisoners, and has made some progress. He will be able to say that he advised Chou not to expect to get United States recognition right away, or entry into the United Nations at an early date. He may report that he is more optimistic about early relaxation of trade restrictions, also that he did not find Chou En-lai bellicose on the subject of Formosa. Perhaps the only immediate concrete result that will come from the Nehru visit will be the release of the remaining American prisoners in China. In New Delhi Chou En-lai used the same phrase about them that he did before the American airmen were set free. He said that good behavior might lead to the shortening of their sentences. If the prisoners are released Washington presumably would have to lift its ban on the entry of American news men into China, which was imposed solely because Americans still were in the Communist prisons.

This certainly would not break the log-jam in Asia, but it might be the beginning of a thaw. And that, Mr. Nehru may argue, is the way to go

about winning moral leadership. It would not be a startling beginning, but ~~fortunately for the free world, the Russians are putting up a thoroughly repulsive show in Hungary.~~ but it might be a beginning.

George Bryan

Word for Today

There is a vacuum in the Middle East... both military and moral. And there is agreement between the Indian prime minister, and our own government, that it needs filling. Theodore Roosevelt said, "The American people abhor a vacuum." Let us hope, in this instance, that it is so. For truly, as Descartes wrote in his "Principles of Philosophy", a vacuum is repugnant to reason.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Yugoslavia joined the Western powers in the United Nations General Assembly today in urging that Secretary General Hammarskjold be admitted to Hungary as soon as possible. The debate was on a resolution demanding that the puppet government of Hungary grant entry to United Nations observers. The Hungarian foreign minister..Imre Horvath..said he was prepared to meet Hammarskjold "at any time convenient to him" to discuss arrangements for the secretary general to visit Hungary . American Ambassador Lodge moved that the General Assembly adjourn, so that this discussion could take place. Hammarskjold and Horvath thenm met and the world is that Hammarskjold said he would like to go to Budapest on December 16th. An announcement may be made when the Assembly reconvenes an hour and a half from now.

Today in Budapest thousands of women laid flowers on the tomb of Hungary's Unknown Soldier. They carried out the gesture in defiance of Russian troops, who ordered them home. At one point, the Russian opened fire over their heads, apparently as a warning, but a bullet hit one woman in the let. "We have only flowers," the women shouted. "Why are you afraid?" Altogether, the demonstration lasted for three hours.

The British government today announced a sharp drop in gold and dollar reserves and instituted measures to help meet the emergency. Chancellor of the Exchequer Macmillan told the House of Commons that reserves in the sterling area last month dropped 279 million dollars. This has brought total reserves just under 2-billion dollars, which economists say is the minimum essential for the safety of the pound. Macmillan also announced a trade deficit. He said both the drop in reserves and the drade deficit began with Egypt's seizure of

the Suez Canal. He promised that the pound sterling will be maintained at its present value. And this, he said, requires stringent measures. An extra tax on one shilling (14 cents) is being put on every gallon of gasoline. Britain has also asked the United States and Canada to waive the interest payment due at the end of this month of their postwar loans. Commitments on repayment of the principal will be kept. Britain will also try to buy dollars with sterling from the International Monetary Fund. And Macmillan warned that, eventually, British income taxes may again have to be increased.

The interest due the United States on the British loan is in the neighborhood of 82-million dollars. The State Department says it sill view Britain's request to skip this nterest payment "sympathetically." But, it adds, the final decision is up to Congress.

About 2-thousand British troops are scheduled to sail from Port Said tomorrow, as the first step in the withdrawal from Egypt. Orders have also gone out for the French forces to start their withdrawal. Tomorrow, the United Nations commander, General Burns, will confer with British and French operations officers on final plans of departure. On Thursday, Burns will see Israeli representatives in Jersualem with regar to evacuation of Israel's forces from the Sinai Peninsula.

President Eisenhower today chose Douglas MacArthur the Second to succeed John Allison as United States ambassador to Japan. MacArthur is the nephew of General MacArthur and is a career diplomat, presently serving as counselor in the State Department. Allison is returning home for reassignment.

Adlai Stevenson announced today that he will not run again for the presidency . Stevenson said that although he is returning to the practice of law, his interest in the Democratic Party will continue undiminished. "I want to be of help", he said, "wherever I can." Mr. Stevenson issued his statement through Democratic national headquarters in Washington.

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This is Ed Murrow. I' l be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is a vacuum in the Middle East, both military and moral. And there is agreement between the Indian prime minister and our own government that needs filling. Theodore Roosevelt said, "The American people abhor a vacuum." Let us hope, in this instance, that it is so. For truly, as Descartes wote in his "Principles of Philosophy", a vacuum is repugnant to reason.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 5, 1956

This is the news:

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American Ambassador Lodge has denounced the action as "an affront to the secretary general and to the whole civilized world." Last night, the Assembly approved a resolution giving Russia and Hungary until Friday to agree to let United Nations observers into Hungary. Lodge has asked Hammarskjold to appoint this team of observers "without delay".

There were new demonstrations in Budapest today, in defiance of Soviet troops and tanks. A crowd of men, women and children in front of the American legation was dispersed by police, who struck about them with their rifle butts. Some of the demonstrators were seized... and presumably carried off to police headquarters. At least three other demonstrations were held. The Russian tanks were spat on. And there are signs that tomorrow will see a new general strike.

Cardinal Mindszenty has disclosed, in an interview, that he was tortured by secret police for 29 days and nights... before he went on trial for treason in 1949. Mindszenty said he was stripped, beaten, and kept in a damp cell. The interview was granted to a correspondent for Look Magazine, at the American legation in Budapest, where the cardinal has been granted asylum.

The debate on Britain's Middle East policy, opened today in the House of Commons. Speaking for the Eden government, Foreign Secretary Lloyd denied that Britain "incited" Israel to attack Egypt. And he challenged the Labour opposition to deny that the Anglo-French action, in Egypt, had kept war from spreading through the Middle East. It was ~~the~~ issuance of

the Anglo-French ultimatum of October 30, he argued, that made President Nasser decide not to involve the other Arab states in military operations. Lloyd said another "solid advantage"... resulting from the action... "is the existence in Egypt of a United Nations police force." And as a result of our operation, he said, "the magnitude of the Soviet penetration has been revealed." Lloyd denied that "acute differences of opinion" had jeopardized good relations between Britain and the United States. Indeed, he said, they may serve to "clear the air and make possible a closer alliance."

The new Labour Party spokesman... Aneurin Bevan... accused the Conservative government of changing its reasons for going into Egypt "from day to day". Prime Minister Eden, he said, had declared it Britain's purpose to separate the belligerents and secure free passage through the canal. Bevan called Lloyd's claim that the Anglo-French invasion had strengthened the United Nations absurd. "Hitler and Mussolini," he said, "had they thought of it, might have claimed that they had made war on the world in order to call the United Nations into being." Lloyd's speech today was an effort to save the Eden government. Motions of confidence...

and censure... are due for a vote tomorrow night. Eden is confronted with a revolt within his own party. It's reported tonight that as many as 35 Conservative members of Parliament may abstain on the vote of confidence in his government. Normally, the Conservatives have a majority of 59 votes.

Today... in Egypt... more than 2-thousand British soldiers filed aboard a troop transport and sailed out of Port Said harbor. And Israel withdrew an additional artillery battalion from the Sinai Peninsula.

The foreign minister of Iraq said today... in Baghdad... "The time is ripe for regaining Palestine." Israel was built on aggression, he said. "Therefore its removal from the Middle East is essential."

In Washington, the ambassadors of Iraq... and three other Baghdad Pact countries... conferred with Secretary Dulles today at the State Department. The other countries represented at the meeting were Turkey, Pakistan and Iran. Their spokesman... Mohammed Ali of Pakistan... said they received personal assurance from Dulles that the United States would "do everything possible" to help preserve their independence. Last week, the State Department said any threat to these countries would be viewed in Washington "with the utmost gravity". It was noted that Russia had

supplied arms to Syria... and that the Syrian government was making hostile gestures toward Iraq.

Secretary of State Dulles was told by his doctors today that he has made a "complete recovery" from his recent operation for intestinal cancer. A two-day check-up, they said, has shown Mr. Dulles "fit for full resumption of his normal duties."

~~It was announced today... in Augusta... that President Eisenhower will visit the drought-stricken areas of the Southwest around the middle of January. News Secretary Hagerty said the tour will help Mr. Eisenhower decide whether additional federal aid is required.~~

Democratic Chairman Butler today appointed a 20-man committee to help chart the course of the Democratic Party during the next four years. The action was in compliance with a resolution adopted last month by the executive body of the Democratic National Committee. Both former President Truman and Adlai Stevenson are members of the new advisory group.

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The air is filled with talk of the need to repair our alliance with Britain and France. We are told that Secretary Dulles is going to the next NATO meeting ahead of his normal convalescence time so as to patch up the alliance.

It may not be appreciated that actually we have no alliance with Britain or France in a technical sense. If Mr. Dulles joins in a scheme to make prior consultation obligatory between NATO states that will create something formal that doesn't otherwise exist, and hasn't existed since the combined chiefs of staff were dissolved at the close of the war. President Eisenhower understood this when he refused to join in condemning the British and French invasion of Egypt as a breach of the alliance. He did call the invasion an error, but he said our friends had acted "within their manifest rights".

But if it is a mistake to speak of the alliance as though it were a binding contract, it is a far worse mistake to speak of it as though it didn't exist. An alliance is primarily a state of mind. It has to have conviction behind it if it is to have any real power. And the alliance with Britain and France, with Britain in particular, though only a state of mind, was one of the most important and real powers in world affairs. And

it is this state of mind that now has to be restored.

Some opinion in this country - some of it within the State Department - holds that Britain and France shattered the alliance by going into Egypt without telling us about it, knowing we wouldn't approve. But opinion in Britain and France is that the alliance really collapsed before that event, and was shattered by the failure of Washington to do anything positive enough to guarantee the safety of Britain and France from the stranglehold of Nasser at Suez.

The debate now in progress in the House of Commons about Egyptian policy may, or may not, end in the replacement of Eden by another Conservative Prime Minister. But it will not end by improving relations with the United States, despite Foreign Secretary Lloyd's assurances about them. This will not only be due to what has just happened, but what is happening now.

The Daily Mirror, the largest circulation paper in Britain - and not a pro-government paper - complains today that the alliance is dead. "America's choice" it writes, "is to lead the Western Powers or to lose our allegiance." And it adds bitterly: "So far, all we have received is messages from a sickbed or a golf course."

British feelings for America aren't going to grow warmer now that

the British government is bluntly admitting the high cost of the Egyptian policy. To start with, there will be a prolonged fuel shortage, which means inadequate heating for British homes. It also means the highest price for gasoline in the country's history, around eighty-one cents a gallon, and rationed at that. These may be no more than major inconveniences, but they are accompanied by foreboding symptoms in the British economy.

The House of Commons was shocked when the Chancellor of the Exchequeur announced that gold and dollar reserves dropped by two hundred and seventy-nine million last month, (the largest fall in a single month since January 1952.) [The total balance on hand is now below two billion dollars, less than at any time since December '52. [The news was greeted with low whistles of dismay in the crowded house.] And it had to listen to Mr. MacMillan predicted a possible increase in the income tax, which already starts with a base rate of forty-two-and-a-half percent. 3

Tightening the belt in Britain is not simply a show for others to watch. It affects the United States immediately. The British already have asked us to forego the payment of interest due this month on the British loan, which would cost us EIGHTY-TWO million. This they are entitled to do under terms of the loan, though it takes an act

of Congress to put the waiver into effect. The Administration will ask Congress to concur, and Washington observers believe Congress will go along.

Mr. MacMillan has also asked the International Monetary Fund to be allowed to draw against the British quota of the fund, which can bring two hundred ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and thirty-six million dollars at once, and another three hundred and twenty-five million in the near future. He told the House that Britain has sold over half of its sixty million holdings of United States government short-term securities. American business men will be relieved to learn that he does not intend to sell the holdings in American long-term securities, which amount to three-quarters to a billion dollars. These are to be pledged against a loan Britain expects to make through an American government agency. Were these securities to be put on the market, Wall Street prices would sink, and our own economy would reflect the drop.

It remains to be seen how much the oil shortage will depress economies of all Western European countries. The winter looks anything but promising. If there is a widespread business decline this country will feel it too. So on both sides of the Atlantic, the alliance - as a state of mind - will be the harder to build up. But for that very reason the need for it will

be correspondingly greater. Only Russia stands to gain if the Alliance is not restored.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The future of the United States and Britain is bound together. We cannot safely go separate ways. The ~~noted~~ British editor, Henry Hodson, expressed this well. "In this new world," he said, "as in the world that the H-bomb has destroyed, it remains true that divided we fall. And we have seen enough to know that this objective cannot be won by pious hopes."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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British feelings for America aren't going to grow warmer now that the Britishgovernmentis bluntly admitting the high cost of the Egyptian policy. To start with, theee will be a prolonged fuel shortage, which means inadequate heating for British homes. It also means the highest price for gasoline in the country's history, around eighty-one cents a gallon, and rationed at that. These may be no more than major inconveniences, but they are accompaniedl by foreboding symptoms in the British economy.

The House of Commons was shocked when the Chancellor of the Exchequer nnounced that gold and dollar reserves dropped by two hundred and seventy nine million last month, the largest fall in a single month since January 1952. Mr. Mac Millan predicted a possible increase in the income tax, which already starts with a base rate of forty-two-and-a-half percent.

Tightening the belt in Britain is not simply a show for others to watch. It affects the United States immediately. The British already have asked us to forego the payment of interest due this month on the British loan, which would cost us eighty-two million. This they are entitled to do under terms of the loan, though it takes an act of Congress to put the waiver into effect. The Administration will ask Congress to concur, and Washington observers believe Congress will go along.

Mr. MacMillan has also asked the International Monetary Fund to be allowed to draw against the British quota of the fund, which can bring two hundred and thirty - six million dollars at once, and another three hundred and twenty-five million in the near future.

It remains to be seen how much the oil shortage will depress economies of all Western European countries. The winter looks anything but promising. If there is a widespread business decline this country will feel it too. So on both sides of the Atlantic, the alliance - as a state of mind - will be the

harder to build up. But for that very reason the need for it will be correspondingly greater. Only Russia stands to gain if the Alliance is not restored.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, a word from George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The future of the United States and Britain is bound together. We cannot safely go separate ways. The British editor, Henry Hodson, expressed this well. "In this new world," he said, "as in the world that the H-bomb has destroyed, it remains true that divided we fall. And we have seen enough to know that this objective cannot be won by pious hopes."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 6, 1956

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Prime Minister Eden won a vote of confidence tonight in the British House of Commons. / The vote was 312 to 260. Earlier, a Labour motion of censure was defeated, 327 to 260. In both instances, the issue was military intervention in Egypt. / (In a few minutes we'll have a direct report on this development from Howard K. Smith in London).

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Vice President Nixon SAID in a New York speech tonight, that it is in the interest of the United States to grant financial aid to Britain "in this hour of difficulty." He predicted there will be strong bi-partisan support in Congress for granting such assistance. / Nixon said that Britain and France might have won a military victory in Egypt, if the United States had supported their action. "But," he said, "they... and we... would have lost the moral support of the whole world." / With regard to Hungary, Mr. Nixon expressed conviction that the events there will prove "a major turning point in the struggle to defeat world communism without war."

President Eisenhower today announced an emergency sea and air lift... to bring Hungarian refugees to this country "with the utmost possible speed." It is planned... when the program is in high gear... for U.S. Navy transports, and Air Force planes, to bring in 500 refugees a day. News Secretary Hagerty said it will be the "largest such operation in peacetime history." The first aircraft leaves for Germany tomorrow.

Today... in Budapest... there was a clash between two groups of demonstrators---one carrying the red flag of the Communist puppet government, the other, the new Hungarian flag of freedom. Soviet tanks came to the

assistance of the Reds and began firing... sometimes over the heads of the anti-Communists, sometimes not. / At least two of them were killed. The workers council forestalled plans for a new general strike, on grounds it would only help the Kádar government. But a dozen factories were shut down, due to resentment over the arrest last night of 50 workers suspected of anti-Communist activity.

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The United States has also protested Russia's interference yesterday with an American military convoy... traveling from Berlin to West Germany. The officer in charge of the convoy refused a Soviet request to inspect the cargo, and the convoy returned to Berlin. The State Department called

the request "inconsistent with existing procedures." American Army authorities in Berlin say the Russians have agreed to cancel the new requirements.

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Today... in Clinton, Tennessee... United States marshals completed a roundup of 16 persons accused to interfering with racial integration of the Clinton High School. The charge... specifically... is contempt of a court order for integration of the school. Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor said they will be brought to trial "within 10 days." A 17th person was arrested today for distributing segregationist literature in the federal courtroom... and SENTENCED TO 30 DAYS IN JAIL, ~~charged with criminal contempt.~~

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Here in New York, a Federal Court jury has convicted three hoodlums of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel. They face a possible maximum sentence of five years. Four other defendants... including racketeer Johnny Dio... are still to be tried. They are all charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice, in trying to intimidate Russel from testifying in a Grand Jury investigation.

At the Olympic Games, the Russian team has moved out in front of the Americans... in the unofficial scoring... by 132 points. The Russians earned 172 points today... mostly in gymnastics and wrestling...while the Americans picked up only 20 points. Thirty-six members of the Hungarian team are said to have decided definitely not to go home. Some of them hope to come to the United States.

For a first-hand report on what happened today in the British House of Commons, we switch now to my colleague Howard K. Smith in London.

Tape runs 5:05
Ends on cue: "--to Ed Murrow in New York."

That was Howard K. Smith... summing up the two test votes today in the House of Commons. Eden remains in office at least for the time being.

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(pause) But first, here is ~~George Bryan.~~ Bernie Bennett

Word for Today

The political struggle in Britain recalls an incident reported by Lewis Carroll in "Through the Looking Glass." "You will observe the Rules of Battle, of course?" the White Knight remarked, putting on his helmet. "I always do," said the Red Knight, and they began banging away at each other with such fury that Alice got behind a tree to be out of the way of the blows.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - HOWARD K. SMITH

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

SMITH: As every schoolboy knows, politics in Britain and politics in France have always been different from one another in almost every respect, but tonight, all of a sudden, one important feature has arisen that is common to politics in both countries. In France, as is well known, Premier Guy Mollet has remained in power a long time, almost entirely because nobody else wanted the job. In Britain tonight, the Eden government won a vote of confidence from Parliament on its conduct of the Suez crisis and seems firmly in power once more, for just about the same reason.

When the moment of decision came, there was nobody around anxious to replace it. For five furious weeks here, the Labor opposition has rattled the rafters of the House of Commons with the fury of its attacks on the Conservative government on the Suez question. But yesterday and today, when there has been a two-day port mortem debate on that question, suddenly Labor began, in the words of one member of Parliament "pummeling the government with compliments," as when today's chief Labor speaker opened his speech with a warm expression of his, to quote his words, "personal affection for Prime Minister Eden, his opponent."

Instead of bitterness that has pervaded the atmosphere of politics here for weeks, an almost kindly humor has dominated this debate. As today, when one Labor opposition speaker said he did not like John Foster Dulles' 'brinkmanship' but he much preferred it to Sir Anthony Eden's 'over-the-brinkmanship'. The reference there, in case you've forgotten, was to a statement attributed to Mr. Dulles according to which the art of diplomacy was to come to the brink of war but not go over it. This kind of remark today in the Commons brought nice little waves of laughter, a big contrast to the hoots of derisi...

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Altogether, the Labor Party's attack seemed aimed to tease rather than to pain the government. It was made pretty clear that the Labor opposition had no strong wish to come to power in the present deepening economic crisis. When Labor last came to power, it had to preside over the austerity of the post-war period. It does not, a friend said to me tonight, want to get a reputation with the people by coming now to preside over the austerity of the post-Suez period.

Over the past few weeks, Laborites on the left of Eden's government then have been angry because the government went into Suez. On the government's right, the substantial Imperial wing of the Conservative Party has been even more furious because the government is getting out of Suez. And it was there, on the right wing of politics that trouble was expected tonight. A hundred and twenty right wing members of the Conservative Party recently put their names to a highly critical motion. Many of those have indicated to reporters, like myself, that they would demand at least that Eden himself give up the Premiership as a price for their casting their votes tonight and saving the government. If just half of that number of 120 members of Parliament had ~~insisted~~ insisted on those terms, it would certainly have either forced Eden or the government out of power.

However, when the moment of decision came in the debate tonight, the right wing Tory rebels did not rebel after all, that is not in numbers that would embarrass the government. The reason was many things. One of the big reasons was that they too could see nobody around to replace Eden. In going away to Jamaica for this crucial three week's period, Eden forced his fellow Cabinet Ministers, even those like R. A. Butler, who were reputed to be cool to his policies, he forced them to defend and carry out those same policies. Thus, the whole

Cabinet is, so to speak, tarred with the same brush, and there's no moral alternative to the present Prime Minister. In the view of government spokesmen, tonight's vote of confidence closes off the British political crisis that resulted from the Suez venture. In the view of most independent observers and many partisan ones too on both sides here, that is probably a misreading. The crisis is not ended, but suspended. After a period for face-saving, it is likely to be revived.

Many Tories have made it clear that they will never forgive Eden for leaving the country when it was undertaking what is called "the most humiliating British retreat since the loss of the American Colonies." Time is now needed to save face and time is needed to seek out new leadership, probably from the ranks of the Junior Conservative Ministers. Names like Duncan Fanns (?), Churchill's son-in-law, barely known outside Britain are being mentioned in this connection.

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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MURROW: That was Howard K. Smith, summing up the two test votes today in the House of Commons. Eden remains in office, at least for the time being.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Lord for Today. But first, here is Bernie Bennet.

BENNET:

MURROW: The political struggle in Britain recalls an incident reported by Lewis Carroll in "Through the Looking Glass." "You will observe the rules of battle, of course?" the White Knight remarked, putting on his helmet. "I always do," siad the Red Knight, and they began banging away at each other with such fury that Alice got behind a tree to be out of the way of the blows. Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 7, 1956

This is the news:

The United States Treasury says it will borrow one billion dollars, in order to meet its financial obligations in the next few months. A major reason for the move is Britain's request for dollar aid, due to the closing of the Suez Canal. Because of its economic crisis, Britain has asked the United States to waive the interest due THIS MONTH on its postwar loan. The British also plan to draw on the International Monetary Fund, for perhaps as much as 500-million dollars. The United States will have to make up most---if not all---of this amount. The Treasury will borrow the billion dollars by offering investors a series of "bills". Corporations can buy the bills, starting next Wednesday, and then use them in payment of income taxes, due on March 15th. Rate of interest will depend on the bidding. This borrowing, on a short-term basis, will push the federal debt above 277-billion dollars... close to the legal ceiling set by Congress.

There were reports today of a major review of Administration policy which might lead to a long-range program of economic aid to Western Europe. (Vice President Nixon spoke last night of helping other countries solve their economic problems.) There is tonight, however, no evidence that such a full-scale review has yet begun.

Secretary of Defense Wilson conferred in Augusta, Georgia, today with President Eisenhower on the military budget for the next fiscal year. Wilson told reporters afterwards that "it certainly looks" at the moment as though defense spending will have to be increased. A reporter asked if he was shooting at a figure in the neighborhood of 38-billion dollars. Mr. Wilson refused to be pinned down. "I am shooting," he said, "at getting a good job done for the country." He said he expects no "substantial" change in the strength of the armed forces.

Tomorrow, Wilson will go to Paris... to attend next week's NATO Council meeting. So, of course, will Secretary of State Dulles. (In a few minutes, we will have an interview with Lord Ismay, the secretary-general of NATO, in which he discusses the prospects for next week's meeting with my colleague, David Schoenbrun).

Today in Paris, French sources said the United States has agreed "in principle" to a Big Three meeting of heads of state. All that remains, they say, is for President Eisenhower to set the time and place.

The United Nations General Assembly today elected the Philippines to a one-year term on the Security Council. Russia supported the candidacy of Czechoslovakia, despite its agreement... a year ago... that the Philippines would succeed Yugoslavia in the council seat. Yugoslavia's term expires the end of this month. The vote was, the Philippines 51, Czechoslovakia 20. Only one ballot was required.

Last Tuesday, the General Assembly passed a resolution giving the puppet government of Hungary until midnight tonight to agree to allow United Nations observers into the country. So far, the resolution has been ignored. And the United States, and 17 other countries, conferred today on possible next steps. One proposal under discussion, calls for expulsion of the present Hungarian delegation. The delegation denied today that the Hungarian foreign minister... Imre Horvath... had sought to deceive Secretary General Hammarskjold. On Wednesday, Horvath led Hammarskjold to believe he could visit Budapest on December 16th. Later, the Hungarian government said this date was "not suitable"... and that Hammarskjold should not make the trip.

In Budapest today, the central workers council told the puppet government to end the wave of arrests... or assume responsibility for new violence. The warning was in the form of a proclamation. "If the arrests continue," it said, "the workers will turn against the government for good... and the end will be a general strike, bloodshed, and a new national tragedy." No reply yet from the Kádar government.

The government of Poland announced tonight that it has settled many of its differences with the Catholic Church. The Warsaw government says that... under a new set of principles... the children of Poland will have full freedom to receive religious instruction in state schools. (The settlement reportedly calls for complete religious tolerance.)

Now... for the interview we spoke of between Lord Ismay, secretary general of NATO, and David Schoenbrun... we switch to Paris. The first voice you hear will be that of Schoenbrun putting the first question.

(Tape runs 6:25
Ends on cue :"---at your headquarters."

That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, interviewing Lord Ismay, secretary general of NATO, on the eve of next week's NATO meeting.

George Bryan

The United States will seek at this next NATO meeting to mend some international fences... for we have realized again our need for allies. It was on this subject of inter-dependence that Stephen Vincent Benet once said, "If our brothers are oppressed, we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure."

Goodnight and good luck!

INTERVIEW BETWEEN DAVID SCHOENBRUN AND LORD ISMAY

SCHOENBRUN: Lord Ismay, could you tell us what the principal business of this forthcoming NATO meeting will be?

ISMAY: Well, there's a most awful lot to be done. It's the most important meeting that we've had since Lisbon in '52.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, sir, there's been a lot of talk frankly that the Alliance in the last few weeks has been practically falling apart. Is that what you mean by the most important meeting?

ISMAY: I wouldn't say falling apart. I say there's been a very deep rift in it - the West - that I've ever known, but it certainly is the business of that meeting to heal the wounds, to try and take steps to insure they - that sort of thing doesn't happen again and in every way to strengthen the Alliance in the political and economic fields.

SCHOENBRUN: In what specific way do you hope to go about it in this meeting?

ISMAY: Well, as you know, there's the report of the three Ministers, which was set up by the Council last April or May --

SCHOENBRUN: You mean, sir, The Three Wise Men?

ISMAY; The Three Wise Men, they're called. Italy, Mr. Martino, Canada - Mr. Pearson, and Norway - Mr. Lange. They were set up by the Council to advise how the same sort of cooperation could be achieved in the political and economic fields as already exists in the military field. Their report is ready and it will be taken by Ministers as almost the first item on the agenda.

SCHOENBRUN: You've seen that report, I assume, sir?

ISMAY: I have.

SCHOENBRUN: I know you probably can't make it public this early, but do you feel satisfied that real progress can be made in these fields?

ISMAY: It all depends on governments. If governments are prepared to prove their sovereignty, to a great extent that they have in the past, if they're really prepared to consult each other on all matters that affect the foreign policy of the Alliance, whether they occur outside or inside the NATO area, then that would be the most extraordinary advance in our history.

SCHOENBRUN: [redacted] you correctly, Lord Ismay, what you are saying, and I suppose [redacted] general, by pooling [redacted] of sovereignty, you mean that [redacted] ought to be prepared to give up some measure of their sovereignty [redacted]

ISMAY: [redacted] when I say pooling sovereignty I mean [redacted] this: that supposing there're [redacted] fifteen members sitting around the table and eleven of them think one way and four the other. You cannot say to those four - you've lost this by [redacted] majority vote - but what this four can say is - to their eleven friends - we think you're wrong. On the other hand, in the interest of sovereignty I think we're prepared to come along with you. That is what I call "pooling your sovereignty".

SCHOENBRUN: [redacted] Do you have any hopes that something like this may be ahead for the Atlantic community?

ISMAY: I feel that the events of the last two months have been so serious they've given such a warning, that it is not unreasonable to hope that in time - in time we will get much nearer that combination of sovereignty than we have in the past.

SCHOENBRUN: Sir, you've been talking about events in the

past few months. There have been two groups of events, of course. One - the rift among the allies on their Middle Eastern policy and the other, of course, the actions of the Soviets in Hungary and behind the Iron Curtain. What comment do you have as Sec. Gen. of NATO on these Russian events, and most particularly, sir, Moscow's proposal that you should scrap the NATO Alliance and they will scrap their Warsaw Pact?

SMAY: Well, on the first point: Hungary - I would say that it has been a clear proof that their so-called new look, the good will visits, the smooth words, the smiles, the talk of co-existance is all just a sham; and they've come out in their true colors. They have shown that they're still desirous of world domination, determined to have it. They have shown that there is no outrage against the laws of God or man from which they would shrink. And on the second POINT— [redacted]

SCHOENBRUN: [redacted]

ISMAY: [redacted] there is no similarity between the two pacts. NATO is a pact voluntarily entered into by 15 like-minded people, all retaining their sovereignties who have pledged themselves to maintain and increase their individual and collective capacity towards aggression. The Warsaw Pact isn't a pact at all. It's just a sham. It is one master, Soviet Russia, and several eight (?) slaves, euphemistically called satellites. They have no resemblance and to talk of bartering one against the other appears to be ? major nonsense.

SCHOENBRUN: Does that mean, sir, that there will be no consideration or discussion of general European security possibilities?

ISMAY; Oh, I wouldn't say, that. I'm sure there will be such discussion and they're going to be held in a very private way.

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Hitherto there's always been rather too big a - I won't say always - but there's often been far too big an attendance at these meetings for really frank discussions. But this time, Prime Ministers are going to meet practically alone so as to be able to take their hair down and talk to each other completely freely.

SCHOENBRUN: If I understand you correctly, sir, then you are not closing the door on any exploration that could be made of European security or Russian withdrawal on reasonable terms.

ISMAY: I would never close the door against that. In fact, if it could be brought about in any way on which one could rely, it would be like waking up from a bad nightmare.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, thank you so much, Lord Ismay, for having talked to us today. You said some very exciting things. I wish you luck on your new meeting and thanks for letting us come here to the Palais de Chaillot at your headquarters.

[illegible] Ed's going to be delighted with this. You must be say something to him. You sure he'd-

ISMAY: Yes, I would.

SCHOENBRUN: like to hear directly from you.

ISMAY: Hello, Ed. I hear this is going over to you. I wish we could do another piece together. When are you coming over this way? Far too long since you've been. I can't get over there - there's too much something, something work. Good luck, Ed.

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, we've got a message for you, too. Your question to Lord Ismay, as the former Sec. of State for Commonwealth Relations -- I'm afraid I left that question out. Lord Ismay was giving us what I felt was so exciting and at the same time [illegible] discussion of very great problems that I would not allow you, Ed. Murrow, to use your provincial ~~Brxxx~~ Britishism to come in with Commonwealth questions on at such an important moment. (laughter) But right we'll be there [illegible] Cooper.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States Treasury says it will borrow one billion dollars in order to meet its financial obligations in the newt few months.

A major reason for the move is Britain's request for dollar aid, due to the closing of the Suez Canal. Because of its economic crisis, Britain has asked the United States to waive the interest due this month on its post war loan. The British also plan to draw on the International Monetary Fund for perhaps as much as 500-million dollars. The United States will have to make up most of -- if not all--of this amount. The Treasury will borrow the billion dollars by offering investors a series of "bills." Corporations can buy the bills, starting next Wednesday, and then use them in payment of income taxes, due on March 15th. Rate of interest will depend on the bidding. This borrowing on a short-term basis will push the federal debt above 277-billion dollars, close to the legal ceiling set by Congress.

There were reports today of a major review of Administration policy which might lead to a long-range program of economic aid to Western Europe. Vice President Nixon spoke last night of helping other countries solve their economic problems. There is tonight, however, no evidence that such a full-scale review has yet begun.

Secretary of Defense Wilson conferred in Augusta, Georgia, today with President Eisenhower on the military budget for the next fiscal year. Wilson told reporters afterwards that "it certainly looks" at the moment as though defense spending will have to be increased. A reporter asked if he was shooting at a figure in the nieghborhood of 38-billion dollars. Mr. Wilson refused to be pinned down."I am shooting", he said, "at getting a good job done for the country." He said he expects no "substantial" change in the

strength of the armed forces.

Tomorrow, Wilson will go to Paris to attend next week's NATO council meeting. So, of course, will Secretary of State Dulles. (In a few minutes, we will have an interview with Lord Ismay, the secretary general of NATO, in which he discusses the prospects for next week's meeting with my colleague, David Schoenbrun.)

Today in Paris, French sources said the United States has agreed "in principle" to a Big Three meeting of heads of state. All that remains, they say, is for President Eisenhower to set the time and place.

The United Nations General Assembly today elected the Philippines to a one-year term on the Security Council. Russia supported the candidacy of Czechoslovakia, despite its agreement a year ago that the Philippines would succeed Yugoslavia in the council seat. Yugoslavia's term expires the end of this month. The vote was the Philippines 51, Czechoslovakia 20. Only one ballot was required.

Last Tuesday, the General Assembly passed a resolution giving the puppet government of Hungary until midnight tonight to agree to allow United Nations observers into the country. So far, the resolution has been ingored. And the United States and 17 other countries conferred today on possible next steps. One proposal under discussion calls for expulsion of the present Hungarian delegation. The delegation denied today that the Hungarian foreign minister .. Imre Horvath..had sought to deceive SecretaryGeneral Hammarskjold. On Wednesday, Horvath let Hammarskjold to believe he could visit Budapest on December 16th. Later, the Hungarian government said this date was "not suitable" and that Hammarskjold should not make the trip.

In Budapest today, the central workers council told the puppet government to end the wave of arrests..or assume responsibility for new violence. The warning was in the form of a proclamation. "If the arrests continue", it

said, "the workers will turn against the government for good and the end will be a general strike, bloodshed, and a new national tragedy." No reply yet from the Kadar government.

The government of Poland announced tonight that it has settled many of its differences with the Catholic Church. The Warsaw government says that under a new set of principles, the children of Poland will have full freedom to receive religious instruction in state schools. The settlement report -- edly calls for complete religious tolerance.

Now for the interview we spoke of between Lord Ismay, secretary general of NATO and David Schoenbrun, we switch to Paris. The first voice you hear will be that of Schoenbrun putting the first question.

SCHOENBRUN: Lord Ismay, could you tell us what the principal business of this forthcoming NATO meeting will be?

ISMAY: Well, there's a most awful lot to be done. It's the most important meeting that we've had since Lisbon in '52.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, sir, there's been a lot of talk frankly that the Alliance in the last few weeks has been practically falling apart. Is that what you meen by the most important meeting?

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SCHOENBRUN: Well, thank you so much, Lord Ismay, for having talked to us today. You said some very exciting things. I wish you luck on your new meeting and thanks for letting us come here to the Palais de Chaillot at your headquarters.

MURROW: That was my colleague, David Schoenbrun, interviewing Lord Ismay, secretary general of NATO, on the eve of next week's NATO meeting.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, her is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The United States will seek at this next NATO meeting, to mend some international fences for we have realized again our need for allies. It was on this subject of inter-dependence that Setphen Vincent Benet once said, "If our brothers are oppressed, we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure.

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 10, 1956

This is the news:

A two-day general strike was scheduled to start in Hungary less than two hours ago. / There is no word, so far, on the effectiveness of the strike. But sporadic fighting is reported. / One report... which is unconfirmed... tells of a pitched battle with Soviet troops in the hills, north of Budapest. / According to another report, 80 demonstrators have been massacred in a mining community in northern Hungary. This incident... we are told... took place on Saturday. / The Kádar government has proclaimed martial law. / In Budapest, Russian troops made a house-to-house search today for hidden arms... a "crime" punishable by death. Pedestrians were stopped and searched on the streets. / Reports reaching Yugoslavia say Budapest has been encircled again by Soviet tanks, though the city itself is described as "relatively calm". During most of the day, telephone communications with Hungary were cut off. And... tonight... the United States protested the

interruption of telegraphic facilities between the State Department and the American Legation in Budapest. "The United States," the note says, "expects that the Hungarian authorities will prevent such interruptions in the future."

Here in New York today, the Hungarian question was again debated in the United Nations General Assembly. Sixteen countries have now declared their support of the American resolution, condemning Russia for aggression in Hungary. Late today, India submitted a separate resolution. This motion urges... as a last resort... that Secretary General Hammarskjold be sent to Moscow, to engage in direct negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. Tomorrow, the debate will continue.

In Paris today, Secretary of State Dulles conferred separately with French Foreign Minister Pineau, and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd... on the eve of the NATO Council meeting that opens tomorrow. Lloyd called his meeting with Dulles "highly satisfactory". Dulles' meeting with Pineau is said to have been both cordial and constructive. But no formal announcement of the outcome of these preliminary talks was made. Mr. Dulles is reported... unofficially... to have agreed on the need for

giving top priority to the opening of the Suez Canal.

A British patrol was ambushed in Port Said today by the Egyptian underground. One soldier was wounded. And Egypt assured General Burns, commander of the United Nations police force, there would be no repetition of the incident.

In French politics today, the Mollet government won a series of six votes of confidence in its budget proposals. Mollet has now been in power for 10 months.

Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada will fly to Augusta, Georgia, tomorrow to see President Eisenhower. St. Laurent has been vacationing in Florida. News Secretary Hagerty says the visit will be "entirely social".

The Chinese Communist premier... Chou En-Lai... arrived in Burma today for a state visit. During his stay, Chou will confer with Burmese leaders on the border dispute between Burma and Red China.

The International Monetary Fund announced tonight that a loan has been arranged whereby Britain will obtain 1-billion, 300-million dollars to help it through its economic crisis.

A program of low-interest loans for under-developed countries was recommended today by Christian Sonne, chairman of the National Planning Association. Sonne said... in a New York speech... that the "spread" between American living standards and those of most other countries is "dangerous large". (The loans would be used to step up production in those countries). Poverty may be abolished in the United States in the next 20 years, he said, "if peace is maintained and we use our resources wisely." The National Planning Association is a private, non-profit organization, made up of representatives of the professions, industry and labor.

A Treasury Department spokesman told Congress today he sees "no basis" for a tax cut at this time. The testimony was given before a House committee by Dan Throop Smith, special adviser to Secretary Humphrey on tax policy. He estimated total revenue requirements for the coming year to be in the neighborhood of 70-billion dollars... indicating an increase in federal spending of about 4-billion dollars.

The government reported today that unemployment rose "sharply" in November. Half a million more persons were looking for work than in October.

But weekly earnings of factory workers averaged 82 dollars and 42 cents, a new record high.

The Supreme Court ruled today that a labor union may not be deprived of benefits under the Taft-Hartley Law when an officer of the union files a false non-Communist oath. The court held... in a unanimous decision... that only the guilty officer can be punished. The decision was returned in test cases involving two unions---the International Fur and Leather Workers and the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Eight Negro students returned to the integrated high school in Clinton, Tennessee today without incident. The school had been closed since last Tuesday, when a white minister who accompanied several Negro students to their classes was attacked. In Knoxville today, a federal judge set January 28th for the trial of 16 white men and women charged with interfering with integration of the Clinton school. Interference with orderly integration of the school had been prohibited by a federal injunction.

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell conferred today with the federal prosecutors of 14 southern states... primarily on measures for putting an end to segregation on intra-state buses and trains. Brownell said the government will work first for "voluntary compliance". He did not say what steps the government will take if voluntary compliance fails.

The missing Trans-Canada Airlines plane is presumed down "somewhere in British Columbia." The aircraft... with 62 persons aboard... disappeared last night in a snowstorm, while on a flight from Vancouver to Montreal. The last radio report from the pilot reported trouble in the No. 2 engine. ~~Military and civilian planes~~ the area without success.

Edward R. Murrow: December 10, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

With world attention focused on the violation of human rights in Hungary, the eighth anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration of the United Nations today is timely. President Eisenhower made eloquent use of it in his denunciation of Soviet conduct. But it needs to be borne in mind that the Declaration of Human Rights is rhetoric and not law. It never has been implemented, and the efforts to give it legal power in the United Nations have been successfully blocked by opposition in which the United States itself has taken part.

There is a tragic reason for using the available rhetoric in discussing the fate of Hungary. It is that the United Nations is paralyzed when it comes to doing anything in terms of law. The Soviet Union forbids it.

The Hungarian issue is first of all a legal one. The Russians are guilty of aggression. They are guilty according to their own definition of aggression. Aggression is a violation of the charter, not merely disregard of a U.N. resolution.

There is a danger that world opinion will slip into the error of thinking there is a difference between the aggression of Britain, France and Israel against Egypt and of the Soviet Union against Hungary. But both

are legally in the same class. The difference between them is that in one case the United Nations induced the aggressors to stop fighting and withdraw their forces, and in the other the United Nations has been flouted.

A bulletin of the International Commission of Jurists sets forth the case that the Soviet Union is an aggressor in Hungary. Russia first defined aggression in a League of Nations disarmament conference in 1933. It re-introduced the definition in the United Nations in 1950 and expanded it in the United Nations in 1953. The definition leaves no possible misunderstanding of the nature of the Soviet action in Hungary.

The Soviet government calls it aggression if there "is an invasion by the armed forces of a state even without a declaration of war.... or the landing or leading of its land, sea or air forces inside the boundaries of another state without the permission of the latter.... or the violation of the condition of such permission, particularly as regards the length of their stay."

The definition goes on to say that a state may not justify sending its forces into another state because of internal conditions in that state, "as for example, any revolutionary or counter-revolutionary movement, civil war, disorders or strikes."

This is plain language and the Soviet Union has resorted to two arguments to save itself from admitting guilt under its own definition. One is that Russian troops were present in Hungary with Hungarian consent, the other is that the Hungarian government asked the help of these troops to preserve order. But both arguments are specious, as the International Jurists show. It is true that Russian troops were present in Hungary under the Warsaw Pact, and so with the consent of the Hungarian government. But the pact is a strictly limited covenant, and permits the use of the Russian forces only in common defense. The suppression of a people's uprising is not listed among the contingencies in which defense is involved. The use of the troops became an aggression the moment they were used for a purpose exceeding the Warsaw pact.

Then what about the Hungarian government's request for the help of the troops? The jurists' commission is not sure that a legitimate government made this request. It was announced at about the same time Premier Nagy took over, on October 24th. Nagy broadcast that he had not signed the appeal, and he at once began negotiations with the Soviet government for the withdrawal of the troops. He announced that their withdrawal had been agreed to for October 31st. Then on November 1st

fresh Soviet troops invaded Hungary, and on November 3rd a final conference between Soviet and Hungarian representatives took place, from which some of the Hungarians never returned. They were seized. Nagy was overthrown and the puppet regime of Kadar was set up.

Even if the request for help from the Soviet troops had been made by a legitimate government, the unquestionably legitimate government of Premier Nagy withdrew the request, as it had every right to do. Thereafter, Soviet action in remaining and fighting in Hungary constituted aggression. And the result of this aggression was the overthrow of Nagy and the imposition of Kadar.

That is the legal position. The Soviet Union violated the charter and yet has kept the United Nations from doing anything about it. Whatever strength may have flowed to the United Nations by the compliance of Britain, France and Israel in regard to Egypt, cannot make up for the impotence of the United Nations in the face of the aggression against Hungary. Whenever we talk of American policy henceforth being tied to the United Nations, we need to be clear just what it means. So far it means our own acceptance of the double standard of legality and morality imposed by the Soviet Union. And it means our reliance on nothing stronger than rhetoric in dealing with the Soviet aggression.

Great Bazooka!

Word for Today

The resistance of the Hungarian people has won the admiration and sympathy of the whole world. Archibald MacLeish has made an observation on this, which we might all do well to remember. "We should not forget," he said, "in all the suffering and pain, that we owe the people of Hungary more than our pity. We owe them also pride and praise."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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so with the consent of the Hungarian government. But the pact is a strictly limited covenant, and permits the use of the Russian forces only in common defense. The suppression of a people's uprising is not listed among the contingencies in which defense is involved The use of the troops became an aggression the moment they were used for a purpose exceeding the Warsaw pact.

Then what about the Hungarian gover ment's request for the help of the troops? The jurists' commission is not sure that a legitimate government made this request. It was announced at about the tame time Premier Nagy took over on October 24th. Nagy boradcast that he had not signed the appeal, and he at once began negotiations with the Soviet government for the withdrawal of the troops. He announced that their withdrawal had been agreed to for October 31st. Then on November 1st fresh troops invaded Hungary, and on November 3rd a final conference between Soviet and Hungarian representatives took place, from which some of the Hungarians never returned. They were seized Nagy was overthrown. and the puppet regime of Kadar was set up.

Even if the request for help from the Soviet troops had been made by a legitimate government, the unquestionably legitimate government of Premier Nagy withdrew the request, as it had every right to do. Thereafter, Soviet action in remaining and fighting in Hungary constituted aggression. And the result of this aggression was the overthrow of Nagy and the imposition of Kadar.

That is the legal position. The Soviet Union violated the charter and yet kas kept the nited Nations from doing anything about it. hatever strength may have flowed to the United Nations by the compliance of Britain, France and Israel in regard to gypt, cannot make p for the impotence or the United Nations in the face of the aggression against Hungary Whenever we talk of American policy henceforth being tied to the United Nations, we need to be clear just what it means. So far it means our own acceptance of the double standard

legality and morality imposed by the Soviet Union. Andi it means our reliance or on nothing stronger than rhetoric in dealing with Soviet aggression.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. First, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN

MURROW: The resistance of the Hungarian people has won the admiration and sympathyof the whole world. Archibald MacLeish has made an observation on this which we might all do well to remember. "We should not forget," he said, "in all the suffering and pain, that we owe the people of Hungary more than our pity. We owe them also pride and praise."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Dec. 11, 1956

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles addressed the opening session of the NATO Council meeting today in Paris. / Dulles said the Communist system is disintegrating. / And the process, he said, can be speeded up if Western countries adhere strictly to the principles of the United Nations Charter and renounce force as an instrument of national policy. This was reference... however indirect... to the military intervention in Egypt by Britain and France. / Dulles added, however, that in complying with the cease-fire, the British and French set a "moral example" the Russians cannot match. Dulles said the trouble Russia is having in the satellite states may, in itself, present a danger---Soviet leaders may take risks jeopardizing the peace. And for that reason, he urged that NATO's military capabilities be unimpaired. He also referred to "pressures within Russia." But reporters... at the briefing session afterwards... were

→

given no details.

The other speakers included French Foreign Minister Pineau and the British foreign secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. In explaining Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, they cited Egyptian provocation and Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Pineau urged a further coordination of policy among the 15 NATO countries. This afternoon, British and American leaders met behind closed doors. Foreign Secretary Lloyd said a reappraisal of British defense policy was discussed.

In Washington, the government today issued its master plan for the emergency "oil lift" to Europe. Routes were outlined and procedures set forth for handling an additional 850-thousand barrels of oil a day, to compensate for the closing of the Suez Canal. Companies that pool their resources will be exempted... temporarily... from anti-trust action.

Today... in Port Said... a British lieutenant was kidnapped by the Egyptian underground. The lieutenant aided in the arrest yesterday of seven Egyptian commandos. The underground said tonight that he is dead.

~~In Hungary, the chief 48 hour general strike against the puppet government has gone through its first day. All major factories were closed, and the only stores that were open were those that sold food. Hungarian police~~

A report from Paris tonight says that Britain and France are moving for a meeting with Egypt, to seek a settlement of the Suez dispute. According to this report... relayed by the Associated Press... United Nations Secretary Hammarskjold would sit in on the conference, possibly in Geneva. Britain and France are said to have indicated that they will accept something less that full international control of the canal.

In Hungary, the 48-hour general strike against the puppet government has gone through its first day. All major factories were closed. And the only stores that were open were those that sold food.

Hungarian police

are reported to have fired into a crowd of demonstrators in one of the suburbs, but this report is unconfirmed. Another demonstration in downtown Budapest was broken up by police who laid about them with their rifle butts.

Radio Budapest announced that the Kádar government will confiscate the property of all persons who have fled from Hungary, unless they return by March 31st.

Here in New York, the Hungarian foreign minister... Imre Horvath... led his delegation out of the United Nations General Assembly, which has been debating the Hungarian question. Horvath claimed that the United Nations was interferring in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Hungary, he said, will return to the assembly when it moves on to another question. The assembly has before it a resolution... sponsored by the United States... condemning Soviet aggression in Hungary.

A riot against Soviet domination took place today in the Polish port of Stettin. A crowd smashed the windows of the Russian consulate. Tonight, the Communist government of Poland apologized for the incident. And a late dispatch from Warsaw says "scores" of the rioters have been placed under arrest. Student Newspapers Suppressed ~~My colleague Richard C. [illegible] to~~

~~broadcast from Warsaw today, without success. Short-wave reception was excellent. Apparently the Polish authorities did not want him to broadcast.~~

The Russians are also confronted with unrest in Lithuania. The first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party is quoted as saying that "reactionaries" are becoming active in ~~Hungary~~ Lithuania... that "former anti-peoples parties, exploiting nationalist elements... have begun to raise their heads." The quotation is from a Lithuanian newspaper that appeared today in Moscow.

The United States protested to Czechoslovakia today over the stationing of extra police details outside the American embassy in Prague. The United States ~~said~~ called the police action "totally unwarranted".

The premier of Communist China... Chou En-lai... told a meeting of political leaders in Burma today that the border dispute between Red China and Burma can be settled "with justice". A big, newly established country like ~~Russia~~ Communist China, Chou said, is "apt to arouse suspicion." But he expressed confidence that the suspicions... in the case of Burma... will be allayed. Chou is in Burma on a 10-day state visit.

President Eisenhower was visited in Augusta, Georgia today by the Canadian prime minister, Louis St. Laurent. During the purely social visit, the president and prime minister played nine holes of golf. We are told that they ended up with identical scores.

Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission today announced a program for stepping up nuclear power development in the United States. Under the proposed program, the commission would give private industry first opportunity to build the plants. But, if "acceptable proposals" are not made, the commission would... in Strauss' words... "take prompt and positive steps to build the reactors on its own initiative." Mr. Strauss also proposes that the government assume a greater share of the cost of research and development, as distinct from actual construction costs. ~~Both public and private programs for building reactors... for the generation of electricity... would be increased. Strauss presented his proposals before a meeting of the American Nuclear Society in Washington.~~

Edward R. Murrow: December 11, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

Last week the government of Iceland decided to allow American forces to continue to man the vital air and radar base which NATO maintains in that country. This morning President Eisenhower rejected the Tariff Commission's recommendation for an increase in the tariff on frozen fish fillets. These two facts happen to have a close relation. It may sound far-fetched to link American security with the price of fish. But Mr. Eisenhower's rejection of the tariff increase had a bearing on our being allowed to stay at the airbase in Iceland. The Iceland government knew the tariff decision was coming, before it announced that the Americans might stay on at that big air base.

Nothing could be further from the truth, however, than to believe that the tariff decision alone saved the vital base for us. It was at best a negative decision. By refraining from raising the tariff, we were ~~not~~ MERELY cutting down Iceland's exports to us. But this helped, and the Icelanders were grateful for it.

What actually saved the base for us was Soviet behavior in Hungary. This suddenly shocked Icelanders into realizing that the interlude of relaxed tensions after the death of Stalin was only temporary. Iceland had a coalition government with communist members, and it took seriously

the peace propaganda of the new Khrushchev era. It thought Iceland was not in danger, as it had been in the Second World War, so it didn't need the air base for its own safety. The fate of Hungary woke up Icelanders from this pleasant dream. They are tolerant and a pacific people. But on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last month, students pelted with eggs and tomatoes their fellow-Icelanders, who attended the reception in the Soviet Embassy. The reversal of the policy on the air base was due chiefly to the sudden dread of dangers ahead.

But to say this is not to eliminate fish fillets from the story. Iceland has to export to live, and 97 percent of its exports are fish. One reason Iceland came to trust the Soviet Union so completely, was the fact that Moscow began buying large quantities of Iceland fish. Soviet purchases rose from zero to thirty percent of the total supply by last July. Moscow had come into the market to fill a vacuum left by the British, who had imposed an embargo on Iceland fish imports. The British had been the biggest buyers, but they took offense when Iceland extended its coastal waters, in an attempt to protect fish breeding grounds. This shut out British trawlers, and the owners of the trawlers, who belong to a powerful trust or cartel, retaliated, by clamping on the embargo. It wasn't a

government embargo, but as the cartel was a big contributor to Conservative party funds, the government somehow showed little interest in the far-away Icelanders. And this was the start of Soviet preoccupation with Iceland. The Russians didn't particularly need the fish, but they jumped at the chance to pry Iceland loose from NATO, and to get us excluded from the air base.

We must not think that since Iceland has changed its mind, and since we are not cutting down on our imports of Iceland fish, the situation is permanently redeemed. Iceland still lives from selling fish. And the Russians have upped their share of the export market from 30 percent last July to 35 percent last month. They are doing their best to offset the damage that Hungary has done to their interests in Iceland.

Here is a situation where we and our Allies should be able to muster even more interest in Iceland than the Russians. For one thing, the British might be induced to end the embargo on Iceland fish, for it is still in effect. Even better, NATO might be expanded, and given the economic functions, of which there has been so much talk. Then it could sponsor a program for selling frozen fillets from Iceland in Africa, where a market has already been opened with great promise. Here the United States could

be chief instigator and financier, that is, if it is as interested and alert as the Soviet Union.

We need to bear in mind that when Iceland was losing its foreign trade by the action of its allies, the Soviet Union stepped in and saved the day for that country. And it nearly cost us and NATO a vital base. That can happen again. President Eisenhower's ruling on tariffs on frozen fish fillets won't prevent it. All it does is to give us time to free Iceland altogether from reliance on Soviet purchases.

Need to do something together

George Bryan

Word for Today

We saved a base in Iceland, thanks to Russian aggression in Hungary. And Russia won friends in Iceland, through ~~British~~ their willingness to buy fish. In both cases, there was a cashing in on opportunities. Nor, with regard to Iceland, has opportunity been exhausted. William Penn said, "Opportunities should never be lost because they can hardly be regained."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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We need to bear in mind that when Iceland was losing its foreign trade by the action of its allies, the Soviet Union stepped in and saved the day for that country. And it nearly cost us and NATO a vital base. That happen again. President Eisenhower's ruling on tariffs on frozen fish fillets won't prevent it. All it does is to give us time to free Iceland altogether from reliance on Soviet purchases.

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BRYAN:

MURROW: We saved a base in Iceland, thanks to Russian aggression in Hungary. And Russia won friends in Iceland through their willingness to buy fish. In both cases, there was a cashing in on opportunities. Nor, with regard to Iceland, has opportunity been exhausted. William Penn said, "Opportunities should never be lost because they can hardly be regained."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 12, 1956

This is the news:

The United Nations General Assembly tonight condemned Russia for its aggression in Hungary. The American-sponsored resolution was approved paragraph by paragraph. The final vote was 55 in favor and 8 opposed. There were 13 abstentions. India was among those countries which abstained, but MANY other Asian countries... such as Burma and Ceylon... voted for the resolution. India then withdrew the motion which it had sponsored, deploring the Russian action---not condemning it---and proposing that Secretary General Hammarskjold go to Moscow, if necessary, to seek a settlement. The American-sponsored resolution... as it was finally passed... asks Hammarskjold "tp take any initiative he may deem helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem." It also calls on Russia... for the third time... to get its troops out of Hungary.

The puppet government of Hungary today prescribed the mandatory death penalty for all persons convicted of crimes listed under its decree of martial law. These crimes include illegal possession of firearms, looting, and damage to public plants and utilities. / The 48-hour general strike was due to end a little more than an hour ago. / And reports from Budapest say it was 80 to 90 percent effective. There were more street demonstrations today... and some fighting, apparently on a small scale. The government radio confirmed tonight that the president of the Central Workers Council in Budapest has been placed under arrest.

The first Hungarian refugees flown to this country by the Air Force, under "Operation Safe Haven" arrived today at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Two hundred refugees arrived in four aircraft... the vanguard of 9-thousand, 7-hundred, who will be flown in by the end of the month. Others are bring brought over by ship.

Vice President Nixon will fly to Austria next week, for a first-hand look at the refugee problem. On his return, Mr. Nixon will report to the President AND CONGRESS on how the United States can extend further aid.

[redacted]

In Poland today, the representatives of 30-thousand steelworkers passed a resolution condemning Soviet intervention in Hungary. The workers demanded that Russian forces leave Hungary... and be replaced by troops belonging to other Warsaw Pact countries, including Poland. The resolution reportedly was in the name of all the steelworkers of Poznan, the scene of "bread and freedom" riots last June. The action came even as the government of Poland warned that further "provocative" demonstrations would be suppressed with "the utmost severity". ON MONDAY NIGHT, there was an anti-Russian riot in Stettin.

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Milovan Djilas

for not denouncing Soviet intervention in Hungary. The trial today was held behind closed doors.

At the NATO Council meeting today... in Paris... the so-called "three wise men" outlined their recommendations for strengthening the North Atlantic alliance. The report... submitted by Foreign Ministers Martino of Italy, Lange of Norway and Pearson of Canada... was not acted on, however, due to the desire of some countries to offer amendments. The report recommends that "before any new policy is adopted which might affect NATO, or a political pronouncement is made, there should be consultations." Secretary of State Dulles is said to have approved the report... in its bread outlines.... but to have made it plain that the United States reserves full freedom of action in defense of its vital interests without consulting its NATO allies in advance. Dulles is reported to have told the foreign ministers that the United States has defense arrangements with 30 countries, besides the members of NATO, and that it would not be fair to them if the United States made a "hierarchy" of its NATO friends.

Prime Minister Nehru of India said today that the United States should "take the bull by the horns"... and settle its differences with Russia regarding the Middle East. This would ease tension, Nehru said, and contribute to solution of the Middle East problem. He said the power vacuum there must be filled by the Middle East countries themselves.

Prime Minister Nehru will arrive in Washington on Sunday for a four-day visit with President Eisenhower. The prime minister will make a nationwide speech over radio and television next Tuesday night.

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously today for the admission of Japan to the world organization. Assembly approval making Japan the U.N.'s 80th member is expected next week.

In Tokyo today, documents were exchanged... ratifying the agreement ending the 11-year state of war between Russia and Japan. The two countries are now resuming diplomatic relations.

Here in New York today, the government filed a civil anti-trust suit aimed at blocking the proposed merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with Youngstown Sheet and Tube. The suit charges that the merger would "substantially" reduce competition in the iron and steel industry.

Edward R. Murrow: December 12, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

The NATO conference so far has been repeating most of the phrases heard at all previous meetings. It is a temptation to call them cliches. It always has been NATO dogma that the organization exists for defense only, and that it lives in a world in which moral pressure and not force should be used to settle international disputes. For Secretary Dulles to stress, as he did yesterday, that only moral pressure can be brought against the Soviet Union is familiar language. But this is a unique NATO session. It comes on the heels of the disaster of the West in Egypt, and at a time when Moscow is crushing Hungarian independence with the most ruthless brutality seen since the war. The Western alliance is at a low point in effectiveness, and the fuses are sputtering that may blow up an even greater explosion than Hungary. So what NATO ministers say and decide to do in this hour counts more than it did in the quieter past. The platitudes have to be taken at their face value.

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, West German foreign minister, is reported to have said at Paris that if East Germany rises against Soviet tyranny it will be difficult to restrain West Germans from sending military help. This pointed up the danger that everybody at Paris was thinking about. It is not clear whether Mr. von Brentano said this before or after Mr. Dulles'

homily. But they were addressing themselves to the same theme.

To go on to quote Mr. Dulles further, he said that the future presents both a great opportunity and a great danger, and he was not sure which should be stressed more. The danger, as he saw it, arose from what he called the deterioration of the Soviet structure, which might cause Russia's leaders to take risks that increased the chances of war. So he urged the NATO states, while keeping up their military strength and resolution, to maintain their moral pressure, since this was helping to undermine the communist systems in Russia and China. He argued that the British and French acceptance of United Nations opinion had enabled the immorality of Soviet conduct in Hungary to be exposed. He admitted the resulting double standard of conduct in the United Nations was hard for some nations to take, but said that this double standard could not go on for ever.

Mr. Dulles's words, urging reliance on moral pressure to overcome Soviet despotism were interpreted, according to Harold Callender in the New York Times, "as an assurance to Moscow that the West would not make war to liberate even a rebellious satellite."

However, Herr von Brentano's warning makes it clear that the ingredients

of danger in Europe are much like those in Egypt, only far more explosive. Ever since events came to a head in Poland and Hungary, the danger of an uprising in East Germany has frightened every foreign office in the free world. The fires in Poland and Hungary could conceivably be kept from leaping the Iron Curtain. But if East Germany rises, the flames cannot be so easily controlled. The Germans of the Bonn Republic will not be patient, will not be content with moral pressure, or hope for the day when the double standard in the United Nations will pass away. The fire in Egypt could be put out because the United States turned against its allies and insisted on their fulfilling their charter pledges. A fire in East Germany could not be extinguished in the same way. We had power against Britain and France. Our only power against the Soviet Union, other than our moral influence, is our ability to strike immediately at the heart of Russia if the Kremlin decides to risk world war.

So far the NATO conference has produced nothing that measures up to the magnitude of the danger. It is interesting to note that India, Ceylon and Indonesia, who sense the same danger, want Secretary General Hammarskjold to go right away to Moscow to try to get Soviet troops out of Hungary by negotiation. The United States is working night and day at the U.N. for

a condemnation of Soviet aggression. But these measures skirt the danger; they don't grapple with it.

The Soviet Union has troops in East Germany, we and our Allies have troops in West Germany. If the fire bursts in Europe these forces are likely to clash, and if they clash the world war will be on. This situation would appear to propose its own initial remedy. Somehow the troops on both sides should be withdrawn. But this requires negotiations at the highest level, as ~~the withdrawal~~ would have to be part of a wider settlement, with far-reaching concessions by both sides. A summit meeting would be the only way to deal with the crisis. If Mr. Dulles's assurances to the Kremlin that we won't go to war to help a rebellious satellite are meant to help make such a settlement possible, they serve a purpose. But that purpose can only be served if there is a determination on both sides of the curtain to grapple with the danger, once and for all, and do it before it is too late.

George Bryan

It behooves NATO to decide... ~~now~~ and soon... what to do in the event of a revolt in East Germany. For here, indeed, is a powder-keg. Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, "When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywhere is in danger." Nowhere is the warning of the indivisibility of peace more true than in East Germany today.

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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Communist leaders of East Germany warned todaythat only "truly dedicated" followers will be permitted to study in East Germany's colleges and universities In the worlds of Communist Party Boss Walter Ulbright, "Anyone who tires to preserve or restore capitalism will be shattered."

The former vice president of Yugoslavia, Milovan Djilas..was tried and convicted in Belgrade today on charges of making hostile propaganda against the state. He was sentenced to serve three years at hard labor. Djilas recently worte an article criticizing the Yugoslav government for not denouncing Soviet intervention in Hungary. The trial today was held behind closed doors.

At the NATO Council meeting today..in Paris..the so-called "three wise men" outlined their recommentations for strengthening the north Atlantic alliance. The report, submitted by Foreign Minister Martino of Italy, Lange of Norway and Pearson of Canada, was not acted on, however, due to the desire of some countries to offer amendments. The report recommends that "before any new policy is adopted which might affect NATO, or a political pronouncement is made, there whould be consultations." Secretary of State Dulles is said to have approved the report in its broad outlines, but to have made it plain that the United States reserves full freedom of action in defense of its vital interests without consulting its NATO allies in advance. Dulles is reported to have told the foreign ministers that the United States had defense arrangements with 30

countries, besides the members of NATO, and that it would not be fair to them if the United States made a "hierarchy" of its NATO friends.

Prime Minister Nehru of India said today that the United States should "take the bull by the horns" and settle its differences with Russia regarding the Middle East. This would ease tension, Nehru said, and countribute to solution of the Middle East problem. He said the power vacuum there must be filled by the Middle East countries themselves. Prime Minister Nehru will arrive in Washington on Sunday for a four-day visit with President Eisenhower. The Prime Minister will make a nationwide speech over radio and television next Tuesday night.

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously today for the admission of Japan to the world organization. Assembly approval makeing Japan the U.N.'s 80th member is expected next week.

In Tokyo today, documents were exchanged , ratifying the agreement ending the 11- year state of war between Russia and Japan. The two countries are now resuming diplomatic relations.

here in New York today, the government filed a civil anti-trust suit aimed at blocking the proposed merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with Youngstown Sheet and Tube. The suit charges that the merger would "substantially" reduce competition in the iron and steel industry.

THE NATO conference so far has been repeating most of the phrases heard at all previous meetings. It is a temptation to call them cliches. It always has been NATO dogma that the organization isists tor defense only, and that it lives in a world in which moral pressure and not force should be used to settle international disputes. For Secretary Dulles to stress, as he did yesterday, that only moral pressure can be brought against the Soviet Union is familiar language. But this is a unique NATO session. It comes on the heels of the disaster of the est in Egypt, and at a time when Moscow is crushing Hungarian independence with

the most ruthless brutality seen since the war. The Western alliance is at a low point in effectiveness, and the fuses are sputtering that may blow up an even greater explosion than Hungary. So what NATO ministers say and decide to do in this hour counts more than it did in the quieter past. The platitudes have to be taken at their face value.

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, West German foreign minister, is reported to have said at Paris that if East Germany rises against Soviet tyranny it will be difficult to restrain West Germany from sending military help.

This pointed up the danger that everybody at Paris was thinking about. It is not clear whether Mr. von Brentano said this before or after Mr. Dulles homily. But they were addressing themselves to the same theme.

To go on to quote Mr. Dulles further, he said that the future presents both a great opportunity and a great danger, and he was not sure which should be stressed more. The danger, as he saw it, arose from what he called the deterioration of the Soviet structure, which might cause Russia's leaders to take risks that increased the chances of war. So the urged the NATO states, while keeping up their military strength and resolution, to maintain their moral pressure, since this was helping to undermine the communist systems in Russia and China. He argued that the British and French acceptance of United Nations opinion had enabled the immorality of Soviet conduce in Hungary to be exposed. He admitted the resulting double standard of conduct in the United Nations was hard for some nations to take, but said that this double standard could not go on forever.

Mr. Dulles's words, urging reliance on moral pressure to overcome Soviet despotism were interpreted, according to Harold Callander in the New York Times. "as an assurance to Moscow that the West would not make war to liberate even a rebellious satellite."

However, Herr von Brentano's warning makes it clear that the ingredients of danger in Europe are much like those in Egypt, only far more explosive. Ever since events came to a head in Poland and Hungary, the danger of an uprising in East Germany had frightened every foreign office in the free world. The fires in Poalnd and Hungary could conceivably be kept from leaping the Iron Curtain. But if East Germany rises, the flames cannot be so easily controlled. The Germans of the Bonn Republic will not be patient, will not be content with moral pressure, or hope for the day when the double standard in the United Nations will pass away. The fire in Egypt could be put out because the United States turned against its allies and insisted on their fulfilling their charter pledges. A fire in East Germany could not be extinguished in the same way. We had power against Britain and France. Our only power against the Soviet Union. other than our moral influence, is our ability to strike immediately at the heart of Russia, if the Kremlin decides to risk world war.

So far the NATO conference has produced nothing that measures up the the magnitude of the danger. It is interesting to note that India, Cyelon and Indonesia, who sense the same danger want Secretary General Hammarskjold to go right away to Moscow to try to get Soviet troops out of Hungary by negotiation. The United States is working night and day at the U.N. for a condemnation of Soviet aggression. But these measures skirt the danger; they don't grapple with it

The Soviet Union has troops in East Germany, we and our Allies have troops in West Germany. If the fire bursts in Europe these forces are likely to clash and if they clash the world war will be on. This situation would appear to propose its own initial remedy. Somehow the troops on both sides should be withdrawn. But this requires negotiations at the highest level, as the withdrawal would have to be part of a wider settlement, with far-reaching

concessions by both sides. A summit meeting would be the only way to deal with the crisis. If Mr. Dulles's assurances to the Kremlin that we won't go to war th help a rebellious satellite are meant to help make such a setllement possible, they serve a purpose. But that purpose can only ce served if there is a determination on both sides of the curtain to grapple with danger, once and for all, and do it before it is too late.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: It behooves NATO to decide and soon what to do in the event of a revolt in East Germany . For here, indeed is a powder-keg. Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, "When peace has been broken anywhere, peace of all countries everywher is in danger." Nowhere is the warning of the indivisibility of peace more true than in East Germany today.

Goodnight and good luck

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 13, 1956

This is the news:

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interpreted as reassurance to Russia that the West will not engage in a war of liberation.

America's NATO allies proposed today that they be granted access to tactical atomic weapons. Only the United States is in a position to supply these weapons. And this is possible only if Congress changes existing laws.

In still another move, the NATO Council voted to give its secretary general, Lord Ismay, enlarged powers for mediating disputes among its members.

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Factory workers in Budapest have again gone on strike. The general strike ended last night... on schedule... but workers promptly joined a new walkout protesting the arrest of their leaders by the government.

There are increasing reports that the puppet premier... Janos Kádar... is being removed from office. According to one report, Kadar will be succeeded by the foreign minister, Imre Horváth, who has been representing Hungary in the United Nations. (Horváth is leaving New York tomorrow on the liner Liberte.) Another story is that General Serov, the head of Russia's secret police, has taken over control of the government.

New violence is reported from Poland. Warsaw newspapers tell of a new anti-Soviet demonstration in Stettin. More trouble is reported in Krakow, and Polish troops have been ordered out to guard all Soviet legations. The Soviet legation in Stettin was attacked on Monday.

Turkish newspapers say the Russians are sending troop reinforcements to Bulgaria... and that Soviet tanks are patrolling the streets of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

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Two of my colleagues... David Schoenbrun and Ernest Leiser... have been covering the NATO meeting in Paris at first-hand, and so we will switch to them now for a comprehensive report. The first voice you hear will be that of David Schoenbrun.

Tape runs 4:40
Ends on cue: "---military side today was pretty gloomy."

Hope

That was David Schoenbrun and Ernest Leiser... reporting from Paris on the important developments that took place at today's NATO Council session....

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is ~~George Hagan.~~ Bern Bennet.

Word for Today

Like Will Rogers, Fred Allen always looked upon international conferences with a jaundiced eye. "A conference," Allen said, "is a gathering of important people who singly can do nothing but together can decide that nothing can be done." It is to be hoped that this is not true in the case of the meeting now being held in Paris.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, December 13, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

SCHOENBRUN: The news blackout was lifted at NATO today and the reporters were dazzled by the floodlights of stories that almost blinded us after a few days of darkness. Any one of the developments revealed today would have been important enough by itself for a fullsome comment. But at least a half dozen major revelations were exposed all at once.

Perhaps the most dramatic was the appeal by the European allies, to the United States, to supply them with tactical atom weapons to meet a double threat: the Soviet military menace and the internal economic crisis in Western Europe.

Soviet superiority in manpower and conventional weapons is overwhelming and the only answer to it, the Europeans say, is the atom bomb.

It was not only impressive. It was positively startling to hear minister after minister quoted on the need for tactical atomic weapons. The Dutch Defense Minister, Strauss, said it was the principal defense of the West. Germany's Minister, Mr. Strauss, called the atom bomb "the decisive factor". And France's Minister of National Defense, Bourges-Maunoury, said it was the "shield of freedom." The Turks, the British and the Italians all arose, turn-by-turn and called for atomic weapons; these nations which once feared the atom bomb and once warned America against counting too much upon a terror weapon because this emphasis might lead us to use it exclusively and make atomic war inevitable, these same nations now bless the atom bomb as the major deterent to war and the principal shield of freedom. They were all obviously talking to the United States. For our country along produces tactical atomic weapons. Thus, all eyes were on America's

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, when he arose to face the Atlantic Council. Everyone in the room knew that this was going to be a tough problem for Mr. Dulles, since American legislation has put a tight lock on our stocks of atom bombs.

Dulles told the Council that he agreed with the Allies on the deterrent value of nuclear weapons. He pointed out that the production of such weapons was a very heavy burden for the United States economy; they're very costly to make. He also pointed out that America has great expenses in the maintenance of bases overseas, bases which are vitally necessary for the defense of the West. "Therefore," said Mr. Dulles, "since America is doing all of these things in the interest of all of the countries, we might expect our allies to give us a maximum of assistance on the bases and," he said, "to show good will towards America and American troops stationed outside of their country (indistinct)." Mr. Dulles then solemnly promised the fourteen allies of America that the United States government would keep its defense forces on the alert around the world and would keep them on the continent of Europe despite the great cost to the American people, for we believe that "freedom is indivisible." It was a truly remarkable reversal of recent history today, to hear these speakers quoted by spokesmen at NATO; Europeans no longer telling America to go home or to stop making atom bombs. No. Now they're asking us to stay here and to give them atom bombs, too. This is the result of the Soviet rape of Hungary and the Russian infiltration of the Middle East. All the members of NATO are now in agreement that the Soviet threat is as great or greater than ever. And the most dangerous area is East Germany. A discussion of this peril point was the highlight of the morning meeting here at the Palais de Chaillot. And for a report on that threat in the heart of Europe, Germany, let's hear now from CBS News correspondent Ernest Leiser, who

covers Central and Eastern Europe normally and who's been here with us in Paris at the NATO meeting this week. Ernie!

LEISER: Thank you, Dave. Well, the Germans are scared, very scared, at the outlook along the Iron Curtain borders ~~of~~ that split their country. The fears were expressed here today, first, in a warning by Foreign Minister von Brentano, against stirring up any new uprisings in Eastern Europe, because of the "possible disastrous consequences" - as he put it, to the satellite people themselves, and because of the possibility that it might push Russia to the point of world war. And the second German expression of fear was this demand of Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss that all the NATO forces be equipped right down to divisional level with atomic - tactical atomic - weapons. Von Brentano's warning, by the way, was supported by an intelligence estimate, given the NATO Council this afternoon by U.S. General Leon Johnson. Johnson said that thousands of new long-range, fast-moving, heavily-armored Russian tanks - presumably the latest JS-3s - had been moved into East Germany by the Russians during the past few weeks.

The Council was also told that the danger certainly existed that a miscalculation, an unpredictable incident on either side could trigger off the nervous Russians into attack.

Von Brentano had earlier let it be known that he regards East Germany as "alarmingly near to explosion," and he said Bonn was trying to do what it could to calm the population down.

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SPEAKER: Did it, Dave?

SCHOENBRUN: No, it didn't. Politically, there's a good deal of argument about it and I hope we'll be ableto talk to our

colleagues in New York on this very point. There's a feeling here among many of the political observers that events in Eastern Europe have proved that Russia is weaker than she ever was; because she can no longer count upon the satellite armies or the satellite peoples; that her lines of communication have been endangered and that now more than ever Russia cannot afford a war.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1956
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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Dec. 14, 1956

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The NATO ministers ended their meeting in Paris today by issuing a joint communique. It says that during their four days of talks the ministers discussed the Soviet penetration in the Middle East and agreed to keep developments in the area "under close and continuing observation." The ministers, it says, "emphasized in particular" the need for rapid progress in clearing the Suez Canal... and the need for a permanent political settlement between Israel and the Arab states, including an equitable solution of the Arab refugee problem. Agreement was also reached on the need for wider and more intimate consultation among members of NATO. A directive was approved taking into account Russia's increased military capabilities. The United States agreed to supply its NATO allies with modern weapons capable of firing atomic charges,

but pointed out that, under existing law, possession of atomic warheads must be retained by the United States. ~~These are weapons of dual capacity: they can fire explosives of either the conventional or another type.~~ This was in reply to a request by our European allies yesterday, that they be supplied with tactical atomic weapons. The communique says the NATO countries have followed the course of events in Hungary with "shock and revulsion." The United Nations, it says, should continue its efforts... through the pressure of world opinion... to induce Russia to withdraw its forces from Hungary "and ~~mak~~ right the wrongs done to the Hungarian people." The final communique states that the peoples of Eastern Europe should have the right to choose their own governments.

The biggest steel plant in Hungary was shut down today by a new sitdown strike. The Csepel steel works... near Budapest... is reported surrounded by Soviet tanks. Other factories in Budapest are still idle, as the result of walkouts protesting the arrest of labor leaders. The puppet government announced that... henceforth... all persons taking part in public meetings without permission, will be subject to arrest. Under this decree, demonstrators can be imprisoned up to five years. The government said passports to leave Hungary will be denied all men under the age of 50.

The Soviet press today continued its attacks on the United States. Pravda said American leaders are trying to incite "the fascist remnants" in Hungary... and set up in the center of Europe "a new hot-bed of war". In East Germany, the party newspaper accused the United States... and its NATO allies... of plotting another world war.

Here in New York, the United Nations General Assembly has voted to debate Soviet charges of American interference in the satellite states. The charges will be taken up by the special political committee, early next year.

The United States today called on Syria "to take immediate steps" to repair the pipeline which carries oil from Iraq... across Syria... to the Mediterranean coast. The protest was lodged with the Syrian ambassador in Washington. The pipeline was sabotaged by Syrian nationalists early in November. Normally, it carries half a million barrels of oil a day.

Thirty thousand Egyptian troops paraded in Cairo today, in celebration of the withdrawal of British and French forces from Port Said. The Cairo radio says the last Anglo-French unit may leave tonight. Other sources say the final withdrawal probably will not take place FOR A FEW DAYS. ~~before Sunday.~~

Prime Minister Eden returned to London today, from a three-week rest in the West Indies. Eden said he would stay on as prime minister "to face the difficulties we know lie ahead." He defended Anglo-French intervention in Egypt... and expressed the view that there is "growing understanding" in the United States that Britain and France did what they had to do.

The government of Northern Ireland moved today to invoke wartime security regulations... in an effort to cope with continuing border raids staged by the Irish Republican Army, otherwise known as the I.R.A. The outlawed "army" has announced as its goal, the liberation of Northern Ireland, which is under British rule. In its latest ~~attack~~ raid... last night... the I.R.A attacked three police barracks. No casualties are reported.

President Eisenhower conferred with his cabinet today for the first time in three weeks. The meeting lasted two and a half hours. The President accepted... with regret... the resignation of Clarence A. Davis as undersecretary of the interior. Davis said he is leaving the government because of "personal considerations".

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My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has been covering the NATO conference which was faced with, a greater variety of problems than at any time since its creation at the start of the cold war. And, certainly, the problems were never more grave. For the observations of a reporter who covered the meeting at first-hand, we switch now to David Schoenbrun in Paris.

Tape runs 5:50
Ends on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

These were the observations of David Schoenbrun on the NATO Council meeting which ended today in Paris.

(pause)

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

Jan Masaryk once told this reporter that in a world where there is no security for little nations, there is no security for big nations. The NATO ministers were concerned with this. For there is nothing in the situation in Eastern Europe... or in the Middle East... that would disprove the wisdom of these words spoken ~~nearly~~ more than ten years ago.

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW PROGRAM - SCHOENBRUN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

SCHOENBRUN: What had been billed in advance as the most critical meeting of the Atlantic Alliance has now come to an end, and the Ministers of the 15 NATO countries have already begun to leave Paris to get back in a hurry to their own capitals and their own national problems. Mr. John Foster Dulles is, at this moment, winging his way back to Washington, via the South Atlantic route because of storms on the North Atlantic, a not inappropriate symbolism of this meeting. Mr. Dulles wasted no time getting out of here. He left within a few hours of approving the final communique. He was anxious to report to President Eisenhower before the arrival on Sunday of Mr. Nehru of India.

Mr. Dulles is concerned about the Nehru visit. He wants it to go off smoothly, with a maximum of courtesy. American officials here are well aware of the acute sensitivity of Asian leaders and Mr. Dulles has stressed this in the NATO meeting. He told his allies that every effort must be made to reassure the non-committed peoples of Asia and Africa that NATO members were not taking unilateral decisions on world affairs without first taking into account the interests of peoples who are not members of NATO. Mr. Dulles' anxiety about this resulted in a delay and a change in the final communique of this meeting.

The original draft had included a paragraph about a NATO decision to tighten the alliance through a system of consultations and then it went on to state NATO's aim in the Middle East. Mr. Dulles objected to the wording. He argued that it might offend some of the Middle East nations who would resent NATO taking decisions about their area without first considering the interests of the nations most directly involved.

Now this incident was, in itself, of little importance for the point was quickly settled and the communique was redrafted in good time and in good spirit, but it is illustrative of one of the major developments of this meeting and indeed of world affairs. It illustrates the fact that the world has changed this year - changed in a most extraordinary way; and even the greatest powers and the greatest alliances must now be sensitive to the desires, to the fears and to the aspirations of the very small nations. This has been a year of small nations defying big nations, a year of the turning of the worm in every corner of the globe.

In the past few weeks, the entire world seems to have turned topsy-turvy and inside out. The Soviet Empire, once regarded as a monolithic bloc, has begun to disintegrate violently in Hungary, in Poland and even the first signs of a fissure in the monolithic Communist bloc inside the Soviet Union. However, this once hoped for development did not bring the joy of victory that the West might have been expected to experience, for it coincided with a similar disintegration of the NATO Alliace, during the period of Russia's own difficulties.

The West also suddenly realized that the explosion in Hungary and Poland might send shock waves into East Germany and involve us all in a Third World War. So, instead of welcoming and encouraging the brave Hungarians, the West has found itself humiliated, impotent and fearful. We did not go to their rescue and indeed the Western nations have done everything to make clear to the Poles and to the East Germans that we do not want them to follow the Hungarian lead. This has been one of the most outspoken, one of the clearest decisions of this NATO meeting - a common agreement not to encourage rebellion, not to hold out any hope of armed intervention or help for the enslaved peoples.

The United States delegation, led by Mr. Dulles,

who once talked of rolling back the Iron Curtain and liberating the peoples, is now urging the peoples of Eastern Europe to be patient, urging them not to strike for freedom lest they destroy the world and all hope of freedom.

This question of what's happening in Eastern Europe and of a possible new approach to the Russians in their own dilemma has been one of the principal and most exciting items under study at this meeting. From it emerges two schools of thought, which on the surface seems to be in direct contradiction, but which, perhaps, supplement each other. One school argues that the Russians faced with revolt in their empire and unable to solve their own problems will launch a war to divert attention from their troubles and to siphon off the surplus energies and protests of their own people. Many people here believe that this was the primary source of World War I, that it happened that way because the Russians ~~Taxx~~ Tzar and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy couldn't solve its internal problems.

There's another school of thought here, however, which discounts this as unreal theorizing. This school says that in the atomic age every government, even the most ruthless, knows perfectly well that a war cannot solve any problem now, it will simply destroy the entire world. As for a limited, non-atomic war, if such a thing were still possible, Russia today is in a much worse position to start that kind of war than ever before, for Russia can no longer count on the satellite armies. In fact any war may be the signal for mass uprisings against the Communists. And so, two theories today, both of them complimentary in fact; and that is, as one American official has put it: "This is a time of great danger, but also a time of great hope; of unparalleled opportunitees for wisdom or for mischief."

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C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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BRYAN:

MURROW: Jan Masaryk once told this reporter that in a world where there is no security for little nations, there is no security for big nations. The NATO ministers were concerned with this. For there is nothing in the situation in Eastern Europe..or in the Middle East..that would disprove the wisdom of these words, spoken more than ten years ago.

Good Night and good luck.

Collingwood for Murrow Mon., Dec. 17, 1956

Good evening:

Russia and Poland have signed an agreement, governing the deployment of Soviet troops on Polish territory. The text of this agreement... signed today in Warsaw... has not been released. But CBS News Correspondent Richard C. Hottelet (who is in Warsaw) describes it as a bill of particulars, a treaty boiling down the broad principles agreed on in negotiations in Moscow last month. In these talks (between Soviet leaders and the Polish Titoist, Wladyslaw Gomulka) it was agreed that Soviet troops would not be shifted about in Poland without the approval of the Warsaw government, that they would not be used as an instrument of political pressure, and that when off base, these Russian soldiers... and their families... would be subject to Polish law. These are the principles incorporated in the new agreement signed today. Moscow promises not to infringe on Polish sovereignty. But the most important fact, Hottelet says, is that Russian

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troops are going to stay in Poland under the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet foreign minister, Dmitri Shepilov, flew to Warsaw today to sign the accord. So did the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Zhukov. And their absenge from Moscow apparently has postponed the meeting of Russia's powerful Communist Party central committee, which was expected to get underway today. Reports from Moscow say the meeting has been delayed for at least three days and may not be held until next month.

Today... in Rome... Palmiro Togliatti was re-elected secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. The vote by the party central committee was unanimous, and Togliatti... as for so many years in the past... appears in firm control. The party itself is weaker in Italy than it has been for a long time.

Today... in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania... two world leaders sat down together to discuss the international situation. The two statesmen, of course, are President Eisenhower and Jawaharlal Nehru, the prime minister of India. For a first-hand report on their meeting today... at the President's Gettysburg farm... we are going to switch now to Charles van Fremd in Gettysburg. (runs 2 mins, returns to C.C. in N.Y.)

Russia has rejected an American protest against the stationing of Soviet tanks in front of the United States Legation in Budapest. The American protest was made on December 6th. In Washington today, the Soviet charge d'affaires called the protest "an unjustified attempt to intervene in relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian Peoples' Republic." The State Department said afterward that the American protest "still stands". ~~It was pointed out to the Soviet diplomat that Russia would not want foreign tanks on the sidewalk in front of the Soviet mission in Washington.~~ The Department, ~~for its part,~~ rejected the Soviet charge that "outsiders" are stirring up the Hungarian revolt. It said the cause of the revolt would be "very evident" if United Nations observers were allowed to visit Hungary.

Inside Hungary, two more freedom-fighters have been sentenced to death. Both were charged with taking part in a shooting incident in Budapest last week. Indications are that the general strike has ended, but factory production is still crippled by shortages of coal and electricity. A small passport office in Budapest was swamped by older men trying to leave the country. The puppet government will only allow men over 55 to apply.

In the United Nations General Assembly today, Russia threatened to block the expansion of the Security Council to thirteen members... unless Red China is admitted to the U.N. The Latin American countries feel that the Security Council... and other United Nations groups... should be expanded, to keep pace with the growth of the world organization, which will have 80 members tomorrow with the expected admission of Japan. The Security Council now has eleven members.

Gasoline rationing went into effect in Britain today, as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal. And in France, the government ordered ~~[illegible]~~ gas and oil prices increased by 9 percent. A gallon of gas in Paris now costs 79 cents.

British Prime Minister Eden made his first appearance in Parliament today, after returning to England from a three-week rest cure in Jamaica. Sir Anthony was roundly applauded by the Conservatives (while the Labourites maintained stony silence), but he took little part in today's proceedings. The main speech was made by Foreign Secretary Lloyd, who told the House of Commons that arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal "are not going as well as I had hoped." Lloyd said that British and French salvage ships could clear the canal in seven weeks, if given the chance. But he insisted that the ships be operated by their own crews... and that their safety be guaranteed. CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun quotes an informed source in Paris as saying that Britain and France will pull their salvage equipment out of Port Said on Wednesday, unless they receive formal assurance of United Nations protection by tomorrow night. Schoenbrun says the source cited the action of Egyptian guerrillas over the week-end as evidence that real danger exists.

Sir Hugh Stockwell, the commander of Anglo-French forces in Port Said, told correspondents today that 27 guerrillas... and one British officer... were killed in that action. He said he has "every hope " the withdrawal

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will be completed without further interruption. But tonight a sniper's bullet killed a French soldier as he was going on board an L.S.T. ~~will be completed without further interruption.~~ According to the latest unofficial word, the last British-French contingent will leave Port Said late Wednesday or Thursday.

~~Three hundred and eighty-four Italian civilians sailed from Port Said today on the passenger ship Argentina. Many Europeans have been anxious to leave Egypt before the departure of the last British and French troops.~~

The United Nations commander, General Burns, announces that tomorrow Israeli troops in the Sinai will pull back another 15 and a half miles, making 46 miles in all that they will have withdrawn from the east bank of the Suez Canal. Burns said his forces will leave Port Said as soon as possible after the Anglo-French withdrawal.

~~Egypt was the scene today of a two-hour general strike, protesting the continued membership of Iraq in the pro-Western Baghdad Pact. Only last night, the premier of Iraq told his people over the Baghdad Radio that cries of dissent from other Arab countries are aimed "solely to destroy Iraq." Iraq, he said, has three enemies: Communism, "aggressive zionism", and France. In Jordan, Syria and Lebanon the protest strike lasted the whole day. All these countries have accused Iraq of following a pro-British line.~~

In Washington, the Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its decision of November 13th, banning racial segregation on bus lines in Montgomery, Alabama. Official notice of the decision will now be served.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced an increase in railroad freight rates. Eastern railroads are granted permission to raise their freight rates by 7 percent; a 5 percent boost in freight rates was authorized for railroads operating west of the Mississippi.

53:40

collingwood think 17 December 1956

It would have been fascinating to have been in Gettysburg today, an invisible witness to the intimate conversations between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Nehru. For this is surely one of those meetings which symbolizes and brings into focus the main currents of our contemporary history. It is so right that these two men should know each other, for each is so representative of so much in our world. Eisenhower, with the map of the United States written on his face, and, on Nehru's, the map of Asia. Each typifies with admirable fidelity the image which a large part of the world likes to hold of itself... Eisenhower, frank and open, impulsive and emotional, no intellectual but instinctively separating first things from second things, radiating goodwill, tending to express himself in, and to test his ideas by, the tried and true maxims (some would say the clichés) of western morality...

Nehru, much more complicated, and much more self-contained, all subtlety, and sensitivity, seeing things in grays instead of black and white, an intellectual, full of doubt and re-appraisal, but full of earnestness, too, and idealism .... encompassing in his personality, no less than Eisenhower in his, the attitudes his part of the world finds admirable.... It would be instructive to watch the confrontation of these two, and a good deal may depend on what they make of each other.

Those in each entourage who pass out tips and hints say that each respects the other and is prepared to like him very much. They would probably be making those hints, whatever the true case, but there is plenty of reason to believe that the mutual regard is genuine enough. After all, different as they are, Eisenhower and Nehru have a good deal in common. They are both of an age -- Eisenhower is 66, Nehru, 67. Both possess great personal charm They are both supremely effective politicians within the context of their own environment, not through mastery of traditional techniques, but because politics is a natural extension of their personalities. They both wield immense moral power and are conscious of doing so. They are both dedicated to apeaceful solution of the world's outstanding problems. And, as important as anything, each has an unshakable faith in the power of words, ideas and gestures as influences upon events.

There are, of course, many things which would tend to make Eisenhower and Nehru suspicious of one another. There are real differences of outlook and interest, and there are the myths about each other to which, in some degree, each must be subject. There is an Asiatic myth about Eisenhower, that he's an agent of Imperialism, and that his anti-Russian stubborness is leading the world to war. There is a Western myth about Nehru, that his independence in foreign affairs is only a mask for a position that is actually pro-Communist.

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I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Dryer.

FOOTNOTE

Louis Armstrong, in London to play his horn for Hungarian relief, was greeted at the airport by no less a personage than the Honorable Gerald Lascelles, first cousin to the Queen. Said Satchmo to the Honorable Gerald, "Thank you, Daddy." A British reporter, under the impression that Armstrong was a university man, asked what he had taken in college. "Everything," said Armstrong "that wasn't nailed down."

THIS IS C.C..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW NEWS - CHARLES VON FREMD FROM GETTYSBURG

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1956
7:45 to 8:00 PM

COLLINGWOOD: Today in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania two world leaders sat down together to discuss the international situation. The two statesmen, of course, are President Eisenhower and Jawaharial Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. For a first hand report on their meeting today at the President's Gettysburg farm, we're going to switch now to Charles Von Fremd in Gettysburg.

VON FREMD: This has been a long and busy day and probably a very important one in Gettysburg. President Eisenhower and Indian Prime Minister Nehru have been in almost continuous consultation under most unusual conditions. Unusual because they are the only two men involved in this conference that joins East and West. In complete solitude they discussed the many international problems in a glassed-in porch at the rear of the President's farmhouse overlooking the historic battlegrounds, the site of the turning point of the Civil War.

There was only one short break in their conference. Early in the afternoon, they bowed to the pleas of the picture industry to pose for a horde of American and Indian photographers. White House correspondents are accustomed to President Eisenhower's riding on the scene in a jeep with a fringe on the top. He looks right at home that way. But Nehru, sitting by the Chief Executive's side, seemed out of place. He appeared a trifle uncomfortable, clad in a sand-colored Ghandi cap and jodhpurs. Yet he managed a rather embarrassed smile throughout the twenty minute photo session.

Later, the two men went on a private tour of the President's farm, then traveled by station wagon to the battlegrounds and the statue of the famous Confederate general, Robert E. Lee. Mr.

Eisenhower explained briefly Picket's Charge, then it was back to the serious problems of today.

Before they retire, late this evening, the two leaders will have talked together for close to fifteen hours. A veil of secrecy surrounds their talks. Official spokesmen for the two countries give no indication of how the meeting is going, probably because they don't know. This is a two-man conference, highly informal, but most personal and secret in nature. A popular Broadway show song of a few years back was "Getting To Know You". That's what the President and Prime Minister are doing. The measure of their success will have important repercussions on the world scene in the days ahead.

Now back to Charles Collingwood in New York.

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CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING

Russia and Polald have signed an agreement, governing the deployment of Soviet troops on Polish territory. The text of this agreement..signed today in Warsaw..has not been released. But CBS News Correspondent Richard Hottelet (who is in Warsaw) describes it as a bill of particulrrs, a treaty boiling down the broad principles agreed on in negotiations in Moscow last month. In these talks, (between Soviet leaders and the Polish Titoist, Wladyslaw Gomulka) it was agreed that Soviet troops would not be shifted about in Poland without the approval of the Warsaw government, that they would not be used as an instrument of [illegible] pressure, and that when off base, these Russian soldiers ...and their families..would be subject to Polish law. These are thee principles incorporated in the new agreement signed today. Moscow promises not to infringe on Polish sovereignty. But the most important face, Hotelet says, is that Russian troops are going to stay in Poalnd under the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet foreign minister, Dmitri Shepilov, flew to Warsaw today to sign the accord. So did the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ahukov. And their absence from Moscow apparently has postponed the meeting of Russia's powerful Communist Party central committee, which was expected to get underway today. Reports from Moccow say the meeting has been delayed for at least three days and may not be held until next month.

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Russia has rejected an American protest against the stationing of Soviet tanks in front of the United States Legation in Budapest. The American protest was made on December 6th. In Washington today, the Soviet charge d'affaires called the protest "an unjustified attempt to intervene in relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian Peoples' Republic." The State Deartment said afterwards that the American pootest "still stands." The Department rejected the Soviet charge that "outsiders" are stirring up the Hungarian revolt. It said the cause of the revolt would be "very evident" if United Nations observers were allowed to visit Hungary.

Gasoline rationing went into effect in Britain today, as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal. And in France, the government ordered gas and oil prices increased by 9 percent. A gallon of gas in Paris now costs 79 cents.

British Prime Minister Eden made his first appearance in Parliament today, after returning to England from a three-week rest cure in Jamaica. Sir Anthony was roundly applauded by the Conservatives (while the Labourites maintaine a stony silence), but he took little part in today's proceedings. The main speech was made by Foreign Secretary Lloyd, who told the House of Commons that arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal "are not going as well as I had hoped." Lloyd said that British and French salvage ships could clear the canal in seven weeks, if given the chance. But he insisted that the ships be operated by their own crews..and that their safety be guaranteed. CBS News Correspondent David Schoenbrun quotes an informed source in Paris as saying that Britain and France will pull their salvage equipment out of Port Said on Wednesday, unless they receive formal assurance of United Nations protection by tomorrow night. Schoenbrun says the source cited the action of Egyptian guerrillas over the weekend as evidence that real danger exists.

Sir Hugh Stockwell, the commander of Antlo-French forces in Port Said , told correspondents today that 27 guerrillas..and one British officer..were killed in that action. He said he was "every hope" the withdrawal will be

completed without further interruption. But tonight a sniper's bullet killed a French soldier as he was going on board an L.S.T.. According to the latest unofficial word, the last British - French contingent will leave Port Said late Wednesday or Thursday.

The United Nations commander, General Burns, announces that tomorrow Israeli troops in the Sinai will pull back another 15 and a half miles, making 46 miles in all that they will have withdrawn from the east bank of the Suez Canal. Burns said his forces will leave Port Said as soon as possible after the Anglo-French withdrawal.

In Washington, the Supreme Court has refused to reconsider its decision of November 13th banning racial segregation on bus lines in Montgomery, Alabama. Official notice of the decision will now be served.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced an increase in railroad freight rates. Eastern railroads are granted permission to raise their freight rates by 7 percent; a 5 percent boost in freight rates was authorized for railroads operating west of the Mississippi.

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BRYAN:

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THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.....SEE YOU TOMORROW.

Collingwood for Murrow Tues., Dec. 18, 1956

Good evening:

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Late today... in the General Assembly... Britain and France accused Egypt of violating human rights in its treatment of British and French nationals. The charges included expulsion and confiscation of property. Egypt ~~[illegible]~~ reacted by circulating a memorandum... charging that Egyptian nationals are being mistreated in Britain and France. Egypt Also said that in recent days "no less than 30 persons" have been killed by the Anglo-French forces in Port Said.

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Secretary of State Dulles held his first news conference today in two months... and, as you might expect, it covered a wide field. One question concerned speculation that the United States might pull its forces out of Western Europe---if Russia did the same in the satellite states. Dulles said there has been no change in Eastern Europe sufficient to justify reappraisal of the situation. There is no plan, he said, to reduce our military strength in Europe, although some units may be streamlined to give them greater mobility. He suggested that a review of the situation might be justified if the satellites ever became genuinely independent. But the United States, he said, in wishing their independence does not want to see Russia surrounded by a ring of unfriendly states. He would like to reassure Soviet leaders on this score.

Dulles said that if world tensions have increased, it is the fault of these same men in the Kremlin. Russia, he said, tore up the agreement to unify Germany---it is responsible for the tragic events in Hungary, and it has made every effort to stir up trouble in the Middle East. Dulles said the Suez Canal must be cleared as soon as possible. The United States stands by its offer to underwrite a permanent settlement

between Israel and the Arab states, but Dulles thinks it highly unlikely such a settlement can be worked out under the present circumstances.

He said that... in his opinion... relations between the United States, Britain and France were much improved by last week's NATO meeting in Paris. Right now, a NATO committee is studying President Eisenhower's answer to Soviet Premier Bulganin's latest disarmament proposals. In response to another question, Dulles said he is unaware of any proposal for a "little" Marshal Plan for Western Europe. And the United States, he said, is still firmly opposed to admitting Communist China to the U.N. He said sympathetic consideration is being given the idea of inviting Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to visit Washington. A Tito visit might be useful, he said, but no decision has been made.

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that his desire to visit the United States "is very well known". Eden made the statement in expressing his government's hope that confidence and cooperation between the United States and Britain will soon be restored. The Labour Party has scored Eden for damaging Anglo-American relations by invading Egypt.

Vice President Nixon took off for Austria this afternoon, for a first-hand study of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon told reporters at the airport, "I hope my mission will contribute to the cause of freedom of people who want to be free, wherever they are." In Austria, he will explore the possibility of admitting more Hungarian refugees to the United States. The quota is now set at 21-thousand, 500.

Today, the Communist-controlled Budapest Radio denounced Nixon as "a leading representative of the big stick policy in the United States."

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell said that 40 Olympic athletes, who refuse to return to their homes in the satellite countries, will be granted asylum in the United States. Brownell said the athletes... who took part in the Olympic Games in Melbourne... are Hungarians, Roumanians and Czechs.

The Subversive Activities Control Board ruled today... for the second time... that the Communist Party in the United States is under the domination of Moscow. A second ruling was required because the Supreme Court had questioned the reliability of the testimony of several witnesses, including Harvey Matusow. The board expunged this testimony but decided

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that, without it, the evidence still supported its original ruling, handed down three years ago.

The Democratic National chairman... Paul Butler... said today that he is going ahead with plans for setting up a special committee to advise the party on legislative matters. Butler expressed regret that Democratic congressional leaders like House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Johnson had said they would boycott the committee. There was no intention, Butler said, to infringe on the party's leadership in Congress. On the other hand, he said, he took exception to the proposition that when a party is out of power, leadership is restricted to members of Congress. He said the advisory committee will hold its first meeting on January 4th.

think collingwood 18 December 1956

This being the Christmas season, one's mind turns naturally to Christmas gifts (if it hasn't already, it had better!... There are only five more shopping days). This is the time of the dog-eared list, the snippets of excess colored paper on the floor, the close calculation of parcel post schedules, and what do you give an eight-month old baby anyway?

You wouldn't know it from the crowded aisles, but the department stores, traditional barometers of Christmas giving, are running behind last year's selling pace. Various explanations are advanced for this, from the weather to the uncertainties of the international situation. But a friend of mine, his outlook jaundiced in the effort to fill a long Christmas list, has advanced the novel explanation that people aren't sending so much this year because the process of saturation has set in -- that after so many years of prosperity everybody has everything, and potential donors are giving up in despair.

Well, I doubt if that theory would hold water, but it is true that this year's purveyors of gift possibilities are concentrating on items which no one could possibly need and which require a stretched imagination to think of anyone even using. A man I know named Bliss has made a study

of some of these gift suggestions. His favorite is an item proposed by Brooks Brothers, the well known gentlemen's haberdashers. They're pushing a "yard of ale," a sort of glass trumpet, 36 inches long, which in days gone by is said to have been used as an instrument of justice. If a man could drink its contents of ale he was adjudged innocent. If not, guilty. Brooks Brothers describes this as a unique party enlivener. Well, its ~~unique, all right~~ theirs party! Costs 20 dollars.

Abercrombie and Fitch would like to tempt you with an electric fishscaler. Full of moving parts, it can also be used for sharpening knives, polishing reels, and, says Abercrombie and Fitch, for removing burrs from golf clubs. This costs a nickel less than the yard of ale or 19.95.

Then there's an outfit in Pittsburgh that's advertising shrunken heads. Not real ones, just replicas at a dollar and a half a copy. What a novel idea, to find a shrunken head in your Christmas stocking!

B. Altman and Co. suggests for the man who has everything, a little miniature wine press that runs by a clockwork mechanism. It was given to a friend by the Duchess of Orleans in 1742 and costs five hundred dollars. If the man who has everything doesn't like that, Altmans has a little

sundial with a little burning glass that fires a little cannon at the stroke of noon. That's a little less.

If you really want to spend money, Tiffany is advertising a diamond necklace for 63 thousand 8 hundred dollars -- thats tax included. If that's too much they have some ear rings for 28 thousand 6 hundred.

Of course, practical gifts are suggested, too. You just might not think of them. Like the little block and tackle Abercrombie and Fitch sells to get cars out of ditches. Weighs a pound, costs 11.98. Mark Cross, the distinguished leather goods people, want you to look at their line of fire extinguishers. Remington Rand has a flashlight that never needs batteries, recharges by plugging into a wall socket. And the Bell Telephone System thinks that an extra telephone would make a perfect gift.

After all these choices (and the subsequent bills) perhaps the most thoughtful suggestion of all comes from Good Housekeeping which suggests that a wife might give her husband a "paid up medical check-up at a good clinic."..... Or maybe a paid up course with a good psychiatrist.

Perhaps in revolt against all this, a group called Christmas For Kids has sprung up in New York. The idea here is that the giver makes a contribution to one of a list of ~~Christmas~~ children's charities in the name of

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Come to think of it, something like that's not a bad idea for the man who has everything -- or even for the man who doesn't, but, like most of us, has enough.

FOOTNOTE

A poet took off today on the state of literature in our times. Randall Jarrell, who is serving as poetry consultant to the Library of Congress, deplored the modern taste for "instant literature, ready mixed literature." "The professional users of words," he says "process their product as if it were baby food, and we babies: all we have to do is open our mouths and swallow."

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A tentative agreement wasreached today on one phase of clearing the Suez Canal. This is a touchy problem, and the agreement reached in Port Said today

was between British naval authorities and two United Nations representatives--General Burns, commander of the U.N. police force, and American General Wheeler, who is representing the U.N. in the whole salvage operation. Under the agreement, the British and French salvage ships would fly the United Nations flag. The ships would be operated by British and French crews in civilian clothes. And the United Nations would provide armed sentries for the protectoon of these crews against attack. The agreement, as we said, is tentative. It still has not been approved by Secretary General Hammarskjold, and it must have the approval of President Nasser. An Egyptian spokesman said tonight that he would not comment on the agreement until the last British and French soldier leaves Egyptian soil. The British an French, of course, have said their salvage ships will pull out with the last troops, unless there is an agreement beforehand. And so, at the moment, the outlook is not good.

Secretary of State Dulles hald his first news conference today in two months..and, as you might expect, it covered a wide field. One question concerned speculation that the United States might pull its forces out of Western Europe if Russia did the same in the satellite states. Dulles said there has been no change in Eastern Europe sufficient to justify reappraisal of the situation. There is no plan, he said, to reduce our military strength in Europe, although some units may be streamlined to give them greater mobility. He suggested that a review of the situation might be justified if the satellites ever became gunuinely independent. But the United States, he said, in wishing them independence, does not want to see Russia surrounded by a ring of unfriendly states. He would like to reassure Soviet leaders on this score.

Dulles said that if world tensions have increased, it is the fault of these same men in the Kremlin. Russia, he said, tore up the agreement to unify Germany--it is responsible for the tragic events in Hungary, and it has made every effort to stir up trouble in the Middle East. Dulles said the Suez Canal must be cleared as soon as possible. The United States stands by its offer to

underwrite a permanent settlement between Israel and the Arab states, but Dulles things it highly unlikely such a settlement can be worked out under the present circumstances. He said that..in his opinion..relations between the United States, Britain and France were much improved by last week's NATO meeting in Paris. Right now, a NATO committee is studying President Eisenhower's answer to Soviet Premier Bulganin's latest disarmament proposals. In response to another question, Dulles said he is unaware of any proposal for a "little" Marshal Plan for Western Europe. And the United States, he said, is still firmly opposed to admitting Communist China to the U.N. He said sympathetic consideration is being given the idea of inviting Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia to visit Washington. A Tito visit might be useful, he said, but no decision has been mdde.

British Prime Minister Eden told the House of Commons today that his desire to visit the United States "is very well known" Eden made the statement in expressing his government's hope that confidence and cooperation between the United States and Britain will soon be restored. The Labour Party has scored Eden for damaging Anglo-American relations by invading Egypt.

Vice President Nixon took off for Austria this afternoon, for a first-hand study of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon told reporters at the airport, "I hope my mission will contirbute to the cause of freedom of people who want to be free, wherever they are." In Austria, he will explore the possibility of admitting more Hungarian refugees to the United States. The quota is now set at 21-thousand, 500.

Today, the Communist - controlled Budapest Radio denounced Nixon as " a leading representative of the big stick policy in the United States."

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell said that 40 Olympic athletes, who refuse to return to their homes in the satellite countries, will be granted asylum in the United States. Brownell said the athletes,.who took part in the

Olympic Games in Melbourne..are Hungarians, Roumanians and Czechs.

The Subversive Activities Control Board ruled today , for the second time, that the Communist Party in the United States is under the domination of Moscow. A second ruling was required because the Supreme Court had questioned the reliability of the testimony of several witnesses, including Harvey Matusow. The board expunged this testimony but decided that, without it, the evidence still supported its original ruling, handed down trhee years ago.

The Democratic National chairman..Paul Butler..said today that he is going ahead with plans for setting up a special committee to advise the party on legislative matters. Butler expressed regret that Democratic congressional leaders like House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Johnson had said they would boycott the committee. There was no intention, Butler said, to infringe on the party's leadership in Congress. On the other hand, he said, he took exception to the proposition that when a party is out of power, leadership is restricted to members of Congress. He said the advisory committee will hold its first meeting on January 4th.

This being the Christmas season, one's mind turns naturally to Christmas gifts (if it hasn't already, it had <u>better</u>..There are only five more shopping days). This is the time of the dog-eared list, the snippets of excess colored paper on the floor, the close calculation of parcel post schedules, and what do you give an eight-month old baby anyway?

You wouldn't know it from the crowded aisles, but the department stores, traditional barometers of Christmas giving, arer running behind last year's selling pace. Various explanations are advanced for this, from the weather to the uncertainties of the international situation. But a friend of mine, his outlook jaundiced in the effort to fill a long Christmas list, has advanced the novel explanation that people aren't sending so much this year because the process of saturation has set in--that after so many years of prosperity everybody has everything, and potintial dolors are giving up in despair.

Well, I doubt if that theory would hold water, but it is true that this year's surveyors of gift possibilities are concentrating on items which no one could possibly need and which require a stretched imagination to think of anyone even using. A man I know named Bliss has made a study of some of these

gift suggestions. Hss favorite is an item proposed by Brooks Brothers, the well known gentlemen's haberdashers. They're pushing a "yard of ale," a sort of glass trumpet, 36 inches long, which in days gone by is said to have been used as an instrument of justice. If a man could drink its contnets of ale he was adjuced innocent. If not, guilty. Brooks Brothees describes this as a unique Party enlivener. Well, its their party. Costs 20 dollars.

Abercrombie and Fitch would like to tempt you with an electric fishscaler. Full of moving parts, it can also be used for sharpening knives, polishing reels, and, says Abercrombie and Fitch, for removing burrs from golf clubs . This costs a nickel less than the yard of ale or 19.95.

Then there's an outfit in Pittsburgh that's advertising shrunken heads. Not real ones, just replicas at a dollar and a half a copy. What a novel idea, to find a shrunken head in your Christmas stocking.

B. Altman and Co. suggests for the man who has everything, a little miniature wine press that runs by a clockwork mechanism. It was given to a friend by the Duchess of Olreans in 1742 and costs five hundred dollars. If the man who has everything doesn't like that Altmans has a little sundial with a little burning glass that fires a little cannon at the stroke of noon. That's a little less.

It you really want to spend money, Tiffany is advertising a diamond necklace for 63 thousand 8 hundred dollars--thats tax included. If that's too much they have some ear rings for 28 thousand 6 hundred.

Of course, practical gifts are suggested, too. You just might not think of them. Like the little block and tackle Abercrombie and Fitch sells to get cars

out of ditches. Weighs a pound, costs 11.98. Mark Cross, the distinguished leather goods people, want you to look at their line of fire extinguishers. Remington Rand has a flashlight that never needs batteries, recharges by plugging into a wall socket. And the Bell Telephone System thinks that an extra telephone would make a perfect gift.

After all these choices (and the subsequent bills) perhaps the most thoughtful suggestion of all comes from Good Housekeeping which suggests that a wife might give her husband a "paid up medical check-up at a good clinic.." or maybe a paid up course with a good psychiatrist.

Perhaps in revolt against all this, a group called Christmas For Kids has sprung up in New York. The idea here is that the giver makes a contribution to one of a list of children's charities in the name of the recipient, who gets a letter of thanks-- and presumably the satisfaction of not getting something he didn't want plus the knowledge that a little bit of good had been done in his name.

Come to think of it, something like that's not a bad idea for the man who doesn't, but, like most of us, has enough.

I'l be back in a moment with a Footnote to the News, but first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: A poet took off today on the state of literature in our times. Randall Jarrell, who is serving as poetry consultant to the Library of Congress, deplored the modern taste for "instant literature, ready mixed literature". "The professional users of words," he says "process their product as if it were baby food, and we babies: all we have to do is open our mouths and swallow."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD. SEE YOU TOMORROW.

Collingwood for Murrow Wed., Dec. 19, 1956

Good evening:

Great Britain has proposed a new constitution for Cyprus, giving the people of that island a larger measure of home rule. As outlined in the House of Commons, the constitution would allow Greek and Turkish Cypriots to elect a general assembly. They would have their own cabinet. But foreign affairs... and matters pertaining to internal security, such as the police force... would remain under firm British control. ~~The British colonial secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, suggested that Cyprus may ultimately be granted the right of self-determination, with a possibility this might mean partition of the island between the Greek and Turkish populations.~~ The initial Greek Cypriot reaction is no better than luke-warm. A Greek Cypriot spokesman calls the proposed constitution "not as monstrous as press leakages led us to believe... ~~and~~ but not as liberal as the government had suggested." ~~And~~ In Athens tonight, the Greek foreign minister says the proposed constitution is unacceptable in at least seven respects. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the island are of Greek descent.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru concluded his formal talks today with President Eisenhower in Washington. Their last White House session lasted an hour and 40 minutes and... afterwards... Mr. Nehru made the comment: "I think that India and America will get along very well in the future, in international affairs." Earlier, at a news conference, the prime minister had said that... as a result of the talks... he had "a much better understanding of American policy and of the President's thinking." He said that he had relayed to Mr. Eisenhower the views of the Chinese Communist premier, Chou En-lai, with whom he had conferred last month in India. It was Chou's feeling, he said, that Communist China had gone "several steps forward" toward improving relations with the United States... and that now it was time for this country to take comparable steps. Nehru emphasized that he was merely repeating what Chou had said---that he wasn't saying whether was right or wrong. Nehru told reporters it seems to him that the United States and Russia are not far apart in working out a world-wide disarmament system. The great difficulty, he said, is a lack of confidence, and there is an urgent need for measures to create confidence. He expressed the view that the changes which have taken place in Russia since the death of Stalin

are fundamental. "Obviously," he said, "there are many things going on in the Soviet Union with which I do not agree." (He called Soviet domination of its satellites "a bad thing.") ~~A reporter asked why India voted against condemning Russia's intervention in Hungary.~~

~~"It is not a question of condemning anybody,"~~ Nehru said. "It is a question whether we are going to do more than condemn, by putting forward a constructive proposal." The Indian prime minister said he "hopes" Communist China will release the 10 Americans held in that country. He suggested that the Communist regime should be recognized as the real government of China---"the Formosan government is at most the Formosan government." And he expressed the view that the Suez Canal should be open to the shipping of all countries. It is a question, he said, which could be taken to the World Court.

There is still no agreement tonight on the procedure for clearing the Suez Canal. The United Nations secretary general, Dag Hammarskjold, conferred on the problem during the day with British representatives at the U.N. Britain is willing to lend its salvage ships to the U.N. for clearing the canal, but insists that they be manned by their regular crews. Hammarskjold prefers that the work be done by crews belonging to

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neutral countries, like Denmark and Belgium. Meantime, the evacuation of British and French troops from Port Said continues.

Prime Minister Ben Gurion told the Israeli parliament today that "under no circumstances" will Israel agree to let Egypt have the Gaza Strip. Israel has agreed to yield the Sinai Peninsula to the United Nations police force. But it has contended all along that the Gaza Strip never was, legitimately, a part of Egypt.

The secret trial of five political leaders has ended in Iraq. One defendant... the former minister of economics... was sentenced to three years at hard labor. The other defendants were placed on probation for a year. The charges against the five have never officially been announced. Reportedly, they were accused of trying to overthrow the Baghdad government.

Republican Sentor Flanders proposed today that President Nasser of Egypt... and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia... both be invited to visit the United States. (Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that a visit by Tito might serve a useful purpose, and that President Eisenhower is considering extending such an invitation.) Well-informed sources in Cairo

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say that if Nasser were invited to come to Washington, he would accept.

Vice President Nixon arrived in Austria today to make a personal survey of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon will do more than look into the possibility of receiving more refugees in the United States. He will also obtain estimates on the financial assistance Austria needs for dealing with the refugee problem. Nixon said at the Vienna airport, "We recognize that much remains to be done, and we are fully determined to do our full share." (The Austrians have taken in more than 140-thousand refugees since October).

In Hungary today, the puppet government sought to lure workers back into the mines and factories by authorizing pay increases up to 10 percent. Due to shortages of coal and electricity, the steel industry has gone on a three-day week.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, 152 persons went on trial today for treason. The defendants include Negroes, Indians and whites, and persons of mixed blood, those referred to there as coloured. The basic issue is South Africa's apartheid policy---racial segregation. And in London today, the British Labour Party denounced the proceedings as constituting ~~[illegible]~~

an arbitrary use of executive power, to intimidate any South African citizen who actively opposes racialism and white domination.

In Dallas, Texas, a United States district court judge ruled today that the public schools in Dallas do not have to be integrated at this time. Judge William Atwell argued that the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools was "based NOT ON law but ON modern psychological knowledge." The attorney for the parents of 19 Negro children... who originally brought suit... says Judge Atwell's decision will be appealed.

Dan Schorr, the CBS News correspondent in Moscow, is back in this country tonight for a brief stay (he will join six other correspondents in the special year-end program on December 30th, with Ed Murrow) and I've asked Dan if he would brief us on the situation in Russia, as he has seen it at first-hand. Dan?

Tape runs 5:30
Ends on cue: "---we can only call "unforseeable consequences."

That was my colleague: Daniel Schorr, CBS News Correspondent in Moscow - etc -

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news
But first, here is George Bryan

Murrow (Collingwood)

Dec.19,1956

Dan Schorr cut-in

A few days ago, in Moscow, a Russian writer said to me, "Don't think we don't sense what's happening in Hungary, I am ashamed today to be a Russian." And a factory worker said, "If Britain and Frabce get out of Egypt when the Un tells them to, why don't we get out of Hungary when the UN tells us to?" These things were said to me while walking around the block--a favorite occupation of correspondents in Moscow. For one does not say such things in hotel rooms, and even less so now, that the climate has begun to become chillier again. I doubt that these opinions are representative, but that they exist at all is amazing, after the smokescreen that the Soviets have laid down for the people about events in Hungary...a smokescreen about a Fascist plot instigated by the West, mainly by the United States, being fought--and successfully--by the Hungarian nation with the aid of Soviet troops.

Other unusual things have happened. Students have walked out on party lecturers who wouldn't tell them the truth about Hungary. Hand-written leaflets have been distributed in a Moscow institute in the name of the "Socialist Party of the USSR," suggesting that there should be more than

one party in Russia, Bulletin board newspapers in universities and institutes have challenged the official line, relaying news about Hungary from BBC and other sources. In Moscow alone there are reported to have been a hundred expulsions and suspensions of students.

The intellectual life of Russia is a ferment, and the official press has expressed official concern about it in terms that mean a crackdown is in store. But it hasn't been only the intellectuals. I am informed that in the past three months there have been at least a dozen strikes in Soviet factories--the first in at least a decade. The causes were economic--protests a new wage system that cut the take-home pay of many. But the strikes, impossible a year ago, were influenced by the post-Hungary, post-Poland climate. Exaggerated reports have spread of Communist leaders like Foreign Minister Shepilov and No. 1 woman Communist Ekaterina Furtseva being shouted down by factory workers. But it is apparently true that they met something less than an enthusiastic response.

Now the party central committee is meeting today in the Kremlin, considering what to do about all this. And indications are that the answer will be a carrot--in the form of more consumer goods and stepped up housing construction.....and a stick--in the form of a crackdown on dissidents. The word has already gone out that writers, who've been turning

out unorthodox works, lampooning bureaucracy and demanding freedom from controls...that such writers must hew more closely to the line in the future or face unspecified penalties. A shake-up is in prospect in the universities, and Old Bolshevik Molotov has been named to "straighten out" the unruly intellectuals and students. But still the writers and artists are champing at the bit, letting off steam, reluctant to submit to new controls.

I do not think all this should be exaggerated. The puffs of steam do not mean an explosion, and Russia is still under control. But the ferment has gone far enough to cause serious concern in the Kremlin, and is bound to have its internal effects.

A few weeks ago rumors were spreading among Russians of changes at the top--Khrushchev to go out as party chief, to be replaced maybe by Molotov...Bulganin to be succeeded as Premier by Malenkov. When I left Moscow these rumors had died down. Now it seems more likely that Communist leaders, anxious to avoid an appearance abroad of disarray, are more likely to shift power without shifting titles. Khrushchev's stock has gone down; it is clear that Malenkov, who foresaw the dangers of too tight controls on consumer goods, and Molotov, who warned of too loose controls on people,...that their influence has gone up.

The line-up of Communist leaders in pictures is not as significant as it used to be, but still one cannot help noting that in a recent photo of the Communist leadership, taken at a party rally, most of the top men looked depressed. But Malenkov and Molotov, sitting close to the center, sat erect and confident.

An unknown quantity is how the bankruptcy of Soviet policy on Hungary and the ferment in Russia will affect Soviet foreign policy. Already, there has been the classic Communist psychological defense--an attempt to whip up sentiment against the West, espedially the United States... the press harping on the theme of an imperialist "conspiracy." This does not mean that any basic Soviet policy has changed; fundemntally Soviet leaders still recognize that they could not survive a general war and there is no sign that they want a war. But, they are dealing now from weakness, not strength...and weakness with power is a dangerous commodity. As the crisis of Communism becomes deeper, the danger is that desperation will lead to anti-Western actions which could get out of control...that there could be a miscalculation. For example, the Soviets apparently calculated, when they threatened to send volunteers to Egypt, that they would not have to. And they were right. But if some time they had to back up such a threat, there would

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be what we can only call "unforeseeable consequences."

(This is Daniel Schorr. Reporting from Washington, Charles Collingwood.)

FOOTNOTE

Something new -- besides its 80th member, Japan -- has been added to the United Nations.... A Christmas tree, bright with all the 80 flags of the member nations. There's been no Christmas tree at the U.N. before because officials didn't want to offend non-Christian nations, who are in the majority, of course. But now the tree is up and the diplomats, no matter where they come from, think it looks just fine.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... SEE YOU TOMORROW

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW - CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Wednesday, December 19, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Dan Schorr, the CBS News correspondent in Moscow, is back in this country tonight for a brief stay. I've asked Dan if he would brief us on the situation in Russia as he has seen it at first hand. Dan!

SCHORR: A few days ago, in Moscow, a Russian writer said to me "Don't think we don't sense what's happening in Hungary. I'm ashamed today to be a Russian." And a factory worker said "If Britain and France get out of Egypt, when the UN tells them to, why don't we get out of Hungary when the UN tells us to?" These things were said to me while walking around the block, a favorite occupation of correspondents in Moscow, for one does not say such things in hotel rooms; and even less so now that the climate has begun to chill again. I doubt these opinions are representative. But that they exist at all is amazing after the smoke screen that the Soviets have laid down for the people about events in Hungary. A smoke screen about a Fascist plot instigated by the West, mainly by U.S., being fought - and successfully, they say - by the Hungarian nation with the aid of Soviet troops.

Other unusual things have happened: Students have walked out on party lecturers who wouldn't tell them the truth about Hungary. Hand-written leaflets have been distributed in a Moscow institute, in the name of the Socialist Party of the U.S.S.R., suggesting that there should be more than one party in Russia. Bulletin-board newspapers in universities and institutes have challenged the official line, relaying news about Hungary from BBC and other sources. In Moscow alone there were reported to have been a hundred expulsions and suspensions of students.

The intellectual life of Russia is in ferment.

And the official press has expressed official concern about it in terms that mean a crack-down is in store. But it hasn't been only the intellectuals. I'm informed that in the past three months there've been at least a dozen strikes in Soviet factories, the first in at least a decade. The causes were economic, protests against a new wage system that cut the take-home pay of many. But these strikes - impssible a year ago - were influenced by the post-Hungary, post-Poland climate.

Exaggerated reports have been spread of Communist leaders, like Foreign Minister Shepilov, and the number one woman Communist, Ekaterina Furtseva, being shouted down by factory workers. But it's apparently true that they met something less than an enthusiastic response.

Now the party's Central Committee is meeting soon in the Kremlin, considering what to do about all this. And indications are that the answer will be a carrot, in the form of more consumer goods and stepped up housing construction, and a stick, in the form of a crack-down on dissidents. The word has already gone out that writers who've been turning out unorthodox works lampooning bureaucracy and demanding freedom from controls, that such writers must hew more closely to the line in the future or face unspecified penalties.

A shakeup is in prospect in the universities. And old Bolshevik Molotov has been named to straighten out the unruly intellectuals and students. But still the writers and the artists are chapping at the bit, letting off steam, reluctant to submit to new controls.

I don't think all this should be exaggerated. The puffs of steam don't mean an explosion and Russia is still very much under control. But the ferment has gone far enough to cause serious con-

cern in the Kremlin and is bound to have its internal effects.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Great Britain has proposed a new constitution for Cyprus, giving the people of that island a larger measure of home rule. As outlined in the House of Commons, the constitution would allow Greek and Turkish Cypriots to elect a general assembly. They would have their own cabinet. But foreign affairs..and matters pertaining to internal security, such as the police force..would remain under firm British control. The initial Greek Cypriot reaction is no better than luke warm. A Creek Cypriot spokesman calls the proposed constitution "now as monstrous as press leakages led us to believe...but not as liberal as the government has suggested." In Athens tonight, the Greek foreign minister says the proposed constitution is unacceptable in at least seven respects. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the island are of Greek descent.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru concluded his formal talks today with President Eisenhower in Washington. Their last White House session lasted an hour andd 40 minutes and..afterwards,Mr. Nehru made the comment:"I think that India and America will get along very well in the future, in international affairs." Earlier, at a news conference, the prime minister has said that..as a result of the talks..he had "a much better understanding of American policy and of the President's thinking," He said that he had relayed to Mre. Eisenhower the views of the Chinese Communist premier, Chou en-lai, with whom he had conferred last month in Inida. It was Chou's feeling, he said, that Communist China had gone "several steps forward" toward improving relations with the United States...and thatt now it was time for this country to take comparable steps. Nehru emphasized that he was merely repeating what Chou ahd said---that he wasn't saying whether it was right or wrong. Nehru told repotters it seems to him that the United States and Russia are not far apart in working out a world-wide disarmement system. The

great difficulty, he said, is a lack of confidence, add there is an urgent need for measures to create confidence. He expressed the view that the changes which have taken place in Russia since the death of Stalin are fundamental."Obviously," he said, "there are many things going on.

He called Soviet domination of its satellites "a bad thing." There is still no agreement tonight on the procedure for clearing the Suez Canal. The United Nations secretary general, Dag Hammarskjold, conferred on the problem during the day with British representatives at the U. N. Britain is willing to lend its salvage ships to the U.N. for clearing the canal, but insists that they be manned by their regular crews. Hammarskjold prefers that the work be done by crews belonging to neutral countries, like Denmark and Belgium. Meantime, the evacuation of British and French troops from Port Said continues.

Prime Minister Ben Gurian told the Israeli parliament today that "under no circumstances" will Israel agree to let Egypt have the Gaza Strip. Israel has agreed to yield the Sinai Peninsula to the United Nations police force. But it has contended all along that the Gaza Strip never was, legitimately, a part of Egypt.

Republican Senator Flanders proposed today that President Nasser of Egypt and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia....both be invited to visit the United States. Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that a visit by Tito might serve a useful purpose, and that President Eisenhower is considering extending such an invitation. Well-informed sources in Cairo say that if Nasser were invited to come to Washington, he would accept.

Vice President Nixon arrived in Austria today to make a personal survey of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon Will do more than look into the possilility of receiving more refugees in the United States. He will also obtain estimates on the financial assistance Austria needs for dealing with the refugee problem. Nixon said at the Vienna airport. "We recognize that much remains to be done, and we are fully determined to do our full share." (The Austrians have taken in more

than 140-thousand refugees since October.)

In Hungary today, the puppet government sought to lure workers back into the mines and factories by authorizing pay increases up to 10 percent. Due to shortages of coal and electricity, the steel industry has gone on a three-day week.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, 152 persons went on trial today for treason. The defendants include Negroes, Indians and whites, and persons of mixed blood, those referred to there as coloured. The basic issue is South Africa's aparthied policy--racial segregation. And in London today, the British Labour Party denounced the proceedings as constituting an arbitrary use of executive power, to intimidate any South African citizen who actively opposes racialism and white domination.

In Dallas, Texas, a United States district court judge ruled today that the public schools in Dalles do oot have to be integrated at this time. Judge William Atwell argued that the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools was "based not on law but on modern psychological knowledge". The attorney for the parents of 19 Negro Children...who originally brought suit.. says Judge Atwell's decision will be appealed.

Dan Schorr, the CBS News correspondent in Moscow, is back in this country tonight for a brief stay (he will join six other correspondents in the special year-end program on December 30th, with EdMurrow) and I've asked Dan if he would brief us on the situation in Russia, as he ... seen it first-hand. Dan?

SCHORR: A few days ago, in Moscow, a Russian writer said to me,"Don't think we don't sense what's happening in Hungary, I am ashamed today to be a Russian." And a factory worker said, "If Britain and France get out of Egypt when the UN tells them to, why don't we get out of Hungary when the UN tells us to?" Where things were said to me while walking around the block---a favorite occupation of

correspondents in Moscow. For one does not say such things in hotel rooms, and even less so now, that the climate has begun to become chillier again. I doubt that these opinions are representative, but that they exist at all is amazing , after the smoke screen that the Soviets have laid down for the people about events in Hungary...a smokescreen about a Fascist plot instigated by the West mainly by the United States, being fought--and successfully---by the Hungarian nation with the aid of Soviet troops.

Other unusual things have happened. Students have walked out on party lecturers who wouldn't tell them the truth about Hungary. Hand written leaflets have been distributed in a Moscow institute in the name of the "Socialist Party of the USSR," suggesting that there should be more than one party in Russia, bulletin board newspapers in universities and institutes have challenged the official line, relaying news about Hungary from BBC and other sources. In Moscow alone there are reported to have been a hundred expulsions and suspensions of students.

The intellectual life of Russia is a ferment, and the official press has expressed ofiicial concern about it in terms that mean a crackdown is in store. But it hasn't been only the intellectuals. I am informed that in the past three months there have been at least a dozen strikes in Soviet factories- the first in at least a decade. The causes were economic--protests a new wage system that cut the take-home pay of many. But the strikes, impossible a year ago, were influenced by the post-Hungary , post-Poland climate. Exaggerated reports have spread of Communist leaders like Foreign Minister Shepilov and number one Woman Communist Ekaterina Furtseva being shouted down by factory workers. But it is apparently true that they met something less than an enthusiastic response.

Now the party central committee is meeting soon in the Kremlin, considering what to do about all this. And indications are that the answer will be a carrot-- in the form of more consumer goods and then stepped up housing construction..

and a stick--in the form of a crackdown on dissidents. The word has already gone out that writers, who've been turning out unorthodox works, lampooning buueaucracy and demanding freedom from controls..that such writers must hew more closely to the line in the future or face unspecified penalties. A shake-up is in prospect in the universities, and Old Bolshevik Molotov has been named to "straighten out"the unruly intellectuals and students. But still the writers and artists are champing at the bit, letting off steam, reluctant to submit to new controls.

I do not think all this should be exaggerated. The puffs of steam do not mean an explosion, and Russia is still under control. But the ferment has gone far enough to cause serious concern in the Kremlin, and is bound to have its internal effects.

A few weeks ago rumors were spreading among Russians of changes at the top Khrushchev to go out as party chief, to be replaced maybe by Molotov..Bulganin to be succeeded as Premier by Malenkov. When I left Moscow these rumors had died down. Now it seems more likely that Communist leaders, anxious to avoid an appearance abroad of disarray, are more likely to shift power without shifting titles. Khrushchev's stock has gon down; it is clear that Malenkov, who foresaw the dangers of too tight controls on consumer goods, and Molotov, who warned of too loose controls on people..that their influence has gone up.

The line-up of Communist leaders in pictures is not as significant as it used to be, but still one cannot help noting that in a recent photo of the Communist leadership, taken at a party rally, most of the top men looked depressed. But Malenkov and Molotov, sitting close to the center, sat erect and confident.

An unknown quantity is how the bankruptcy of Soviet policy on Hungary and the ferment in Russaa will affect Soviet foreign pollcy. Already, there has been the classic Communist psychological defense -- an attempt to whip up sentiment against the West, especially the United States..the press harping

on the theme of an imperialist "conspiracy". This does not mean that any basic Soviet policy has changed; fundamentally Soviet leaders still recognize that they could not survive a general war and there is no sign that they want a war. But, they are dealing now from weakness, not strength..and weakness with power is a dangerous commodity. Ad the crisis of Communism becomes deeper, the danger is that desperation will lead to anti-Western actions which could get out of control..that there could be a miscalculation. For example, the Soviets apparently calculated, when they threatened to send volunteers to Egypt, that they would not have to. And they were right. But if some time they had to back up such a threat, there would be what we can only call "unforseeable consequences."

COLLINGWOOD: That was my colleague, Daniel Schorr, CBS News correspondent in Moscow. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

COLLINGWOOD: Something new--besides its 80th member, Japan, has been added to the United Nations..a Christmas tree, bright with all the 80 flags of the member nations. There's been no Christmas tree at the U.N. before because officials didn't want to offend non-Christian nations, who are in the majority, of course. But now the tree is up and the diplomats, no matter where they come from, think it looks just fine.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD. SEE YOU TOMORROW.

Collingwood for Murrow Thurs., Dec. 20, 1956

Good evening:

The United States is going to take the initiative in trying to reach a disarmament agreement. American Ambassador Lodge told the United Nations today, "We are aware of the difficulties, but we are determined with sincerity and persistence to seek agreement. We are ready," he said, "to consider thoughtfully the proposals of all governments, and we will take further initiative to reach an agreement which would advance the prospects of a just and lasting peace." Lodge proposed that the five major atomic powers start a new round of disarmament talks in March. He did not say what plan the United States may advance at such a meeting. But the Administration is said to have drafted a set of new proposals calling ... among other things... for the outlawing of long-range missiles and step-by-step "open skies" inspection. The five major atomic powers are the United States, Russia, Canada, Britain and France.

The United Nations Information Office in Cairo says that plans are now ready to start clearing the Suez Canal, just as soon as the last British and French troops have left Port Said. (The final evacuation may come at any time. The last R.A.F. plane left this morning). A British admiral says all crews of the British salvage fleet have agreed to stay behind for the clearing operation. They are prepared, he says, to work under the protection of U.N. troops. Secretary General Hammarskjold has been reported, all along, as favoring the use of salvage vessels belonging to countries not involved in the recent fighting. And it is not clear tonight just what arrangements have been made. Apparently negotiations are still going on.

In Paris, the National Assembly approved Premier Mollet's Suez policy today by a vote of 332 to 213. It was in fact an informal vote of confidence. Mollet indicated... before the balloting... that he would resign if his policy of intervention was not approved. The assembly also passed OVERWHELMINGLY a resolution condemning Soviet pepression in Hungary.

That repression is showing no signs of let-up. If anything, it's getting worse. Today the puppet government of Janos Kadar issued a decree whereby a person... any person... can be held by the police for as long as six months without formal arrest or trial. The government also took new measures to halt the flow of Hungarian refugees to Austria, by requiring identity cards issued by the Budapest chief of police for persons entering the frontier region. And the grim announcement tonight... by the Budapest radio... that two more Hungarians have been put to death for concealing weapons.

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think collingwood 20 december 1956

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We haven't had a Christmas for a long time from which we could survey the future with any great degree of confidence, yet, withal the tremors and alarums that have followed each other with such depressing regularity since the end of World War II, the worst has not happened. At this time, toward Christmas and the end of the year, when we all do a little summing up, it might not be amiss to take a look around and try to judge how close we really are to the worst this time.

The other day in Washington Prime Minister Nehru observed that the danger of war is indeed very present, but that, in his view, peace would triumph. Leaders of nations would no doubt have to say things like that, no matter how they felt, since ~~xxxx~~ pessimism about the future seldom engenders popular support, but the fact is that this is undoubtedly the way Nehru feels. Its also the way Eisenhower feels, and Dulles, and

Eden, and Guy Mollet, and, if one reads the signs aright, its even the way the leaders behind the walls of the Kremlin feel. They may all be deluding themselves, of course, but the very fact that in spite of high levels of military expenditure, their countries are not actively preparing for hostilities on an all-out scale, is a factor militating against an early outbreak of war.

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The hardest thing in the world to evaluate is the chance of such a miscalculation. In theory it could come at any time. In practise there are usually certain psychological and physical pre-conditions present before a nation miscalculates itself and the world into war. The question is, are those pre-conditions present now?.... Once again, most of those who watch these things most closely think not... they think it hesitantly, without being willing to bet too much on it -- except their lives, which in a sense we're all betting on it -- but they think it

nonetheless.

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I'LL BE BACK IN A MOMENT WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Bryan,

FOOTNOTE

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THIS IS C.C..... SEE YOU TOMORROW

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1956
7:45''8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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This is Charles Collingwood. See you tomorrow.

Collingwood for Murrow Fri., Dec. 21, 1956

Good evening:

The United States loaned Britain 500-million dollars today to help ease it through the economic crisis caused by the closing of the Suez Canal. The loan is in the form of a credit extended by the Export-Import Bank, and the British government can draw on it any time during the next 12 months. A good deal of this money will be used to buy American oil. The loan runs for seven and a half years, with interest payable at four and a half percent.

The work of clearing the Suez Canal may soon begin. What appear to be the final arrangements were announced today by General Wheeler, the American officer directing the U.N. salvage operation. Twelve British vessels, he said, will take part in the project. They will carry their own crews (in civilian clothes) and fly the United Nations flag. And they will be protected by United Nations troops. The British vessels will be joined by the salvage ships of other countries, including Sweden,

Germany, Italy and France. The first of these ships have entered the Suez Canal. In fact, we're told that four of them already have reached the town of El Cap, 23 miles south of Port Said. There has been no public announcement that the Egyptian government has approved this arrangement. There might still be a hitch. But one roadblock definitely was removed today when the Anglo-French command handed over 386 Egyptian prisoners of war. The Egyptians, for their part, surrendered 450 British civilians who had been interned at the start of hostilities. It now appears that the last British-French troops may pull out of Port Said tomorrow. And the U.N. information office in Cairo indicates that actual salvage operations may be underway by the middle of next week.

In London today, the British government released a "white paper" estimating that 650 Egyptians were killed in the Anglo-French invasion. Approximately 2-thousand Egyptians are listed as wounded. These casualty estimates are four or five times higher than those figures the British put out last month.

~~In the United Nations General Assembly, two Arab countries... Syria and Jordan... today denied charges that Egypt had carried out mass arrests and~~

deportations of foreign nationals. Jordan accused Israel of committing genocide while attacking Egypt... and proposed that Secretary General Hammarskjold make a report on the progress of Israel's withdrawal from Egyptian territory.

There are reports tonight... none of them official... that President Tito of Yugoslavia has been invited to visit the United States. Secretary of State Dulles said in a news conference Tuesday that such an invitation was under consideration. Today, a Republican congressman... O'Konski of Wisconsin... told reporters an invitation has been extended to Tito and that it has been accepted. In Belgrade, the Yugoslav foreign office would say only that an invitation has been extended "in principle". The United Press quotes Administration sources as saying "some contacts" regarding a Tito visit have been made, but that issuance of a formal invitation is still under consideration. And there apparently... at the moment... the matter rests.

Vice President Nixon revealed today that he made a secret trip during the night to the Hungarian border. Nixon apologized to reporters for not letting them know beforehand... but said he wanted to attract as little attention as possible. He called it "the most thrilling experience of my life." Nixon conferred again today with Austrian officials and is said to have assured them of financial aid in dealing with the refugee problem. He is also quoted as expressing confidence that more Hungarian refugees will be admitted to the United States. "The United States," he said, "must do more than it has already done."

In Budapest today, police launched a drive against the black market, in which eggs are being sold for 45 cents apiece. Reports reaching Vienna say the puppet government has yielded to workers' demands and set free one of the two labor leaders arrested early this month. The government is said to have released Sandor Bari, of the central workers' council, but not the chairman of the council, Sandor Racz. It was the central workers council which called the recent 48-hour general strike. Another report says the coal miners of Hungary have told the puppet premier, Janos Kadar, that if he wants full coal production, he will have to resign.

Still other reports... reaching Sweden... say that anti-Soviet feeling is being more openly expressed in the ANNEXED Baltic States---in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania---and that to curb this unrest, Russia is planning a new mass deportation.

In Washington, President Eisenhower met for the second consecutive day with the National Security Council. Speculation is that the meetings have been concerned, not with any special emergency, but with the preparation of the President's budget and state of the union messages.

A federal judge ruled today that the State Department has the right to turn down passport applications on the basis of confidential information withheld from the applicant. The ruling was made in the case of Weldon Dayton, a physicist who has been trying since 1954 to get a passport to India. The State Department contends it has evidence indicating Dayton once headed a Communist front organization. Dayton has denied ever being a Communist, and insists on the right to confront his accusers. Last year, the United States Court of Appeals ruled that if the secretary of state refuses to issue a passport, he must state whether his finding was based on evidence openly produced, or on secret information not disclosed to the applicant. Dayton contends that refusal to disclose this information

~~deprives him of the due process of law guaranteed~~ under the Constitution.

Racial integration on public buses went into effect in Montgomery, Alabama today without major incident. One Negro woman said she was slapped by a white man after she got off a bus. Negroes had been boycotting the city buses in Montgomery for more than a year. Segregation on intra-state buses recently was declared unconstitutional by a Federal Court. The city of Montgomery appealed the decision to the Supreme Court. And last week the Supreme Court turned the decision down, so integration on the buses began today

The cost of living has reached another new all-time high. The government announced today that living costs in November went up one-tenth of one percent, setting a new record for the fifth time in the last six months. The latest increase is due mainly to higher prices for automobiles, fuels, services and home furnishings. And it means an automatic pay boost of one to three cents an hour for 900-thousand workers whose wages are tied to the cost-of-living index.

Another CBS News correspondent arrived in New York today for the special year-end program presented each year by CBS News. He is my friend, Bob Pierpoint. Bob, I understand that lately you have been wandering far afield from your usual beat in Asia.

Tape runs 5:06
Ends on Cue: "---for taking advantage of this opportunity."

5'6" Charlie: Here's my feeble effort. Bob

DEC. 21, 1956

CBS SPECIAL FOR COLLINGWOOD...BOB PIERPOINT

(MURROW SHOW...RADIO NEWS)

CUE FROM COLLINGWOOD...BOB, I UNDERSTAND THAT LATELY YOU'VE BEEN WANDERING FAR AFIELD FROM YOUR USUAL BEAT IN ASIA.

THAT'S RIGHT CHARLIE. FOR THE PAST MONTH OR SO IV'E BEEN MOVING AROUND THE ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN...LEBANON, SYRIA, AND JORDAN. AND A NUMBER OF THINGS HAVE IMPRESSED ME IN THIS AREA THAT I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT. ~~MENTION. YOU KNOW HOW IT IS...I WAS THERE SO SHORT A TIME THAT I CAN GET MYSELF INTO DEEP WATER WITHOUT REALLY KNOWING IT.~~ BY THE WAY...I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE MY SAY BEFORE MOST OF THE OTHER CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENTS COME HOME CHARLIE...THE REAL MIDDLE EAST EXPERTS LIKE WINSTON BURDETT AND HOWARD K. SMITH AREN'T EVEN ABLE TO ARGUE WITH ME...YET. SO...HERE GOES.

PROBABLY THE THING THAT IMPRESSED ME MOST ABOUT THE COUNTRIES I VISITED IN THE MIDDLE EAST WAS THE OVERHWHELMING POPULARITY OF EGYPT'S COLONEL GAMAL ABDEL NASSER. IT'S SIMPLY AMAZING THAT ONE MAN CAN BE SO UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE ARAB WORLD...AND RESPECTED IS A MILD WORD. IT'S ACTUALLY MORE THAT NASSER IS REVERED...HE CAN DO NO WRONG, IN THE EYES OF THE ARABS. HIS PICTURE IS EVERYWHERE...PLASTERED ON WALLS, PASTED ON THE BACKS OF CARS...HANGING IN ALMOST EVERY SHOP WINDOW. THIS IS TRUE ALL IN THE COUNTRIES I VISITED...LEBANON... SYRIA...AND JORDAN. PERHAPS THE ONLY SMALL EXCEPTION TO NASSER'S POPULARITY IS AMONG THE CHRISTIAN'S OF HALF*CHRISTIAN...HALF MOSLEM...LEBANON. THERE I DID TALK TO A FEW CHRISTIAN LEBANESE WHO PRIVATELY ADMITTED THAT THEY WERE AFRAID OF NASSER'S TREMENDOUS POWER OVER THE MOSLEM WORLD...AND THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM CUT DOWN A BIT. BUT THEY NEVER SAY THESE THINGS OPENLY...AND BEG YOU NOT TO QUOTE THEM.

I'D LIKE TO GIVE JUST A COUPLE OF EXAMPLES OF COLONEL NASSER'S POPULARITY. IN SYRIA, THE STRONGEST GROUP OF LEADERS ARE A YOUNG CLIQUE OF ARMY OFFICERS. THEY ARE INTENSELY NATIONALISTIC...VERY ANTI-ISRAELI...DEVOTED TO WHAT THEY CONSIDER THE GOOD OF THEIR COUNTRY. ONE OF THEM SAID TO ME ONE DAY, 'TO US, EGYPT'S COLONEL NASSER IS MORE THAN OUR LEADER...HE IS OUR GOD!' THIS...FROM A SYRIAN.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE....I WAS EATING MY LUNCH IN A RESTAURANT IN AMMAN...THE CAPITAL OF JORDAN, WHEN ONE OF THE WAITERS CAME UP TO ASK IF I WAS AN AMERICAN NEWSMAN. WHEN I REPLIED THAT I WAS, HE AND OTHER WAITERS CROWDED AROUND TO TALK WITH ME. FINALLY ONE OF THEM ASKED ME WHAT I PERSONALLY THOUGHT OF EGYPT'S COLONEL NASSER. TRYING TO BE DIPLOMATIC, I TOLD THEM THAT I HAD MET NASSER ONCE IN EGYPT, AND THAT HE SEEMED LIKE A RATHER PLEASANT PERSON. IMMEDIATELY THEY ALL BROKE INTO SMILES, AND ONE OF THEM SAID WITH GREAT SERIOUSNESS, 'THANK YOU SIR...THANK YOU VERY MUCH.' IN MY OPINION THERE IS SIMPLY NO QUESTION BUT THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME COLONEL NASSER IS TO THE ARABS JUST ABOUT WHAT THE SYRIAN OFFICER SAID...MORE THAN A LEADER...A KIND OF GOD. NOW, WHETHER THIS NASSER WORSHIP EXTENDS TO THE LEADERS OF THE THESE ARAB COUNTRIES IS ANOTHER THING. UNDOUBTEDLY SOME THOUGH NOT BY ANY MEANS ALL... OF THEM ARE A BIT JEALOUS OF NASSER...AND ALSO SOME OF THEM PROBABLY FEAR HIM. AT THE MOMENT, HOWEVER, THEY CERTAINLY COULD NOT SPEAK UP AGAINST HIM, EVEN IF THEY WANTED TO. NASSER'S POWER IS WITH THE PEOPLE...WITH THE MOB, IF YOU WANT TO CALL IT THAT...AND THIS IS A FACT THE WESTERN WORLD MUST RECOGNIZE IN FUTURE DEALINGS WITH THE ARAB WORLD.

SECOND AMONG MY IMPRESSIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST IS THE RISING POPULARITY OF AMERICA. FROM THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE BACK IN 1947, UNTIL LAST MONTH, AMERICA WAS NOT... TO SAY THE LEAST...VERY POPULAR IN THE ARAB WORLD. THE ARABS...RIGHTLY OR WRONGLY...FELT THAT AMERICA WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BIRTH OF ISRAEL...AND THUS TO SOME EXTENT INDIRECTLY, FOR ALL THE TROUBLES BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARABS. FURTHERMORE, THE ARABS WHO WERE NOT UPSET WITH AMERICA OVER THE ISRAELI QUESTION...THOSE FEW WHO DID NOT BLAME AMERICA FOR THEIR TROUBLES...FELT AT THE LEAST THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS SHIRKING ITS RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND ALLOWING GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO DICTATE POLICY THERE. AMONG THE EDUCATED ARABS WERE SOME WHO FELT THAT AMERICA BASICALLY IS AGAINST COLONIALISM... BUT SOMEHOW AFRAID TO SAY SO IN THE ARAB TERRITORIES OF BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS. NOW ALL THIS HAS CHANGED...AT LEAST TEMPORARILY. DURING THE SUEZ CRISIS, THE ARABS SAW THE UNITED STATES TAKE AN INCREASINGLY FIRM STAND AGAINST THE ARAB ENEMIES...THE ISRAELIS, THE BRITISH, AND THE FRENCH. THE ARABS WERE PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY PRESIDENT

EISENHOWER'S STRONG SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. FOR THE FIRST TIME, I THINK, THEY GOT THE FEELING THAT AMERICA WAS NOT IGNORING THEIR SIDE OF AN ARGUMENT. AS A RESULT, AMERICA HAS NEVER BEEN AS POPULAR AS IT IS TODAY AMONG THE ARABS. AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY THAT THEY ARE AMAZED AT HOW FRIENDLY THE ARABS HAVE BECOME. MANY TIMES DURING MY BRIEF WEEKS IN THE MIDDLE EAST I WAS STOPPED IN THE STREETS...IN RESTAURANTS.. IN MY HOTEL...AND ASKED IF I WERE BRITISH OR AMERICAN. SOMETIMES THE QUESTION WAS NOT ASKED IN A FRIENDLY MANNER...BUT THE ANSWER 'AMERICAN' ALWAYS BROUGHT A FRIENDLY RESPONSE. WHILE THE ARABS TODAY ARE NOT NECESSARILY PRO-WESTERN...THEY ARE DEFINITELY MORE PRO-AMERICAN THAN THEY'VE BEEN IN A LONG TIME. AND THAT IS AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH I THINK AMERICA SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF...IN AS MANY WAYS AS POSSIBLE. IT MAY NOT LAST...THE ARABS ARE A VERY VOLATILE...CHANGEABLE PEOPLE.. BUT WHILE IT'S HERE, I THINK AMERICA SHOULD TRY TO ENCOURAGE THIS FRIENDLY FEELING...TRY TO DEVELOP IT INTO SOME KIND OF PARTNERSHIP, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.

ONE LAST WORD...PERHAPS THE ONLY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHO ARE MORE POPULAR AMONG THE AR ABS TODAY THAN THE AMERICANS...ARE THE RUSSIANS. THAT IN ITSELF OUGHT TO GIVE US GOOD REASONS FOR TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

FOLLOW PIERPOINT

That was Bob Pierpoint, CBS News Correspondent in Asia, who stopped off to report part of the crisis in the Middle East on his way here. Pierpoint and other CBS News correspondents are coming home FOR a year-end review with Ed Murrow on December 30-- and incidentally to be home for Christmas. Ed Murrow will be home for Christmas, too. He'll get back from his current trip to the Far East in time to preside over this program again on Monday.

I'LL BE BACK WITH A FOOTNOTE TO THE NEWS

BUT FIRST, HERE IS George Bryan.

FOOTNOTE

Communist China's Premier Chou En Lai -- whom, as you may have heard, Ed Murrow interviewed during his current trip to Southeast Asia -- cut open a pigeon pie today with extraordinary results. It was in Karachi, Pakistan, and when Chou En Lai made his slice, out flew six white doves. They flapped around and lit on the heads of Karachi's leading citizens. Seemed their tails had been heavily painted in Pakistan's national colors and they weren't airworthy.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD.... ED MURROW WILL SEE YOU MONDAY

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1956
7:45-8:00 PM EST

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD REPORTING:

Good evening:

The United States loaned Britain 500-million dollars today to help ease it through the economic crisis caused by the closing of the Suez Canal. The loan is in the form of a credit extended by the Export-Import Bank, and the British government can draw on it any time during the next 12 months. A good deal of this money will be used to buy American oil. The loan runs for seven and a half years, with interest payable at four and a half percent.

The work of clearing the Suez Canal may soon begin. What appear to be the final arrangements were announced today by General Wheeler, the American officer directing the U.N. salvage operation. Twelve British vessels, he said, will take part in the project. They will carry their own crews (in civilian clothes) and fly the United Nations flag. And they will be protected by United Nations troops. The British vessels will be joined by the salvage ships of other countries, including Sweden, Germany, Italy and France. The first of these shdps have entered the Suez Canal. In fact, we're told that four of them already have reached the town of El Cap, 23 miles south of Port Said. There has been no public announcement that the Egyptian government has approved this arrangement. There might still be a hitch. But one roadblock definitely was removed today when the Anglo-French command handed over 386 Egyptian prisoners of war. The Egyptians, for their part, surrendered 450 British civilians who had been interned at the start of hostilities. It now appears that the last British-French troops may pull out of Port Said tomorrow. And the U.N. information office in Cairo indicates that actual salvage operations may be underway by the middle of next week.

In london today, the British government released a "white paper" estimating that 650 Egyptians were killed in the Anglo-French invasion. Approximately 2-thousand Egyptians are listed as wounded. These casualty estimates are four or five times higher than those figures the British put out last month .

There are reports tonight...none of them official...that President Tito of Yugoslavia has been invited to visit the United States. Secretary of State Dulles said in a news conference Tuesday that such an invitation was under consideration. Today, a Republican congressman...O'Konski of Wisconsin...told reporters an invitation has been extended to Tito and that it has been accepted. In Belgrade, the Yugoslav foreign office would say only that an invitation has been extended "in principle". The United Press quotes Administration sources as saying "some contacts" regarding a Tito visit have been made, but that issuance of a formal invitation is still under consideration. And there apparently...at the moment...the matter rests.

Vice President Nixon revealed today that he made a secret trip during the night to the Hungarian border. Nixon apologized to reporters for not letting them know beforehand...but said he wanted to attract as little attention as possible. He called it "the most thrilling experience of my life." Nixon conferred again today with Austrian officials, and is said to have assured them of financial aid in dealing with the refugee problem. He is also quoted as expressing confidence that more Hungarian refugees will be admitted to the United States. "The United States," he said, "must do more than it has already done."

In Budapest today, police launched a drive against the black market, in which eggs are being sold for 45 cents apiece. Reports reachdng Vienna say the puppet government has yielded to workers' demands and set free one of the two labor leaders arrested early this month. The government

is said to have released Sandor Bari, of the central workers' council, but not the chairman of the Council, Sandor Racz. It was the central workers council which called the recent 48-hour general strike. Another report says the coal miners of Hungary have told the puppet premier, Janos Kadar, that if he wants full coal production, he will have to resign.

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The cost of living has reached another new all-time high. The government announced today that living costs in November went up one-tenth of one percent, setting a new record for the fifth time in the last six months. The latest increase is due mainly to higher prices for automobiles, fuels, services and home furnishings. And it means an automatic pay boost of one to three cents an hour for 900-thousand workers whose wages are tied to the cost-of-living index.

Another CBS News correspondent arrived in New York today for the special year-end program presented each year by CBS News. He is my friend, Bob Pierpoint. Bob, I understand that lately you have been wandering far afield from your usual beat in Asia.

PIERPOINT: That's right, Charlie. For the past month or so I've been moving around the Arab countries of the Eastern Mediterranean...Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. And a number of things have impressed me in this area that I'd like to talk about. By the way...I appreciate this opportunity to have my say before most of the other CBS News correspondents come home, Charlie... the real Middle East experts like Wdnston Burdett and Howard K. Smith aren't even able to argue with me...yet. So...here goes.

Probably the thing that impressed me most about the countries I visited in the Middle East was the overwhelming popularity of Egypt's Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser. It's simply amazing that one man can be so universally respected throughout the Arab world...and respected is a mild word. It's It's actually more that Nasser is revered. He can do no wrong, in the eyes of the Arabs. His picture is everywhere...plastered on walls, pasted on the backs of cars...hanging in almost every shop window. This is true in all the countries I visited...Lebanon...Syria...and Jordan. Perhaps the only small exception to Nasser's popularity is among the Christian's of half'Christian...half-Moslem...Lebanon. There I did talk to a few Christian Lebanese who privately admitted that they were afraid of Nasser's tremendous power over the Moslem World...and that they would like to see him cut down a bit. But they never say these things openly...and beg you not to quote them. I'd like to give just a couple of examfles of Colonel Nasser's popularity. In Syria, the strongest group of leaders are a young clique of Army officers. They are intensely Nationalistic...very Anti-Israeli... devsted to what they consider the good of their country. One of them said to me one day, 'To us, Egypt's Colonel Nasser is more than our leader...he is our God!' This...from a Syrian. Another example...one day I was eating my lunch in a restaurant in A mman...the capital of Jordan, when one of the waiters came up to ask if I was an American newsman. When I replied that

I was, he and other waiters crowded around to talk with me. Finally one of them asked m e what I personally thought of Egypt's Colonel Nasser. Trying to be diplomatic, I told them that I had met Nasser once in Egypt, and that he seemed like a rather pleasant person. Immediately they all broke into smiles, and one of them said with great seriousness, 'thank you, sir...thank' you very much.' In my opinion there is simply no question but that at the present time Colonel Nasser is to the Arabs just about what the Syrian officer said...more than a leader...kind of a God... Now, whether this Nasser worship extends to the leaders of these Arab countries is another thing. Undoubtedly some, though not by any means all...of them are a bit jealous of Nasser...and also some of them probably fear him. At the moment, however, they certainly could not speak up against him, even if they wanted to. Nasser's power is with the people...with the mob, if you want to call it that... and this is a fact the western world must recognize in future dealings with the Arab World.

Second, among my impressions of the Middle East is the rising popularity of America. From the partition of Palestine back in 1947, until last month, America was not...to say the least...very popular in the Arab World. The Arabs...rightly or wrongly...felt that America was largely responsible for the birth of Israel...and thus to some extent indirectly, for all the troubles between Israel and the Arabs.. Furthermore, the Arabs who were not upset with America over the Israeli question...those few who did not blame America for their troubles...felt at the least that the United States was shirking its responsibility in the Middle East, and allowing Great Britain and France to dictate policy there. Among the educated Arabs were some who felt that America basically is against colonialism... but somehow afraid to say is so in the Arab territories of British and French interests. Now all this has changed... at least temporarily. During the Suez crisis, the Arabs saw the United States take an increasingly firm stand against the Arab enemies...the Israelis, the

British, and the French. The Arabs were particularly impressed by President Eisenhower's strong support for the United Nations. For the first time, I think, they got the feeling that America was not ignoring their side of an argument. As a result, America has never been as popular as it is today among the Arabs. American officials say that they are amazed at how friendly the the Arabs have become. Many times during my brief weeks in the Middle East I was stopped in restaurants...in my hotel...in the streets...and asked if I were British or American. Sometimes the question was not asked in a friendly manner...but the answer 'American' always brought a friendly response. While the Arabs today are not necessarily pro-Western....they are definitely more pro-American than they've been in a long time. And that is an opportunity which I think America should take advantage of...in as many ways as possible. It may not last...the Arabs are a very volatile...changeable people...But while it's here, I think America should try to encourage this friendly feeling... try to develop it into some kind of partnership, if at all possible.

One last word...perhaps the only people in the world who are more popular among the Arabs today than the Americans...are the Russians. That in itself ought to give us good reasons for taking advantage of this opportunity .

COLLINGWOOD: That was Bob Pierpoint, CBS News Correspondent in Asia, who stopped off to report part of the crisis in the Middle East on his way here. Pierpoint and other CBS News correspondents are coming home for a year-end review with Ed Murrow on December 30...and incidentally to be home for Christmas. Ed Murrow will be home for Christmas, too. He'll get back from his current trip to the Far East in time to preside over this program again on Monday. I'LL be back with a footnote to the news, but first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Communist China's Premier Chou En Lai -- whom, as you may have heard, Ed Murrow interviewed during his current trip to Southeast Asia-- cut open a pigeon pie today with extraordinary results. It was in Karachi, Pakistan, and when Chou En Lai made his slice, out flew six white doves. They flapped around and lit on the heads of Karachi's leading citizens. Seemed their tails had been heavily painted in Pakistan's national colors and they weren't airworthy.

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD...ED MURROW WILL SEE YOU MONDAY.

1372 PAID DAY LETTER CHG LOWELL THOMAS,
BROADCAST ACCOUNT (MURROW)

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

DEC 24 1956

December 24, 1956

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

Vice President Nixon today returned from his trip to Austria, where he made a first-hand study of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon said the visit convinced him that "much more" must be done to help refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. The United States, he said, will do its "full share". Nixon told reporters that as a result of the sacrifices of the Hungarian people, international communism had been dealt a mortal blow. "The whole world," he said, "knows now that Communism can maintain its hold only by force." Nixon will make his specific recommendations to President Eisenhower next week. ~~And these recommendations apparently will be in three parts. In addition to Nixon's oral report to the President, other reports will be made by John Hollister, director of the International Cooperation Administration, and Deputy Attorney General William Rogers. The recommendations submitted by Rogers will concern~~

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WB5158

~~possible revision of the immigration law to allow more refugees into the country. Hollistania reports will deal with Premier Kiro and to Austria. Both officials accompanied Kiro on his trip.~~

~~More than 170 thousand Hungarians have entered Austria since October. This has put a strain on the Austrian economy and incurred the disapproval of Moscow. Nevertheless, Chancellor Raab told the Austrian people in a Christmas message, "We will continue to do our duty."~~

Seven hundred and fifty-two refugees crossed the Austrian frontier last night, including a Russian soldier who asked for asylum. Lighted Christmas trees are marking the Austrian side of the border tonight.

In Budapest today, the party newspaper said 200-thousand workers may soon be unemployed in Hungary, due to an acute shortage of coal. The military curfew has been lifted for tonight only, so that church-goers may attend midnight services.

The Indian ambassador to Moscow arrived in Budapest today, to confer with Hungarian leaders in and out of the government. There are reports that he may be feeling out the non-Communist parties on their terms for joining a coalition government.

MB 5191

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Prime Minister Nehru of India conferred for three hours today with British Prime Minister Eden, at Eden's country home outside London. No details were divulged, but Nehru is thought to have filled Eden in on his recent talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. Nehru will be in England until Thursday, when he will fly to Duesseldorf for a brief conference... at the airport... with West German Chancellor Adenauer. It is now reported unlikely that the Indian prime minister will stop off in Cairo, on his way home, to see President Nasser.

The task of clearing the Suez Canal has not begun, although the last British and French troops left Egypt on Saturday. General Wheeler, the American officer in charge of the United Nations operation, says he has not received permission from the Egyptian authorities to begin clearing the waterway. Egypt has opposed the use of British and French salvage ships... and crews. As a compromise, the British and French agreed that the crewmen should wear civilian clothes and that the ships should fly the United Nations flag. Egypt is now balking at this procedure. An official of the Egyptian Canal Authority said that Secretary General Hammarskjold is

(more)

expected to go to Cairo to discuss the situation. But in New York, a United Nations spokesman told reporters this afternoon that Hammarskjold has no plan to visit Cairo at this time. General Wheeler says the situation at the moment is in "a very critical state".

An Egyptian crowd in Port Said today destroyed the statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer who directed construction of the Suez Canal. They began attacking the base of the statue yesterday with axes and crow-bars, and today... when it fell... they finished breaking it to bits.

Israel today accused Egypt of renewing its commando raids on Israeli territory. The Israeli Foreign Ministry cited the time-bombing of a clinic at Yokneam village over the week-end, and said it is "only a miracle" that doctors, nurses and patients were not killed. The foreign ministry charged Egypt with deliberate violation of the United Nations cease-fire.

The Warsaw radio today announced that Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai will visit Poland around the middle of next month. Chou will also visit Moscow next month for talks designed, according to the Soviet news agency Tass, "to reinforce the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two states." For several weeks, the Chinese premier has been touring

212 (more) MB 532P

South Asia. In Karachi today, he joined Prime Minister Shurawardy of Pakistan in noting an increase in international tension, and calling for "constant vigilance and constructive action" in the cause of peace. They say... in their joint communique... that the "divergence of views" between their two countries should not prevent friendly relations. Pakistan is a member both of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact.

An American correspondent... William Worthy... entered Communist China today for the purpose of interviewing Americans who are still in that country. He crossed the border at Hong Kong, after being granted a 30-day visa by the Peiping government. Last summer, Communist China invited a group of American correspondents to visit the Chinese mainland, and the State Department forbade them to accept on grounds that it was "against the best interests of the United States." The Department cited the fact that American citizens ARE being held in Red China "as

(more)

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MB 539P

political hostages." Today, the State Department reaffirmed its stand... and said it "deplores" Worthy's decision. Worthy is a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American and a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. He has, on occasion, done some overseas reporting for CBS News. Worthy said in Hong Kong today that he has signed papers... waiving any claims which might arise against the United States government, due to injury or detention in the course of his trip.

Reports from Indonesia say that President Sukarno may declare a state of war, in an effort to stamp out the revolt in Sumatra. The military command in Northern Sumatra today defied a government order to dismiss the officer who seized control of that part of the island LAST WEEK. Central Sumatra has also fallen to the insurgents, leaving only the southern district under government control.

Note: Schoenbrun is writing piece now. Will be taped so he can get some rest. Details later. Couple more stories to come, including report on meeting of Soviet central committee. Also word. Will telephone after last copy moves. Bliss

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HB 545

PR 1-2345

EPT 477

Ed Bliss

December 24, 1956

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

This is the news:

The Moscow Radio chose Christmas Eve to announce a plenary session of the Communist Party central committee. As customary, the meeting was announced at its conclusion. Premier Bulganin reported to the committee on the current five-year plan. According to Bulganin, production of consumer goods in Russia is up nine percent over a year ago.... and over-all industrial production up eleven percent. He stressed that the "material welfare" of the Soviet people in the past year had improved... that both economic and military power had grown. At the same time, Bulganin conceded that the quota for coal production had not been met. The central committee also discussed Soviet foreign policy and the problem of unrest in the satellite states. It passed a resolution approving the de-Stalinization program. "The decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party," it said, "have met with the unanimous approval of the whole Soviet people."

156 NB 65

The following two stories precede Schoenbrun tape piece.....

In Tallahassee, Florida, the city commission tonight directed the local bus company to enforce racial segregation. The order was issued after Negroes in Tallahassee ended a seven-month boycott of the bus line today and began sitting wherever there was a vacant seat. Segregation on buses in Montgomery, Alabama was ended last week by court order. No specific decision has been handed down in the case of Tallahassee.

Traffic accidents are continuing to take a heavy toll. So far, on this Christmas week-end, 442 persons have died on the nation's highways.

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has just arrived in New York from Paris. He will take part in the annual Years of Crisis broadcast, but he came early--- and for a good reason. I give you David Schoenbrun.

(Tape runs five minutes and five seconds. Ends on cue quote more curious and kinder America in the new year ahead unquote. This means, Ed, that you should go into tape at seven fifty-one fifty-five, leaving ten seconds to round out before going into word, which follows: There are those in

190 (more) MB 753

other lands who see America as a country full of faith. Thoreau said, "The smallest seed of faith is better than the largest seed of happiness." Not even at Christmas is happiness an end in itself. And George Washington counseled us to observe good faith and justice with all nations. "Cultivate peace and harmony," he said, "with all." Goodnight and good luck.

Much regret entire script 25 lines over.

Bliss

MB 705P

69

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Dec. 24, 1956

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Vice President Nixon today returned from his trip to Austria, where he made a first-hand study of the Hungarian refugee problem. Nixon said the visit convinced him that much more must be done to help refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. The United States, he said, will do its "full share". Nixon told reporters that as a result of the sacrifices of the Hungarian people, international communism had been dealt a mortal blow. "The whole world," he said, "knows now that Communism can maintain its hold only by force." Nixon will make his specific recommendations to President Eisenhower next week. [redacted] of [redacted] Attorney General William Rogers. [redacted]

(more)

~~possible revision of the immigration law to allow more refugees into the country. Ministers reports will [illegible] financial aid to Austria. Both critics [illegible] visit on his trip.~~

~~More than [illegible] Hungarians have entered Austria since October. This has put a strain on the Austrian economy and incurred the disapproval of Moscow. Nevertheless, Chancellor Raab told the Austrian people in a Christmas message, "We will continue to do our duty."~~

Seven hundred and fifty-two persons crossed the frontier last night, including a Russian soldier who asked for asylum.

In Budapest today, the party newspaper said 200-thousand workers may soon be unemployed in Hungary, due to an acute shortage of coal. The military curfew has been lifted for tonight only, so that church-goers may attend midnight services.

The Indian ambassador to Moscow arrived in Budapest today to confer with Hungarian leaders in and out of the government. There are reports that he may be feeling out the non-Communist parties on their terms for joining a coalition government.

Prime Minister Nehru of India has spent the day conferring with British Prime Minister Eden, at Eden's country home outside London. No details were divulged, but Nehru is thought to have filled Eden in on his recent talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. Nehru will be in England until Thursday, when he will fly to Duesseldorf for a brief conference... at the airport... with West German Chancellor Adenauer. It is now reported unlikely that the Indian prime minister will stop off in Cairo, on his way home, to see President Nasser.

The task of clearing the Suez Canal has not begun, although the last British and French troops left Egypt on Saturday. General Wheeler, the American officer in charge of the United Nations operation, says he has not received permission from the Egyptian authorities. Egypt has opposed the use of British and French salvage ships... and crews. As a compromise, the British and French agreed that the crews should wear civilian clothes and that the ships should fly the United Nations flag. Egypt is now balking at this procedure. An official of the Egyptian Canal Authority said that Secretary General Hammarskjold is

(more)

expected to go to Cairo to discuss the situation. But in New York, a United Nations spokesman says Hammarskjold has no plan to visit Cairo at this time. General Wheeler says the situation at the moment is in "a very critical state".

An Egyptian crowd in Port Said today destroyed the statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the French engineer who directed construction of the Suez Canal. They began attacking the base of the statue yesterday with axes and crow-bars, and today... when it fell... they finished breaking it to bits.

Israel today accused Egypt of renewing its commando raids on Israeli territory. The Israeli Foreign Ministry cited the time-bombing of a clinic at Yokneam village over the week-end, and said it was "only a miracle" that doctors, nurses and patients were not killed. The foreign ministry charged Egypt with deliberate violation of the United Nations cease-fire.

The Warsaw radio today announced that Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai will visit Poland around the middle of next month. Chou will also visit Moscow next month for talks designed, according to the Soviet news agency Tass, "to reinforce the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two states." For several weeks, the Chinese premier has been touring

(more)

South Asia. In Karachi today, he joined Prime Minister Shurawardy of Pakistan ~~[illegible]~~ in noting an increase in international ~~[illegible]~~ tension and calling for "constant vigilance and constructive action" in the cause of peace. They say... in their joint communique... that the "divergence of views" between their two countries should not prevent friendly relations. Pakistan is a member both of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Baghdad Pact.

(An American correspondent... William Worthy... entered Communist China today for the purpose of interviewing Americans who are still in that country. He crossed the border at Hong Kong, after being granted a 30-day visa by the Peiping government. This action was against the regulations of the State Department. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~invited a group of American correspondents to visit the Chinese mainland,~~ ~~and the State Department refused [illegible] on grounds that it was "against the best interests of the United States." The State Department cited the fact that American citizens are being held in Red China "as~~

(more)

political hostages." Today, the State Department reaffirmed its stand... and said it "deplores" Worthy's decision. Worthy is a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American and a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. He has, on occasion, done some overseas reporting for CBS News.

Worthy said in Hong Kong today that he has signed papers... waiving any claims which might arise against the United States government due to Indonesian detention in Bangkok in the course of his trip.

Reports from Indonesia say that President Sukarno has declared a state of war, in an effort to stamp out the spreading revolt in Sumatra.

The military command in Northern Sumatra, [illegible] dismiss [illegible] officers who last week seized control of [illegible] Sumatra. Sukarno has also given [illegible] commands, leaving only the southern districts in government control.

-gt-

Note: Bangkok [illegible] press now. Will be taped to AP wire get some rest. Tuesday lobby. Female news stories to come, including report on meeting of Soviet central committee. Also word. Will telephone after last copy moves. Bliss

~~The following two stories precede Schoenbrun tape piece.....~~

~~In Tallahassee, Florida, the city commission tonight discontinued local~~ ~~bus service in order to avoid racial segregation. The order~~ ~~was issued after Negroes in Tallahassee ended a seven-month boycott of~~ ~~the bus line by refusing to ride. There was a recent court decision~~ ~~ordering the end of segregated seating on buses in Montgomery, Alabama. The order came~~ ~~a week by a court order. No specific decision has been made in the case of~~ ~~Tallahassee.~~

~~Traffic accidents are mounting to new heights this Labor Day. So far~~ ~~on this holiday weekend, 422 persons have died in traffic accidents.~~

My colleague, David Schoenbrun, has just arrived in New York from Paris. He will take part in the annual Years of Crisis broadcast, but he came ~~[illegible]~~ early--- and for a good reason. Now here is ~~[illegible]~~ David Schoenbrun.

~~(Tape runs five minutes and five seconds. Pair on one quote seems curious~~ ~~and [illegible] This means, Ed, that~~ ~~you should go [illegible] is~~ ~~to cover the Berlin story. [illegible]~~ word. ~~[illegible]~~ There are those in

(more)

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other lands who see America as a country full of faith. Thoreau said, "The smallest seed of faith is better than the largest seed of happiness." Not even at Christmas is happiness an end in itself. And George Washington counseled us to observe good faith and justice with all nations. "Cultivate peace and harmony," he said, "with all." Goodnight and good luck.

5:05 7:51:55

Good evening this is not the news---this is a newsman who has come home for Christmas for the first time im more yyears than he csres to remember... and deeply interested in and who is what is happening to his fellow Americans as the year 1956 draws to a close .Tonight I have no interest in Paris,or Algiers or Saigon or any of the places where i normally roam and report to you...tonight,if you will bear with me I would like to report to you about a country that I know too little about--that I visit only too rarely--but which I see and hear about through the eyes and ears of other peoples in other countries--for America is a matter of deep interest and concern to hundreds of millions of people all around the world.

There was a French lawyer on the plane from Paris to New York this morning who talked to me about America. .. She is a very lovely Parisienne and a very good lawyer..succcessful,popular,and very French. She told me she thought she might become an American...had been thinking about it for the past two to three years. This isnt the first time Ive heard people in Europe--successful people--say they were thinking of leaving and becoming American...One of the top editors of an important French magazine--the righthand man of a major political personality in London--an engineer in Munich--a designer in Milan---- dozens of men and women in many countries are once again looking to America as a dreamland.. This French lawyer on the plane talked of America for an hour and more- I wish you all had been there to hear her talk about our country and our people--not about Americas size or strength--or wealth or way of life--none of the things we think people envy us or admire us for...No,she talked about the kindness of Americans--the youth and beauty and health of the people and the land-- and the culture of America... something that Americans themselves rarely talk about or think about.

She said: We French pride ourselves on our culture and console ourselves about our loss of power by saying that after all we are still the artistic leaders of the world..but you know,said this Frenchwoman,that is no longer true. Even in the field of culture America is among the leaders of the world: Hemingway,Faulkner,Oneill--these are great writers--take music--good music for the people--no country in the world has as many fine symphony orchestras,as much interest in music as America and the Americans. Take the theatre she said--the five top plays in Paris this week are American--from Broadway .

Take the new modern arts--radio ,television --where have they been developed as they are in America..Yes,I know,she said,there is much that is vulgar and cheap and superficial- - but there is much that is superb. And above all, there is hope and faith in the future. The hope and faith of Americans is one of their greatest qualities.I pray that you will never lose it,that you will never grow old and cynical and disillusioned. And,she said,that you will always stay as curious and kind as you are. I asked her what she meant by curious and kind and she replied: You want to know what makes things tick,you are curious about the world and about people and you are kind to people.The first reaction of an American when he meets someone strange is to smile and to hope that it will be a new friend..We in Europe are not like that any more--we are suspicous of strangers,suspicious of of anything new--Dont become like us I beg you.

I was ,needless to say,very moved by this profession of faith in America. Ive been thinking about it all day...We reporters spend much of our time on politics and international affairs--the crises of the world--that we see a different projection of America--an America that is either hated or loved for its power and size--an America that is more often envied,criticized and disliked... an America that sometimes is not curious or smiling or kind-- It was good this morning to talk about the other America and to know that there are people in Europe and in Asia and Africa who see projedtions of America other than the political or

military--who know that Americans can be as gentle as they are crude, as cultured as they are powerful --an America that Americans themselves rarely think about, rarely appreciate. I wanted to tell you about that America tonight on Christmas Eve and to wish you all the best of holidays and an ever better, younger, more curious and kinder America in the New Year ahead.

Chg Lowell Thomas Broadcast acct

DEC 25 1956

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

1075 DL Pd

December 25, 1956

458p

Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

HT
JC 526

This is the news:

The Soviet government today dismissed Maxim Saburov, chairman of the state economic commission, because of incompetence. He retains his position as first deputy premier. The action apparently is due to dissatisfaction with progress being made under the sixth five-year plan.

Yesterday, the Communist Party central committee reported that while over-all production this year was up 11 percent over 1955, quotas were unfilled in such vital industries as coal, metal and cement. As a result, the party Presidium ordered a shake-up of the economic commission and an all-out drive against inefficiency and waste. The commission will have at least five new members and be headed by Mikhail Pervukhin, who... like Saburov... is a first deputy premier.

(more)

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1 LT/2 TC 530P

In Budapest today, Cardinal Mindszenty celebrated Christmas mass at the American Legation, where he took refuge after the second Russian intervention. The churches of Budapest were filled. Soviet troops and tanks made themselves as inconspicuous as possible. THERE ARE REPORTS THAT THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY IS SEEKING A 100-MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN FROM THE WORLD BANK.

(Note to Mr. Murrow: Nixon's report to American people on Hungarian refugee problem will be inserted here. Text has not moved on wires).

Mr. Nixon will make specific recommendations to President Eisenhower on Wednesday. These recommendations apparently will be in three parts. In addition to Nixon's overall report to the President, other reports will be made by John Hollister, director of the International Cooperation Administration, and Deputy Attorney General William Rogers. The recommendations submitted by Rogers will concern possible revision of the immigration law, to allow more refugees into the country. Hollister's report will deal with financial aid to Austria and to international agencies dealing with relief for displaced persons. Both officials accompanied Nixon on his trip.

(more)

125

1/3 LT TC 534

On Thursday, the vice president will visit the reception center at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

President Eisenhower today sent personal greetings to the refugees who are spending Christmas at Camp Kilmer. Each greeting... written in Hungarian on White House stationery... welcomed the recipient to American soil. "We realize," the President said, "that you ardently hope for a time when all Hungarians can enjoy the blessings of individual freedom in their mother country. We join in that hope." Mr. Eisenhower went on, in his message, to assure the refugees that if... when that time comes... they decide to go back home, the United States will do its best to help them return. "The courageous spirit of the Hungarian people," he said, "inspire free people everywhere."

President and Mrs. Eisenhower are spending Christmas at the White House. They were joined this afternoon by their four grandchildren, and there was a great unwrapping of gifts.

Traffic accidents are continuing to take a heavy toll. So far, on this four-day holiday, MORE THAN 600 persons have died on the nation's highways.

(more)

185

December 25, 1956

636p

Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, N.Y.

Two United Nations officials [redacted] LEFT for the Middle East tonight, to speed up clearance of the Suez Canal. They are Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Hammarskjold, and [redacted] the deputy undersecretary, Alfred Katzen. They will confer with Egyptian authorities, as well as with United Nations officers in charge of clearing the canal. [redacted] In the past, Egypt has balked at the participation of British and French ships in the salvage operation. But now they are [redacted] demanding the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Egypt, before work is begun.

[redacted]

(more)

636

90

A motion to debate the question of withdrawing Israeli troops from the Gaza Strip was defeated today in the Israeli parliament. Parliament TOOK THE COUNSEL of Prime Minister Ben Gurion, who said a discussion of the issue was not in the public interest at this time. Ben Gurion refused to amplify his recent statement that Israel will never allow Egypt to reoccupy Gaza.

AN OIL pipeline is receiving attention in Israel tonight, and for that story we switch to Michael Elkins in Jerusalem.

Note: Tape runs 2:27
Returns on cue: "--to Edward R. Murrow in N.Y."

In Indonesia, President Sukarno has placed most of eastern Sumatra under a state of siege. He also ordered the leader of the Army coup in North Sumatra dismissed from his command. Leaders of the revolt have stressed that they are not rebelling against Sukarno but against the prime minister.

640 RPC

(more)

145

Chancellor Adenauer told the German people today... in his annual Christmas message... that 1947 may bring the reunification of Germany within reach. "But the wound of division," he said, "still smarts, and the time until reunification seems too long and hard." Adenauer called the return of the Saar to Germany on January first "a great joy for us all."

Queen Elizabeth was mindful of refugees in her annual Christmas message. "Let us remember," she said, "those who, like the Holy Family before them, have been driven from their homes. Let us see that for them and their children, there is room at the inn." The queen's message took cognizance of the strain placed on the British Commonwealth by the invasion of Egypt. And with these words she appealed for unity and mutual understanding.

Note: Tape runs 3 minutes
Ends on cue: "to you all upon this Christmas Day."

That was the appeal of Queen Elizabeth for Commonwealth unity, contained in her annual Christmas message. It could apply as well to unity in the world. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

(more)

187

647 P

Word for today as follows....

The old message, "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a [redacted] saviour, which is Christ the Lord," is still the heart of Christmas. As Peter Marshall said, this message can neither be changed nor quite forgotten, although there are many things that tend to make us forget. Goodnight and good luck.

Note to Mr. Murrow. The script should come out right on the nose. Earlier stories had Nixon speaking at six. He will not speak until [redacted] eight, right after your show, as part of a special Hungarian refugee program. I suggest this line be [redacted] inserted after the Budapest story. Quote Vice President Nixon will [redacted] report what he saw [redacted] (LAST WEEK IN) the refugee camps [redacted] in Austria, [redacted] DURING a special Hungarian refugee program to be carried by most of these stations, immediately after this broadcast. Unquote. Then pick[redacted] up line [redacted] Mr. Nixon will make specific recommendations to President Eisenhower on Wednesday. Tapes [redacted] all set. I think Liz will be effective.

Bliss

164

Word for today as follows....

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Brian

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW NEWS - MIKE ELKINS, JERUSALEM

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: An oil pipeline is receiving attention in Israel tonight, and for that story, we switch to Michael Elkins in Jerusalem.

ELKINS: In a few days, Israel is expected to open a diplomatic offensive for the internationalization of two islands most of the world has never heard of. The islands are the Island of Kiran (?) and they nominally belong to Saudi Arabia. They are at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula. They were never inhabited until six years ago, when Egyptian artillery units moved its three-inch guns onto them. Since then, the Gulf of Aquaba has been closed to Israel's shipping and Israel's southern port of Elath has had no access to the outside world. According to Israel's Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, this blockade and the denial of the Suez Canal to Israel's shipping has cost Israel 30 million dollars a year.

On November 6th, an Israeli long-range desert group struck down along the Sinai Coast and captured the Kiran islands. The Gulf was opened and the port of Elath came alive. With the opening of the port of Elath, Israel immediately began building an eight-inch oil pipeline, intended ultimately to stretch 200 miles from Elath to Israel's oil refineries in Haifa. The reason is simple.

If oil tankers can enter the Gulf of Aqaba and unload into the Elath-Haifa pipeline, instead of making the long journey around the bulge of North Africa, it would save Israel many millions of dollars every year. It would guarantee Israel a way to get the vital oil even if the Suez Canal should again be closed to Israel's shipping. The eight-inch pipeline, now being built, can carry 800,000 tons of crude oil annually, enough to let Israel exist. But at

the same time, it can now be revealed that the Ben-Gurion government is quietly negotiating with France and perhaps with Britain for international financing for a 30-inch pipeline that could, if fulfilled, take the place of the Suez Canal in supplying the oil upon which Europe's industrial life depends.

Recent events show how quickly the Egyptians can close the Canal by sabotage. But the islands of Kiran control the Gulf of Aqaba, and Israel holds the islands. It looks now as though Israel will give them up, if at all, only to some kind of international control that will guarantee to keep the Gulf of Aqaba open so that the new pipeline, which can be called "Israel's lifeline", will never be cut. Now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Vice President Nixon will report what he saw last week in the refugee camps in Austria, in a special Hungarian refugee program to be carried over most of these stations, immediately after this broadcast.

Mr. Nixon will make specific recommendations to President Eisenhower on Wednesday. These recommendations apparently will be in three parts. In addition to Nixon's over-all report to the President,other reports will be made by John Hollister, Director of the International Cooperation Administration, and Deputy Attorney General William Rogers. The recommendations submitted by Rogers will concern possible revision of the immigration law, to allow more refugees into the country. Hollister's report will deal with financial aid to Austria and to internationaal agencies dealing with relief for displaced persons. Both officials accompanied Nixon on his trip.

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Queen Elizabeth was mindful of refugees in her annual Christmas message. "Let us remember," she said, "those who, like the Holy Family before them, have been driven from their homes. Let us see that for them and their children, there is room at the inn." The queen's message took cognizance of the strain placed on the British Commonwealth by the invasion ofEgypt. And with these words she appealed for unity and mutual understanding.

QUEEN ELIZABETH: I believe that the way in which our Commonwealth is developing represents one of the most hopeful and imaginative experiments in international affairs that the world has ever seen. If, as its head, I can make any real personal contribution towards this progress, it must surely be to promote its unity. We talk of ourselves as a family of nations, and perhpps our relations with one another are not so very different from those which exist between members of any family. We all know that these are not always easy, for there is no law within a family which binds its members to think or act or be alike. And, surely, it is this very freedom of choice and decision which gives exceptional value to friendship in times of stress and disagreement. Such friendship is a gift for which we are truly and rightly grateful.

Nonetheless, deep and acute differences, involving both intellect and emotion are bound to arise between members of a fmily and also between friend and friend; and there is neither virtue nor value in pretending that they do not. In all such differences, however, there comes a moment when, for the sake of ultimate harmony, the healing power of tolerance, comradeship and love must be allowed to play its part. I speak of a tolerance which is not indifferent, but is rather a willingness

to recognize the possibility and right in others; of a comradeship which is not just of sentimental memories of good days past, but the certainty that the tried and staunch friends of yesterday are still, in truth, the same people today; of a love that can rise above anger and is ready to forgive.

That each one of us should give this power a chance to do its work is my heart-felt message to you all upon this Christmas Day.

MURROW: That was the appeal of Queen Elizabeth for Commonwealth unity, contained in her annual Christmas message. It could apply as well to unity in the world. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: Announcement

MURROW: The old message, "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a saviour, which is Christ the Lord," is still the heart of Chrstmas. As Peter Marshall said, this message can neither be changed nor quite forgotten, although there are many things that tend to make us forget. Goodnight and Good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Dec. 26, 1956

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will depend on what he learns tomorrow while visiting the reception center at Camp Kilmer, in New Jersey, and on the outcome of President Eisenhower's conference with congressional leaders. He said that in addition to increasing the quota for Hungarians, the United States may open its doors to more escapees from other Iron-Curtain countries. Mr. Eisenhower will also discuss with congressional leaders (of both parties) the question of financial aid. Nixon said that reports of lagging public contributions have caused the President "particular concern".

Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, today ruled out the possibility of a loan to the puppet Hungarian government. Hungary, he said, is ineligible for a loan because it is not a member of the World Bank. And he said he would not recommend one if it were. Hungary is reported seeking a 100-million-dollar loan from the bank to bolster its economy. Today, in Budapest, it's reported that Premier Kádar will soon announce a program for broadening his government by the inclusion of non-Communists. No details of the program were announced.

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the military intervention by the British and French.

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(1)

MURROW: We try, on this program, to keep ~~fully~~ abreast of the news. Most often events speak for themselves. But on occasion it seems useful to put many details together and have a closer look at the pattern they form. Richard C. Hottelet, who has spent many years in Central Europe, has just returned from a trip to Germany, Poland and Austria. - Dick, what is going on there in the heart of Europe?

HOTTELET: My strongest impression, Ed, is of what's happening in Poland. A cold revolution is in progress there - an experiment in freedom - the transformation of a soviet satellite into a largely independent and sovereign state.

MURROW: That's a tall order. How about spelling it out.

HOTTELET: The communist party and the government of Poland seem to be throwing overboard some of the most important attributes of a satellite. They've ignored the warnings and the threats of Soviet Russia and set about building what they call "humane socialism" based on the interests of the Polish nation. ------ These things don't happen overnight, and the Polish picture has been developing over many many months. The dramatic break came last June when the workers of ~~Poznan~~ Poznan rose up in rebellion and cried out for freedom and bread. ~~The uprising was~~ The uprising was directed against the whole intolerable system of soviet communism; and the grievances were so real that there would have been civil war if they had not been recognized and met. The people of Poland were tired of what was really colonial exploitation at the hands of the Soviet Union. They were tired of working like dogs for a soviet plan, of being lied to by their government, and hounded by the secret police. ---- Since June the party and government have relaxed restrictions to ~~an astonishing~~ an astonishing degree. I had conversations in Warsaw with students, newspapermen, party officials and industrial man-

agers that would have been impossible six months ago. I've heard public discussions that made my hair stand on end. --- A week ago last friday, I attended a pre-election rally in the big auditorium of Warsaw University. The speakers were two young men who were competing for a place on the official ballot. One of them was a young communist, editor of a student newspaper that has led the struggle for liberalization. He called for a change in the system. As far as freedom of speeh and freedom of thought are concerned, he said, we are far behind civilized nations. We must overcome our backwardness. He said that the dead weight of the party apparatus must be removed from the state administration and party leaders shaken up to weed out the stalinists. He made no bones of his sympathy for the Hungarian people - and he described Soviet influence on Poland as blackmail. ----- This was surprising enough. But the second young speaker was far more outspoken. His main argument was against the one-party system. "The one-party system", he said, "means the end of justice. .... If there is only one party many people join it to enjoy privileges. ... One cannot assert that only one ideology is wise and right. We consider only those wise who can lead us to a better life and better times. ... Different ideologies must compete and give us a chance to select the best one. We will accept the program of those people who can lead us to freedom and a better life. What this young man had in mind was a system of two or three competing parties in a humane socialist state. --- He was roundly applauded by the audience of about 200 students.

MURROW: But what happened to him after the meeting?

HOTTELET: That's interesting too. Nothing happened to him - but he had no need to fear the secret police - this kind of free speech is permitted. But the government does not encourage freedom in such strong doses - and the young man did NOT get his name on the ballot. - Whereupon several thousand of his fellow students at the technical university held a protest

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meeting - said they wanted to nominate their own candidates for parliament and not have official favorites rammed down their throats.

MURROW: Well, Dick, students have always been way out in fron when it comes to freedom --- how about the ordinary citizens?

HOTTELET: The same applies to them. They criticize the communist system and the highest communist leaders bitterly and publicly at the drop of a hat. I've had party officials, whom I couldn't have met six months ago, talk about the struggle going on inside the Politburo and attack party leaders by name. --There are no taboos in private conversation. No one conceals his distrust and dislike of Soviet Russia. Everybody pays lip service to socialism - but soviet communism (and much of marxism too) has been thrown overboard. Warsaw has none of the dingy slogans you see festooned all over the other peoples democracies. The old claptrap about class warfare and dictatorship of the proletariat has been abandoned. --Workers are organizing factory councils to displace the burocrats of the central planning commission. On the land seven thousand of the ten thousand collective farms have already been dissolved --- and the whole structure of prices and retail trade is swinging back to private enterprise. --- In the schools, come January Russian will no longer be compulsory; and the textbooks are already being revised to teach children what really happened instead of what the communist party sazs happened. -- Western radio broadcasts are heard freely and openly; western newspaperw and books are beginning to come in - and Poles are crowding trains and planes to visit friends and relatives in the west.

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Word for Today

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MURROW: I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. But first here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Dec. 27, 1956

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A special committee set out from Washington today on a world tour to check on the effectiveness of America's foreign aid program. The citizens committee... headed by Benjamin Fairless, former board chairman of U.S. Steel... was appointed by President Eisenhower last fall. Fairless said today that he is starting out on the trip with "no preconceived ideas." The committee is scheduled to report back to the President in March.

Clearance of the Suez Canal is due to start tomorrow on a small scale. Two salvage vessels... one Swedish, the other Egyptian... are scheduled to start work at the southern end of the canal. General Wheeler, the United Nations officer in charge of salvage operations, had expressed hope the work could begin today. "But," he said, "Egyptian authorities have informed us they must clear mines before we can proceed with clearance work." In Cairo, my colleague... Frank Kearns... quotes an Egyptian spokesman as ~~saying~~ serving notice there will be "trouble" if Israel continues to refuse to pull out of the Gaza Strip. The spokesman called the refusal "a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions."

Israel today offered Egypt an unconditional exchange of all prisoners of war. Israel says it holds more than 5-thousand Egyptian prisoners, which

it is willing to swap for only four Israelis known to be held by the Egyptians. The offer was announced in Tel Aviv by a representative of the International Red Cross.

Tev Aviv newspapers said today that Israel has established a naval base at Elath, a port on the Gulf of Aqaba, opening onto the Red Sea. This gives Israel two naval bases. The other base is at Haifa, on the Mediterranean.

Two Israeli settlements north of Tel Aviv were reported attacked today by Arab commandos. No report of casualties.

India's Prime Minister Nehru stopped off in West Germany today for a brief conference with Chancellor Adenauer. Nehru is on his way back to India from his talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. He and Adenauer conferred privately for an hour and a half at the Duesseldorf airport. It is reported only that they "reviewed world problems, including the problem of the Middle East."

Russia admitted today that some of its young people have "unhealthy" political tendencies. The Moscow Radio said some students in Soviet universities have been infected with "alien ideas". It called the defects

in student training "serious"... and said the indoctrination program is being given close study by Communist leaders.

The Indonesian government said today that the revolt in North Sumatra has been crushed. The leader of the revolt, it said, has given himself up. There is, however, no direct confirmation that the central government is in control in North Sumatra. And new unrest is reported elsewhere in Indonesia---in South Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes.

In Washington, the Army announced tonight that it has a plan for cutting the numerical strength of its combat divisions, to give them the mobility required for the atomic age. Under the plan, a division would be made up of five combat groups, instead of the present three regiments. In an infantry division, it would mean a reduction to about 14-thousand men. The present infantry division numbers around 17 and a half thousand men. Reductions in the strength of an armored division would be "minor". The plan must still get the approval of the Defense Department.

The Defense Department announced today that 14-thousand men will be drafted for the Army in February---3-thousand less than the draft quota for the preceding four months. The cut is attributed to higher enlistments.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks predicted today that "barring grave emergency", the national economy as a whole in 1957 "should set new records." Business may expand at a slower rate, he said, and inflation remains a problem.

In Tallahassee, Florida, Negro leaders have called off their plan to ignore the local law requiring segregation on the public buses. A jeering crowd of about 200 white persons gathered at a downtown transfer point, and the demonstration of non-segregated riding was called off to prevent violence. The manager of the Cities Transit Company... and nine drivers... in Tallahassee, were arrested on charges of operating without a franchise. The city commission suspended the franchise last night because the buses were being operated on a de-segrated basis. In Birmingham, The White Citizens Council of North Alabama threatened today to put what it called "minutemen" on city buses. So far, no report that this action has been taken. Negroes continued to ride in white sections of buses in Birmingham, but to a lesser extent.

How much have the Russians increased their influence in the Middle East?

In one word-- immeasurably. Until very recently, the Russians were outsiders in the Middle East. Today, they are a Mideast power. Until recently, the ~~entire~~ Arab world was a western sphere of influence, the almost exclusive preserve of Britain and the United States; and France still aspired nostalgically to regain a place of ~~influence~~ power. Today, both Britain and France have destroyed their ~~influence~~ power in the Arab world; and as their positions have collapsed, the Russians have moved in. That is the measure of the change that has taken place, a drastic change in the ~~midpoint~~ balance of power. The ~~turbulent~~ events of this year have left a vacuum that only the United States and Russia can fill.

The way the Russians gained a foothold in the Arab countries was bold and simple. They allied themselves with Arab nationalism, and endorsed its aims. The overriding aim of Arab nationalism is to expel the western powers from all their positions of power in the region, including their military bases. This, the Russians said, was all that they themselves desired: their aims and Arab aims were therefore identical. To prove it, the Russians responded immediately to the Egyptian request for arms: and we now know how generously they responded, for we have seen the great quantity of Communist arms, of the highest quality and most modern type, which the Egyptians abandoned when the Israelis overran the Sinai desert. Every Arab country wants a big modern army: and so others were eager to emulate the Egyptians; ~~follow Egyptian example;~~ Syria sought guns and tanks from Moscow, and now little Jordan is following suit, and checking on the possibilities.

This year, at the critical moment, the Russians proved that they were prepared to face the consequences of their new Mideastern role. When

Israel attacked Egypt, and the British and French landed at Port Said, the Russians intervened. There was the so-called Bulganin ultimatum to Israel, and the rough Bulganin warning to Britain and France. There was the threat of Russian ~~assembled~~ volunteers fighting in the Middle East. In short, Moscow was apprently ready to push the crisis to the brink of general war. The voice of power is respected in the Arab world, and in Arab eyes it is the Russians who take most of the credit for halting the ~~M~~ Anglo-French invasion.

There are many high-placed Arabs who have their misgivings about this alignment with Russia and this dependence on Russian arms. But the Russians are in a strong position, an ideal position for making trouble. For example: Nasser, to consolidate his position at home and in the Arab world, must rebuild his shattered army. He must turn to the Russians to do that. All ~~of Israel's enemies~~ the Arab states now know that they can only hope ~~to gain a position of military strength with Soviet arms. There is no other easy way. The Russian formula for expansion in the Middle East is therefore very simple: to keep the Arab-Israeli conflict burning,~~ to ~~embroil~~ bugger Israel with Soviet arms. For that reason, The Russian formula for expansion in the Middle East is, ~~therefore~~ to keep the Arab-Israeli conflict burning.

To what extent has Nasser's position been altered?

The amazing fact is that Nasser has suffered a humiliating military defeat, his forces in the field ~~in Sinai were~~ have been smashed and much of his air force knocked out on the ground, his country has been weakened and its national economy wrecked; and yet, Nasser's own position in Egypt and his prestige in the Arab world are ~~almost~~ as high as ever. He has managed to turn a military defeat into a political triumph. In great part, this is due to his superb propaganda machine. Nasser has told his people that Egypt was not beaten by Israel for the simple reason that she

never fought Israel. She withdrew her forces to the Suez Canal in order to fight the Anglo-French invasion. The Egyptians have been told that their ~~proud~~ army was about to crush the invaders and hurl them into the sea when the United Nations stepped in and saved them from this disaster. Nasser's propaganda has pictured Port Said as a kind of Egyptian Stalingrad, and the rather spotty Egyptian resistance in that city has been built up into a legend of heroic defense. In Cairo ten days ago, I saw a twenty-five minute newsreel purporting to ~~present~~ tell the story of the Suez Canal campaign. Among other things, it showed warships being bombed and sunk right and left in heavy seas. The narrator said that this was what the Egyptian air force had done to the British fleet off Port Said. Actually, the scenes were filmed by top-notch combat photographers of World War Two, and the warships that went down were not British but Japanese and German. There were other shots of enemy fighters hitting the earth in burst of flame, and the crowd in the movie-house cheered as each one came crashing down. They did not know that the planes, far from being British Meteors or Vampires, were Japanese Zeroes of World War Two.

This is totalitarian propaganda on an incredible scale applied to a generally gullible and ~~uncritical~~ ignorant people. Nasser's story of the war is believed, I am convinced, by the great majority of Egyptians. It is believed not only in Egypt but in the Arab world at large, even by some sophisticated people. Only a few insiders appear to know what really happened.

Among high-placed insiders in the Egyptian army, there has been sharp discontent and grumbling, which could cause trouble later. But for the moment, Nasser has ridden out the storm miraculously unscathed.

Is there any prospect of a settlement of the really key question- the conflict with Israel?

No, Ed, I don't believe there is. The one prediction that I would confidently make about 1957 is that it will bring no settlement between the Arab states and Israel. ~~No Arab government can propose a peace settlement and survive; the emotional nationalism of the Arab masses~~. The Israeli attack on Egypt has made that more improbable than ever; it has deepened the Arab bitterness and desire for revenge; it has made it impossible for any Arab government to propose peace negotiations with Israel and survive. No western power seems prepared to bring pressure on the Arabs to negotiate, for fear of antagonizing the whole Arab world. Nasser himself, in a recent interview, said that he would never make peace with Israel. Even if he agreed to recognize the Israeli government, he said, he would never open his borders, he would never live with Israel as a neighbour, he would never relent. An Arab-Israeli settlement would be a great prize for the west, a great boon for the Middle East, and a great setback for Russia, but I don't think we are going to get it in 1957.

Word for Today

History is not always tidy, and all conclusions certain. Certainly the problem of the Suez Canal has got about as confused as it can get. It is difficult to know what should be done. But, ultimately, there must be action. For as Edmund Burke said, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil, is that good men do nothing."

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A special committee set out from Washington today on a world tour to check on the effectiveness of America's foreign aid program. The citizens committee...headed by Benjamin Fairless, former board chairman of U.S.Steel...was appointed by President Eisenhower last fall. Fairless said today that he is starting out on the trip with "no preconceived ideas." The committee is scheduled to report back to the President in March.

Clearance of the Suez Canal is due to start tomorrow on a small scale. Two salvage vessels...one Swedish, the other Egyptian, are scheduled to start work at the southern end of the canal. General Wheeler, the United Nations officer in charge of salvage operations, had expressed hope the work could begin today. "But," he said, "Egyptian authorities have

informed us they must clear mines before we can proceed with clearance work." In Cairo, my colleague...Frank Kearns...quotes an Egyptian spokesman as serving notice there will be "trouble" if Israel continues to refuse to pull out of the Gaza Strip. The spokesman called the refusal "a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions."

Israel today offered Egypt an unconditional exchange of all prisoners of war. Israel says it holds more than 5-thousand Egyptian prisoners, which it is willing to swap for only four Israelis known to be held by the Egyptians. The offer was announced in Tel Aviv by a representative of the International Red Cross.

Two Israeli settlements north of Tel Aviv were reported attacked today by Arab commandos. No report of casualties.

India's Prime Minister Nehru stopped off in West Germany today for a brief conference with Chancellor Adenauer. Nehru is on his way back to India from his talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. He and Adenauer conferred privately for an hour and a half at the Duesseldorf airport. It is reported only that they "reviewed world problems, including the problem of the Middle East."

Russia admitted today that some of its young people have "unhealthy" political tendencies. The Moscow Radio said some students in Soviet universities have been infected with "alien ideas". It called the defects in student training "serious",...said the indoctrination program is being given close study by Communist leaders.

The Indonesian government said today that the revolt in North Sumatra has been crushed. The leader of the revolt, it said, has given himself up. There is, however, no direct confirmation that the central government is in control in North Sumatra. And new unrest is reported elsewhere in Indonesia -- in South Sumatra, Borneo and the Celebes.

In Washington, the Army announced tonight that it has a plan for

cutting the numerical strength of its combat divisions, to give them the mobility required for the atomic age. Under the plan, a division would be made up of five combat groups, instead of the present three regiments. In an infantry division, it would mean a reduction to about 14-thousand men. The present infantry division numbers around 17 and a half thousand men. Reductions in the strength of an armored division would be "minor". The plan must still get the approval of the Defense Department.

The Defense Department announced today that 14-thousand men will be drafted for the Army in February - 3-thousand less than the draft quota for the preceding four months. The cut is attributed to higher enlistments.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks predicted today that "barring grave emergency", the national economy as a whole in 1957 "should set new records." Business may expand at a slower rate, he said, and inflation remains a problem.

In Tallahassee, Florida, Negro leaders have called off their plan to ignore the local law requiring segregation on the public buses. A jeering crowd of about 200 white persons gathered at a downtown transfer point, and the demonstration of non-segregated riding was called off to prevent violence.. The manager of the Cities Transit Company...and nine drivers...in Tallahassee, were arrested on charges of operating without a franchise. The city commission suspended the franchise last night because the buses were being operated on a de-segregated basis. In Birmingham, the White Citizens Council of North A labama threatened today to put what it called "minutemen" on city buses. So far, no report that this action' has been taken. Negroes continued to ride in white sections of buses in Birmingham, but to a lesser extent.

My colleague, Winston Burdett, just back from the Middle East is here in the Studio tonight and I would like to pose him some questions. How much have the Russians increased their influence in the Middle East?

BURDETT: In one word -- immeasurably. Until very recently, the Russians were outsiders in the Middle East. Today, they are a Mideast power. Until recently, the Arab world was a western sphere of influence, the almost exclusive preserve of Britain and the United States; and France still aspired nostaligically to regain a place of power. Today, both Britain and France have destroyed their power in the Arab world; and as their positions have collapsed, the Russians have moved in. That is the measure of the change that has taken place, a drastic change in the balance of power. The events of this year have left a vacuum that only the United States and Russia can fill.

The way the Russians gained a foothold in the Arab countries was bold and simple The allied themselves with Arab nationalism, and endorsed its aims. The overriding aim of Arab nationalism is to expel the western powers from all their positions of power in the region, including their military bases. This, the Russians said, was all that they themselves desired: their aims and Arab aims were therefore identical. To prove it, the Russians responded immediately to the Egyptian request for arms: and we now know how generously they responded, for we have seen the great quantity of Communist arms, of the highest quality and most modern type, which the Egyptians abandoned when the Israelis overran the Sinai desert. Every Arab country wants a big modern army; and so others were eager to simulate the Egyptians; Syria sought guns and tanks from Moscow, and now little Jordan is following suit, and checking on the possibilities.

This year, at the critical moment, the Russians proved that they were prepared to face the consequences of their new Mideastern role. When Israel attacked Egypt, and the British and French landed at Port Said, the Russians intervened. There was the so-called Bulganin ultimatum to Israel, and the rough Bulganin warning to Britain and France. There was the threat of Russian "volunteers" fighting in the Middle East. In short, Moscow was apparently ready to push the crisis to the

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brink of general war. The voice of power is respected in the Arab world, and in Arab eyes it is the Russians who take most of the credit for halting the Anglo-Fren invasion.

There are many high-placed Arabs who have their misgivings about this alignment with Russia and this dependence on Russian arms. But the Russians are in a strong position, an ideal position for making trouble. For example; Nasser, to consolidat his position at home and in the Arab world, must rebuild his shattered army. He must turn to the Russians to do that. All the Arab states now know that they can only hope to fight Israel with Soviet arms. For that reason, the Russian formula for expansion in the Middle East is, to keep the Arab-Israeli conflict burning.

MURROW: To what extent has Nasser's position been altered?

BURDETTE: The amazing fact is that Nasser has suffered a humiliating military defeat, his forces in the field have been smashed and much of his air force knocked out on the ground, his country has been weakened and its national economy wrecked; and yet, Nasser's own position in Egypt and , and his prestige in the Arab world are as high as ever. He has managed to turn a military defeat into a political triumph. In great part, this is due to his superb propaganda machine. Nasser has told his people that Egypt was not beaten by Israel for the simple reason that she never fought Israel. She withdrew her forces to the Suez Canal in order to fight the Anglo-French invasion. The Egyptians have been told that their army was about to crush the invaders and hurl them into the sea when the United Nations stepped in and saved them from this disaster. Nasser's propaganda has pictured Port Said as a kind of Egyptian Stlaingrad, and the rather spott Egyptian resistance in that city has been built up into a legend of heroic defense. In Cairo ten days ago, I saw a twenty-five minute newsreel purporting to tell the story of the Suez Canal campaign. Among other things, it showed warships being bombed and sunk right and left in heavy seas. The narrator said that this was what the Egyptian air force had done to the British fleet off Port Said. Actually, the scenes were filmed by top-notch combat photographers of World War Two, and the warships that went down were not British but Japanese and German. There were other

shots of enemy fighters hitting the earth in bursts of flame, and the crowd in the movie-house cheered as each one came crashing down. They did not know that the planes, far from being British Meteors or Vampires, were Japanese Zeroes of World War Two.

This is totalitarian propaganda on an incredible scale applied to a generally gullible and ignorant people. Nasser's story of the war is believed, I am convinced by the great majority of Egyptians. It is believed not only in Egypt but in the Arab world at large, even by some sophisticated people. Only a few insiders appear to know what really happened.

Among high-placed insiders in the Egyptian army, there has been sharp discontent and grumbling, which could cause trouble later. But for the moment, Nasser has ridden out the storm miraculously unscathed.

MURROW: Is there any prospect of a settlement of the really key question -- the conflict with Israel?

BURDETTE: No, Ed, I don't believe there is. The one prediction that I would confidently make about 1957 is that it will bring no settlement between the Arab states and Israel. The Israeli attack on Egypt has made that more improbable than ever; it has deepened the Arabs' bitterness and desire for revenge; peace negotiations with Israel and survive. No western power seems prepared to bring pressure on the Arabs to negotiate, for fear of antagonizing the whole Arab world. Nasser, himself, in a recent interview, said that he would never live with Israel as a neigbor, he would never relent. An Arab-Israeli settlement would be a great prize for the west, a great boon for the Middle East, and a great setback for Russia, but I don't think we are going to get it in 1957.

MURROW: I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: Announcement

MURROW: History is not always tidy and all conclusions certain. Certainly the problem of the Suez Canal has got about as confused as it can get. It is difficult to know what should be done. But, ultimately, there must be action. For as Edmund Burke said, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil, is that good men do nothing." Goddnight and good luck!

Dec. 28, 1956.

This is the news.

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At the same time, the official government newspaper admitted that Hungary's Communist governments have been lying for years to conceal the much higher living standards and technical advances of the West. And it appealed to Russia and the West for expert technical as well as financial aid to pull the country out of its backwardness.

Hungary's state prosecutor is preparing an indictment against Mihaly Farkas and his son - two notorious purgers of the Stalin era - and several former high officers of the secret police. Along with former [redacted] Communist party bosses Erno Gerge and Matyas Rakosi, they are accused of many [redacted] sins against individuals and the nation.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Communist China's ruling body---the Politburo---gave backing today to Russia's intervention in Hungary. The Politburo said it was "righteous action." And it sided with the Kremlin in its controversy with Yugoslavia's President Tito over the independence issue---said such policies as Tito advocates could only destroy the Communist movement.

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Communist China's Premier, Chou en-Lai, arrived in Dacca, East Pakistan on the last leg of his 10-day visit to the country. He called for the unity of Asians and Africans to safeguard world peace.

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In~~cidentally~~, Our State Department has revoked the passports of three American newsmen who entered Communist China despite the Department's orders to the contrary. Their cases also are being called to the attention of the Justice Department in view of what are termed "the relevant provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act." The three newsmen include William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American, and a reporter-photographer team from Look Magazine.

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There is a new threat of trouble in Indonesia. There have been scattered revolutionary efforts all week on the big island of Sumatra. Now both the army and political leaders reportedly have threatened armed rebellion unless the Premier [redacted] dismisses his Cabinet. The Premier has called his Ministers into emergency session to study the matter.

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France and the United States. He said we are still dedicated to that idea, as well as to Wilson's concept of a great family of nations, living peacefully together and ruled with justice under law.

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Before he left Washington, Mr. Eisenhower pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on his one-time aide and long-time friend, General Alfred Gruenther. After 38-years of military service, Gruenther will retire Monday to become President of the American Red Cross. The President said that of all such ceremonies he has attended, no one was more deserving of the honor than Gruenther.

Four Southern Representatives recommended today that schools in the nation's capitol return to a [redacted] segregated basis. They contend that integration has [redacted] seriously damaged the public schools there---that it has lessened educational opportunities for both races, created [redacted] appalling delinquency and disciplinary problems, and was a major factor in the exodus of many white residents of Washington to Virginia and Maryland. The Congressmen who made the recommendation---Davis of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Jones of North Carolina and Broyhill of Virginia,---make up the majority of the House Investigating Subcommittee which has held public hearings on [redacted] Washington school integration. Two committee members, Miller of Nebraska and Hyde of Missouri, who refused to go along with the report, accused the committee staff of selecting witness opposed to integration---said those in favor were not given full and fair opportunity to be heard.

[redacted]

Howard K. Smith, David Schoenbrun —

How much has Western Alliance been damaged?

What can be done to Reestablish unity? —

Prospects for anything better than return to status quo in Middle East. —

Word for Today

Woodrow Wilson was born 100 years ago today. His great dream, of course, was the League of Nations. Now we have the United Nations. Its achievements have been considerable. But we have still to establish what ~~Woodrow~~ Wilson called "a reign of law, based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW - DAVID SCHOENBRUN - H. K. SMITH

Friday, December 28, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Two of my colleagues from Europe are with me tonight, Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent, and David Schoenbrun, who is basedin Paris. I would liketo put to both of them the same questi@n: How much has the Western alliance been damagedby the events at Suez? Why don't you start, Howard Smith?

SMITH: Well, I think it has been straineda great deal, Ed. The British ... I don't think there will ever be the mutual trust that we had before, or there won't be for a long time. The British are certainly going to be much less willing to provide the large number of troops that the North Atlantic alliance has required. They say, in effect, that they tried to be a big power, they tried to go it alone, they weren't even able to swing us alongside them, so why pretend they're a big power and spend all this money that it takes to be one? They're going to cut down their forces in Europe.

However, after these strains haveall been lifted, I still think that the alliance is still there and it will recover. In the long run I think mutual interest and geography are the dominating factors. I've always felt that the alliance can be more or less effective but it's bound to go on existing as long as Britain stays where she is geographically.

MURROW: How does the damage look as viewed from Paris, Schoenbrun?

SCHOENBRUN: I feel pretty much the same way as Smith does, although I wouldadd to geography and mutual interest that there's a common civilization, which is involved in France, America and Britain. They're really members of a family, which can get angry with one another but cannot, I think, ever really split apart. Therefore, I think as Howard does, and

I'm sure as you do, Murrow, that the alliance has undergone great strains; I think they know now that they are not an alliance which will agree on every issue, there'll be divisions in the future. I think on majorevents, however, you will always find America, France and Britain together.

MURROW: Then basically the unity stems from a desire on the part of all three nations to live in the same kind of world, doesn't it?

SMITH: And to go on surviving, yes.

MURROW: That's right. Well, now, since you agree thatthe damage has not been severe but, nevertheless, it has occurred, what can be done orshouldbe done to re-establish the unity that existed before Suez? Smith!

SMITH: Well, I think several things couldbe done and one of them is rather difficult to say. It's a very sensitive question. Possessing several million dollars does not preclude a man from being a good diplomat; but it does not automatically make him one. Yet, that is the principle on which we've proceeded in appointing ambassadors to Britain, for a very long time, and wetend to look ... to see whetherthe man has enough money to pay for all the social activities he must indulge in as ambassador, ratherthan has theright qualities that the post calls for. There's been a great deal of criticism in the British press, of the fact that they don't feel we have had that kind of representation duringthis crisis.

MURROW: Of course, that applies to nations as well, doesn't it, Howard, that money is no substitude for policy.

SMITH: Quite.

MURROW: Schoenbrun!

SCHOENBRUN: This question of money is a very interesting

one, particularly as it effects relations with France. You knowthe whole question of North Africa is ... involved the future of France itself, and the question of Morocco, which the French have made independent and which turned towards the United States as a substitute for France, a weakened France. Now, I don't think it's any great secret nowthatthe Foreign Minister of the new Moroccan government came here with the Sultan's son, to see Prdsident Eisenhower and thought that they were going to have America pick up the check for the Moroccan economy and cut the French out. And I think for once, really, ourgovernment acted very wisely andtoldthe Moroccans that we are not in the business of replacing our allies, the French, in North Africa, "we want you to get together; and what we'll do is we will match the money thatthe French give you; but you go to the French first - and don't think that America is acountry you can come and buy friendship from." I think that's abig plus for American foreign policy. And that's the sort of thing that wecan do in the future to keep this alliance together. Not use our money to win friends away from our own allies.

SMITH: Well, I think, Ed, the main thing we have to do is to have a policy and to make it fairly clear to ourallies what it is. No one has been able to find out what America's policy has been, in the Middle East, for a long time. And this confusion goes on. Recently, I understandthat Mr. Stassen gave some reporters a kind of abriefing on America's plans for disarmament, and some of those - the most important ones - were later contradicted on a very high level; and no one in Europe knows exactly what we stand for in the future.

SCHOENBRUN: Oh, I agree with Howard. That was one of the most important things atthe NATO meeting. They went into an absolute tail-spin in Paris, it was on a Friday, the last day of the NATO meeting, when

Mr. Dulles had just gotten through assuring Selwyn Lloyd and Pineau of France that America was going to stay in Europe, thatthe alliance was together again and that we were going to have a united front against the Russians. And that very day, an inspired story came out of Washington indicating that we would deal with the Russians on disarmament and perhaps pull out of Europe. That sort of double-play is, I think, very dangerous to the alliance.

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MURROW: Gentlemen, I would like to assure you that your lack of information about American policy in the Middle East is in no sense due to distance. Because those of us who commute around the world and from here to Washington had been equally bewildered and uncertain as to exactly what the policy is.

Thank you very much, Howard Smith and David Schoenbrun for being with me this evening. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: ...

Ed. trans. P. Olszewska.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NE TWORK

DECEMBER 28, 1956
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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SMITH: Well, the point is that I think that we have to know what we want and then also make it very clear to our friends and allies. That has been the main British complaint about policy in the Middle East. And I think that...to that extent they're justified.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I think perhaps one more thing, if I may add it very quickly, I think we should stop dealing in foreign policy on moral bases and make kind of...speeches about who is righteous. For examfle - we professed our shock at the fact that France and Britain went in to the Middle East against the advice and ignorance of the United States. But, really, we did the same thing' in Korea and in Formosa. And the kind of sanctimoniousness which has been associated with foreign policy adds, I think, to the bitterness of the differences.

MURROW: Gentlemen; I would like to assure you that your lack of information about American policy in the Middle East is in no sense due to distance. Because those of us who commute around the world and from here to Washington had been equally bewildered and uncertain as to exactly what the policy is. Thank you very much, Howard Smith and David Schoenbrun for being with me this evening. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Woodrow Wilson was born 100 years ago today. His great dream, of course, was the League of Nations. Now we have the United Nations. Its achievements have been considerable. But we have still to establish what Wilson called "a reign of law based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." Goodnight and good luck.

996 Pd DL
dly Lowell Thomas
Bd cst acct

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

DEC 31 1956

(VIA WESTERN UNION) December 31, 1956

EDWARD R. MURROW
PAWLING, N.Y.

12.51

This is the news:

Syria today got a new coalition government, more favorable to the Soviet Union than the government that resigned a week ago. The new cabinet... named by Premier Assali... includes members of the Nationalist and Socialist parties. Both these groups favor accepting Russian aid, military and economic. The Populist Party, which opposes involvement with Russia, had three members in the old cabinet. In the new government it is without representation.

In Washington, the Syrian ambassador today voiced his country's strong opposition to the Administration plan for asking Congress for standby authority to take military action, if necessary, in the Middle East. Ambassador Zeinneddine told the State Department that... in the view of his government...the United Nations is the only body which should try

127 (more) M3535P

to guarantee peace in the Middle East. If there is a vacuum due to the decline of British and French influence, he said, it should not be filled by outside forces. He contended the vacuum should be filled by the Middle East countries themselves.

Secretary of State Dulles has issued a year-end statement declaring that the United States must accept "an increasing responsibility to assist the free nations of the Middle East, and elsewhere, to maintain their freedom and develop their welfare." Dulles said the United States has "a major responsibility" to help prevent the spread of Soviet imperialism in the Middle East. The Hungarian people, he said, have demonstrated that Soviet Communism is not any "wave of the future."

Mr. Dulles conferred at length today with United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold in New York. Dulles told reporters afterward, "United States policies must be such as will fit into United Nations policies." It is necessary, he said, that the United States "further develop its policies in relation to the Middle East." He said nothing has been "finalized"---many points of view will need to be considered.

(more)

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WB 5305

Dan Schorr, my colleague based in Moscow, has been studying Soviet policy for the past fifteen months... and he also has tried, from that distance, to understand American policy toward Russia. Now he is back in the United States, and he has SPENT SOME time inquiring into United States policy at close hand. Here is SCHORR'S report. Following tape runs three minutes fifteen seconds and ends on cue "Now back to Edward R. Murrow."

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will brief congressional leaders... of both parties... on the Administration plan for KEEPING RUSSIA OUT OF the Middle East. Mr. Dulles will join that discussion.

Today, the President conferred with Republican congressional leaders on his legislative program for the next session of Congress. The White House news secretary... James Hagerty... told reporters Mr. Eisenhower will press for action on his civil rights proposals, despite the prospect of a filibuster. One of these proposals calls for creation of a special civil rights division in the Justice Department. Hagerty said the Administration is thinking in terms of a balanced budget---the possibility of a tax cut was not discussed. A

184 (more) MB 5 34P

plan was outlined for building more schools.

More to come. ALSO SIN SCRIPT.

Bliss

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B5375

5

December 31, 1956

(VIA WESTERN UNION)

EDWARD R. MURROW

PAWLING, N.Y.

7036

THE FOURTH United States Circuit Court of Appeals TODAY upheld lower court orders demanding immediate de-segregation of the public schools in Charlottesville and Arlington County, Virginia.

In Montgomery, Alabama, a bullet hit a de-segregated bus. No one was HURT.

The Agriculture Department SAYS farm prices went up one percent in the month ending December fifteenth. That's the first increase in farm prices in six months.

Great Britain today paid the United States 56-million dollars, the annual installment due on Britain's postwar debt. Because of the economic crisis in Britain, payment of interest was deferred. The final decision on whether to suspend interest payments is up to Congress.

110 (more)

IN PARIS TODAY,

[redacted] gunmen entered a cafe frequented by Algerians and began shooting. When they left, at least two persons were dead. [redacted]

[redacted]

French Premier Mollet said today... in a New Year's message... that Israel can count on the support of France "to obtain the peace that she deserves." World opinion, he said, "is convinced that a general peace settlement... conforming to right and justice... must be established in the Middle East." [redacted]

The Saar today became politically united with West Germany, under terms of a treaty with France. However... for the next three years... the Saar coal complex remains under joint German-French control.

(more)

103

~~In Budapest, Soviet tanks have withdrawn from the [redacted] of the Hungarian parliament for the first time in more than a month. And the Communist Party [redacted] of [redacted] Soviet troops in Hungary "offends the national pride of the people."~~

In India, the Communist premier, Chou En-lai, continued his visit with Prime Minister Nehru. Today, they inspected a hydro-electric dam, north of New Delhi. Chou is cutting his visit short, and tomorrow will fly back to ~~Peiping~~ Peiping. He's due in Moscow on January seven.

Piece by White to runs two and half to three minutes.

Word for Today as follows... The fix the world is in calls for statesmanship, in the best sense of the ~~[redacted]~~ word. James Thurber once asked his father, "Poppa, what's the difference between a statesman and a ~~[redacted]~~ politician?" The elder Thurber thought a moment and said, "The statesman is a politician in a position to get us all into trouble... and, if we're lucky, out of it." Goodnight and good luck. Then there is the old good one... "It was in London,

(more)

back in 1940, that I first had occasion... on a less peaceful New Year's Eve... to quote a few brief words written by a German, Heinrich Heine. They go like this: "The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid a little understanding. And for the understanding, a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But, above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New YEAR Goodnight and good luck!"

Note...Friendly says he has already phoned up the Clinton bit for recording right after the show. Radio script is just right if White runs two-thirty. If he runs three minutes, we are over six or seven lines. Will let you know.

Bliss

2038

133

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Elias

January 1, 1957

EDWARD R. MURROW
PAWLING, N.Y.

LT 1550

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will go before Congress... in the next five or six days... to outline his proposals for countering Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower revealed this today in a conference with congressional leaders of both parties. Those who attended the meeting SAY the Administration program does not appear to be in its final form. It is expected that when the President appears before Congress, he will ask for legislation giving him standby authority to use force, if necessary. He may also propose economic aid to the Middle East countries. This special personal appearance of Mr. Eisenhower before Congress will come before January tenth, when he again goes up to Capitol Hill to deliver his state of the union message.

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(more)

1868 ~~[illegible]~~ RDL
chg Lowell Thomas
Broadcast acct.

January 1, 1957

WESTERN UNION
AP - New York

EDWARD R. MURROW
PAWLING, N.Y.

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LT 1 — 6038

Lead to come...

In Moscow today, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda called the Administration proposal "a plan for strengthening American colonial domination." The United States, Pravda said, wants to grab the wealth Britain and France were forced to give up in the Middle East. (I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes).

Secretary of Welfare Folsom said today that Congress will be asked to help finance the building of medical laboratories and classrooms in this country. Under the proposal, medical institutions would match federal funds allocated by the Government. Last year, Congress voted money to provide facilities for research... but refused to ~~[illegible]~~ subsidize facilities for medical instruction. Folsom said, "Unless effective action is taken now... to provide more laboratories and classrooms... the shortage of medical scientists will be acute in the years ahead."

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(more)

Democratic Governor Roberts of Rhode Island today won re-election on the basis of a ruling by the state supreme court. The election apparently was won... on November sixth... by the Republican candidate, Christopher Del Sesto, by 427 votes. Roberts challenged the results on grounds that civilian absentee ballots for Del Sesto were cast before Election Day. The governor of Rhode Island was scheduled to be inaugurated at noon today, but the ceremony was held up while the court decided the case... as it turned out, in favor of Roberts. There was no immediate announcement of an appeal.

Vice President Nixon recommended to President Eisenhower today that the American quota for admitting Hungarian refugees be "substantially" raised. (He did not recommend any specific increase over the present quota.) Nixon said... in a 25-hundred-word report... that it "would not be wise" for the United States to be committed to a fixed number, that there is too much uncertainty in the situation. "But the United States and other free nations," he said, "must take substantially more refugees than they have agreed to take up to this time." Nixon reported the quality of the people who fled Hungary as "of the

(more)

highest order." There is "no question", he said, that the American economy can easily assimilate the Hungarian refugees who are entering the United States. He said all countries should share in the resettling of refugees "to the extent of their capabilities." Mr. Eisenhower submitted a copy of this report at the meeting this afternoon with congressional leaders. Any increase in the present quota of 21-thousand, 500 refugees would require legislative action.

Radio Budapest announced today: "There was some shooting during the night by irresponsible elements." Foreign correspondents in Budapest heard intermittent small arms fire for about an hour. The cause of the shooting was not determined.

The Communist president of Czechoslovakia... Antoin Zapotocky... took public cognizance today of anti-Communist activity in Czechoslovakia. He appealed... in a New Year's Day message... for an end to arson and absenteeism in factories. He said, "Attempts have been made to create

(more)

148

disorder in Czechoslovakia, and to drive a wedge into the unity of the nations of the Socialist camp."

An interesting piece of news has come out of Moscow. Communist Party Boss Khrushchev is quoted as having said last night, at a Kremlin reception, "Stalin was a great fighter against imperialism. Well, when it comes to fighting imperialists, we are all Stalinists." Asian diplomats who attended the reception say Khrushchev praised Stalin as "a great Marxist". He is also quoted as saying that Stalin did so much good, "one must overlook his mistakes."

100

Egypt today abrogated its 1954 treaty with Great Britain. Under this treaty, British troops evacuated the Suez Canal Zone last June. It provided, however, THAT British armed forces could return to the canal zone if an outside power ever attacked Turkey or an Arab state. Egypt says the treaty is now VOID because of the recent Anglo-French intervention.

(more)

151

Swing 6 minutes

(5)

¶ The new Middle East policy looks very much like a New Year's resolution by the Administration. Like other New Year's resolutions, it's one that need not have been made this year if it had been made last year and lived up to. And like other resolutions, it means more as a 50 state of mind than (as a promise of future accomplishment). I think it sums up this state of mind to say that we recognize that we can't leave our foreign policy to the United Nations. We can work through the United Nations and intend to. But we are not 100 going to subject our national interests to a Soviet veto. We assert that it is in our national interest that communist power shall not expand in the Middle East, and if necessary we shall prevent it.

¶ The new policy is having trouble 150 getting properly named. It is being called the Eisenhower doctrine, the Dulles doctrine, a revival of the Truman doctrine, even a kind of Monroe doctrine. Actually it isn't a doctrine. Certainly it isn't a Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine ordered Europe not to expand in our part of the world. The new Middle East policy orders the Soviet Union 200 and any of its satellites not to expand in the Middle East, which is their part of the world. If the new policy works, it is sure to

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Following three stories, including bowl games, wind up hard news...

The International News Service says Leonard Hall will resign as Republican national chairman on January nineteenth. According to this report, Hall will be succeeded by Fred Scribner, Jr., who is now general counsel in the Treasury Department. There is speculation Hall may run for governor of New York in 1958.

In Tallahassee, Governor Collins has ordered city bus service suspended in an effort to halt racial violence. Negroes in Tallahassee are campaigning for integrated seating on buses. Today windows in the home of a leader of the campaign were smashed with rocks. And a store owned by a Negro was fired on.

Here are some football scores...

In the Orange Bowl, Colorado 27, Clemson 21... In the Cotton Bowl, Texas Christian 28, Syracuse 27.... In the Sugar Bowl, Baylor 13, Tennessee 7. And in the Rose Bowl (score to come).

Allowing six minutes for think piece, timing should be right if Folsom and Czechoslovakia stories are dropped.

Bliss

(6)

be named after President Eisenhower. If it (DOESN'T,) it will be attributed to Mr. Dulles. But it will have much more chance of acceptance here and abroad if it carries the name of Mr. Eisenhower from the start. Though one of the reasons for the new pronouncement is to demonstrate 50 that Mr. Eisenhower isn't a pacifist, his popularity as a man of peace will help him convince people abroad that we are not talking about military force so as to build up our own power.

¶ The accent on military force in the policy is receiving the most attention, both here 100 and in Russia. Many congressmen will be reluctant to authorize the use of American servicemen in the Arab world for any reason whatever. Moscow is resenting the suggestion that it intends to commit aggression in the Middle East. The only state in that area adjoining Soviet territory is Iran, 150 and while during the Suez crisis Russian troops were reported to be massing on the Iranian border, no activity developed on that frontier. Washington is not worried so much about old-fashioned invasion by the Soviet Union, as it is about the possibility of an Arab state being led by Moscow 200 into attacking another Middle Eastern country. This, it hopes, the warning will make less likely.

200

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Washington also is concerned with the idea that a vacuum of power now exists in the Middle East and that it mustn't be filled by the Soviet Union, either first-hand or through satellites. The new Syrian government, which has moved definitely to the left, already is leading the opposition to the new Washington policy, on the theory that it is for Arab states themselves to fill the vacuum, but without saying how they can do so without outside help.

But not all Arab statesmen follow this line. Dr. Charles Malik, foreign minister of Lebanon, said in a New York Times interview today: "It is not possible that a vacuum of power can remain unfilled for long. Consequently, if the United States should now move in to help fill that vacuum, it would be serving the cause of peace and helping to reestablish the equilibrium that has been upset."

The power side of the new policy is perhaps being exaggerated. We shall not have the power to prevent the Soviet Union from gaining decisive influence, for example, in Syria's internal affairs, or from establishing a military base in that country, or doing the same in Egypt or any other country in the area. The policy will give us no power to take overt action against infiltration and subversion. ~~These are the methods the Soviet Union~~

(220)

(8)

~~is using to establish itself in the Middle East.~~

This inability to deal with the real menace of the Soviet advance is drawing the chief criticism of the policy by the British. They ~~naturally are relieved that we are moving in where they had to move~~ out, for the ir ~~propsperity depends on Middle Eastern oil. They are not being too unpleasant about telling us~~ that if we had adopted the new policy a ~~year~~ before or even less the Suez crisis would never ~~have taken place~~. They are ~~simply~~ warning us not to believe our new policy of itself will stop the Soviet advance.

Washington probably doesn't need the warning, for it knows it must count on economic aid to accomplish what it wants done. The Soviet Union has built itself up in the Middle East by economic aid, given more or less without conditions. Our aid has been skimpy and tied up with seve re restrictions. Now we are undertaking to improve economic conditions, knowing it is the only way to combat infiltration and subversion. But economic policy needs time, and time may be running out. What the Middle East needs right ~~most of all~~ is a basic settlement, one that includes a just solution of the Suez dispute and peace between Israel and its neighbors.

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The new policy is not designed to keep the Soviet Union out of the negotiations for a basic settlement, ~~which will proceed under the United Nations~~. The Soviet Union is in the Middle East at last and is there to stay. And ~~[illegible]~~ it apparently believes it has more to gain from stirring up trouble than in helping the United Nations make peace.

So the new policy isn't of itself promising early stability or quiet in the Middle East. What it does--perhaps all it does--is to give us belatedly the responsibility in this region which we shirked when we shared it with Britain and France. End think piece.

~~[illegible]~~ Word for Today as follows...

We enter the New Year, beset by problems. And we must try to solve them, no matter how difficult they may be. Robert Frost once said, "I don't hold with people who say what's the use. I wouldn't get up in the morning if I thought we didn't have a direction to go in. Despite our fears and our worries, life continues. It goes on." Goodnight and good luck.

~~[illegible]~~ Lead to come. Probably ~~[illegible]~~ will be Ike's meeting with congressional leaders.

Bliss

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LT 603

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, January 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday, at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Assisting Mr. Murrow in bringing the news to you quickly and accurately, is the CBS News staff of correspondents covering events in our own country and overseas. By short wave radio, telegraph and cable, from news centers around the world, their on-the-spot reports provide first-hand coverage of the news as it happens. And their many years' of experience assure the accuracy and authenticity of their reporting. Now, here is Edward R, Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. President Eisenhower will go before Congress in the next five or six days, to outline his proposals for countering Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower revealed this today in a conference with Congressional leaders of both parties. Those who attended the meeting say the Administration program does not appear to be in its final form. It is expected that when the President appears before Congress, he will ask for legislation giving him standby authority to use force if necessary. He may also propose economic aid to the Middle East countries. This special personal appearance of Mr. Eisenhower before Congress will come before January 10th, when he again goes up to Capitol Hill to deliver his State of the Union message.

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Middle East. I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes.

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mitted.

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Many Congressmen will be reluctant to authorize the use of American servicemen in the Arab world for any reason whatever. Moscow is resenting the suggestion that it intends to commit aggression in the Middle East. The only state in that area adjoining Soviet territory is Iran. And while during the Suez crisis Russian troops were reported to be massing on the Iranian border, no activity developed on that frontier. Washington is not worried so much about old fashioned invasion by the Soviet Union as it is about the possibility of an Arab State being led by Moscow into attacking another Middle Eastern country. This - it hopes - the warning will make less likely.

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that has been upset. The power side of the new policy is perhaps being exaggerated. We shall not have the power to prevent the Soviet Union from gaining decisive influence, for example, in Syria's internal affairs, or from establishing military bases in that country. Or to prevent them from doing the same thing in Egypt. Or any other country in the area. But the policy will give us no power to take over action against infiltration and subversion. This inability to deal with the real menace of the Soviet advance is drawing chief criticism of the policy by the British. They are warning us not to believe our new policy of itself will stop the Soviet advance. Washington probably does not need the warning - for it knows it must count on economic aid to accomplish what it wants done.

The Soviet Union has built itself up in the Middle East by economic aid, given more or less without conditions. Our aid has been skimpy, and tied up with severe restrictions. Now we're undertaking to improve economic conditions, knowing it is the only way to combat infiltration and subversion. But economic policy needs time; and time may be running out. What the Middle East needs right off is a basic settlement, one that includes a just solution of the Suez dispute and also peace between Israel and its neighbors. The new policy is not designed to keep the Soviet Union out of the negotiations for a basic settlement.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: New Year's is a time for making resolutions. If you expect you and your loved ones to live through this death-ridden holiday week-end, you'd better make a resolution right now and stick to it; resolve to be a safe and sane driver. Every time you're tempted to

step on the gas, remember that somebody else stepped on the gas too hard last week-end and as a result, more than 700 people lost their lives in traffic accidents.

You may think that just one little drink won't hurt. But before you put the glass to your lips, think of those 700 people who were killed, many of them as the result of drunken driving. Then either don't take that drink or turn your car keys and the wheel over to someone who didn't drink. Just this once you may get away with it, and just this once may be the time that you're killed or injured.

It's high time for safety at home, too. Christmas has been past for a week. So get that dried out tree out of the house today, and possibly save yourself a costly fire. Don't try to burn it yourself either. Let the trash man do it after he's carted it away. Only by being sensible, cautious and courteous can we make this a safe and happy year. It's up to you! Now, here is Ed Murrow with the word for today.

MURROW: We enter the New Year beset by many problems, and we must try to solve them no matter how difficult they may be. Robert Frost once said: "I don't hold with people who say 'What's the use?' I wouldn't get up in the morning if I thought we didn't have a direction to go in. Despite our fears and our worries, life continues. It goes on." Good Night and Good Luck.

ANNOUNCER: You have been listening to Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday-through-Friday at this time, over most of these stations, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Mr. Murrow's is one of many authoritative broadcasts brought you each day by CBS News. Regularly heard are such other dis-

tinguished reporters as Eric Sevareid, Lowell Thomas, Allan Jackson, Robert Trout, Bill Downs, Dallas Townsend, Blair Clark and Bill Shadel with up-to-the-minute reports. And they all rely on other CBS News correspondents assigned to news centers throughout the world.

THIS IS THE CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

Tuesday, January 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 pm EST

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Though one of the reasons for the new pronouncement is to demonstrate that Mr. Eisenhower isn't a pacifist, his popularity as a man of peace will help him convince people abroad that we are not talking about military force so as to build up our own power. The accent on military force in the policy is receiving the most attnetion, both here and in Russia.

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The Soviet Union has built itself up in the Middle East by economic aid, given

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BRYAN: Announcement

MURROW: We enter the New Year beset by many problems, and we must try to solve them no matter how difficult they may be. Robert Frost once said: "I don't hold with people who say 'What's the use?' I wouldn't get up in the morning if I thought we didn't have a direction to go in. Despite our fears and our worries, life continuss. It goes on." Good night and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, January 1, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday, at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Assisting Mr. Murrow in bringing the news to you quickly and accurately, is the CBS News staff of correspondents covering events in our own country and overseas. By short wave radio, telegraph and cable, from news centers around the world, their on-the-spot reports provide first-hand coverage of the news as it happens. And their many years' of experience assure the accuracy and authenticity of their reporting. Now, here is Edward R, Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news. President Eisenhower will go before Congress in the next five or six days, to outline his proposals for countering Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower revealed this today in a conference with Congressional leaders of both parties. Those who attended the meeting say the Administration program does not appear to be in its final form. It is expected that when the President appears before Congress, he will ask for legislation giving him standby authority to use force if necessary. He may also propose economic aid to the Middle East countries. This special personal appearance of Mr. Eisenhower before Congress will come before January 10th, when he again goes up to Capitol Hill to deliver his State of the Union message.

In Moscow today, the Communist party newspaper "Pravda," called the Administration proposal a plan for strengthening American colonial domination. The United States, Pravda said, wants to grab the wealth Britain and France were forced to give up in the

Middle East. I should like to discuss this subject further in a few minutes.

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Many Congressmen will be reluctant to authorize the use of American servicemen in the Arab world for any reason whatever. Moscow is resenting the suggestion that it intends to commit aggression in the Middle East. The only state in that area adjoining Soviet territory is Iran. And while during the Suez crisis Russian troops were reported to be massing on the Iranian border, no activity developed on that frontier. Washington is not worried so much about old-fashioned invasion by the Soviet Union as it is about the possibility of an Arab State being led by Moscow into attacking another Middle Eastern country. This - it hopes - the warning will make less likely.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: New Year's is a time for making resolutions. If you expect you and your loved ones to live through this death-ridden holiday week-end, you'd better make a resolution right now and stick to it; resolve to be a safe and sane driver. Every time you're tempted to

step on the gas, remember that somebody else stepped on the gas too hard last week-end and as a result, more than 700 people lost their lives in traffic accidents.

You may think that just one little drink won't hurt. But before you put the glass to your lips, think of those 700 people who were killed, many of them as the result of drunken driving. Then either don't take that drink or turn your car keys and the wheel over to someone who didn't drink. Just this once you may get away with it, and just this once may be the time that you're killed or injured.

It's high time for safety at home, too. Christmas has been past for a week. So get that dried out tree out of the house today, and possibly save yourself a costly fire. Don't try to burn it yourself either. Let the trash man do it after he's carted it away. Only by being sensible, cautious and courteous can we make this a safe and happy year. It's up to you! Now, here is Ed Murrow with the word for today.

MURROW: We enter the New Year beset by many problems, and we must try to solve them no matter how difficult they may be. Robert Frost once said: "I don't hold with people who say 'What's the use?' I wouldn't get up in the morning if I thought we didn't have a direction to go in. Despite our fears and our worries, life continues. It goes on." Good Night and Good Luck.

ANNOUNCER: You have been listening to Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday-through-Friday at this time, over most of these stations, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. Mr. Murrow's is one of many authoritative broadcasts brought you each day by CBS News. Regularly heard are such other dis-

tinguished reporters as Eric Sevareid, Lowell Thomas, Allan Jackson, Robert Trout, Bill Downs, Dallas Townsend, Blair Clark and Bill Shadel with up-to-the-minute reports. And they all rely on other CBS News correspondents assigned to news centers throughout the world.

THIS IS THE CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 2, 1957

This is the news:

Washington today was the scene of last-minute jockeying in preparation for the opening tomorrow of the 85th Congress. House Democrats re-elected all officers of the last Congress. Sam Rayburn is still the speaker of the House... and John McCormack of Massachusetts, majority leader. It was decided not to "purge" Representative Powell of New York, who broke ranks to support President Eisenhower in the fall election. In the House, the Democrats have a clear-cut majority. But the composition of the Senate is close---49 Democrats and 47 Republicans. Democratic Governor Lausche of Ohio... who was elected to the Senate in November... has said that in organizing the Senate, he ~~may~~ might vote for Republican control. If he did, the Senate vote for control would be tied, 48 to 48, with Vice President Nixon casting the deciding vote in favor of the Republican Party. Democratic anxiety on this score was relieved after the election, however,

when Lausche said he would probably STAY on as Ohio governor until his term expires on January 14th. In that case, he would not be able to take part in organizing the Senate. But today Lausche said he would resign as governor as of noon tomorrow and he declared his intention to take part in the Senate organization. Again the Democrats became anxious... and again their anxiety was dispelled---the Republican senator-elect from New York, Jacob Javits, announced that he does not expect to arrive in Washington for another week. So it appears... as of this moment... that the Democrats are sure of control.

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Gordon of Illinois said today that former President Hoover... and former President Truman... will be asked to testify on the new Middle East program. (Gordon takes over tomorrow as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

House Speaker Rayburn today rejected as "premature" the suggestion by the Administration that he help draft the program. Rayburn said he takes the position that it is "not proper" for him to give such advice. Leaders of the move to curb filibusters in Congress met during the day and said that, in seeking to change Senate rules, they would try not to obstruct action on the President's Middle East proposals.

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Today... in Budapest... more than a thousand women rushed a state-owned department store, in a panic caused by reports that consumer prices in Hungary may soon get out of hand. The riot was put down by members of

the Hungarian militia, who used clubs. Two hours later, a similar riot broke out at the same store with the same result... except that this time the police drove a truck into the crowd to make it disperse. No serious injuries are reported in either incident.

Edward R. Murrow: January 2, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Nothing could better illustrate the present uneasiness of the world, than the flutter caused by Khrushchev's toast on New Year's Eve, praising Stalin. The reaction is not hard to understand. This same Khrushchev, made a speech denouncing Stalin at the last all-Soviet congress that had tremendous consequences, including a revolution in Hungary, and the establishment of a semi-independent regime in Poland. At the time of that speech, observers didn't at first grasp how important it was, and they aren't to be caught napping again. So they are saying, that this is a reversal in recent trends toward moderation. But whether this is right, can only be said when the changes in policy actually appear.

Khrushchev didn't erase what he said about Stalin, as much as he shifted his emphasis. He shifted it drastically, but still not enough to change de-Stalinization into RE-Stalinization. However, the Kremlin's soft policy toward Tito has hardened, and he is being told he cannot claim to be running a communist state, if he relies on the economic aid of capitalist America. The suppression of the Hungarian uprising was Stalinism pure and simple. The arts are being scolded officially for having deviated too far from the party line. But all Soviet policy hasn't reverted to

Stalinism. Gomulka still is tolerated in Warsaw as a semi-independent. A handsome foreign-currency loan has been given Hungary for purchases in the West, and it looks as though every effort is being made to buy peace in Hungary by putting moderates into the Kadar ministry.

Soviet policy may or may not be going through a complete reversal, but what nobody can question is that the Soviet Union is going through a painful retrenchment. While most of the current talk about Russia is ideological, Russia is experiencing a serious economic crisis.

First evidence of it was a quiet sale of Soviet gold in Switzerland at the time of the initial settlement with Gomulka. The Kremlin hadn't sold gold in Switzerland for a long time. Suddenly it started buying sterling. This was a godsend to the British. But the Kremlin needed sterling to balance its books with Poland. Polish independence wasn't simply political and ideological. The Kremlin had had to cancel enormous sums Poland was to pay into the Soviet economy. The Russians not only had to do without their usual tribute from Poland, they had to find elsewhere the coal and other materials Poland had sent to their own factories. And now they have to make good to East Germany what Poland has stopped sending

to that country. That is what a top East German communist delegation is in Moscow today to ask.

The recent meeting of the Communist Central Committee ended with a fairly clear indication of the severity of the economic crisis. Nothing whatever was said in its communique about Stalinization or De-Stalinization. But a new planner was put in charge of the managerial side of Soviet production; it was announced that the five-year plan was to be overhauled, and that there had to be a reduction in capital investment. This obscure phrase suggested that the upheavals in Poland and Hungary are symptoms of a general condition throughout the Soviet Union, which has put Soviet economy under unexpected strain. All the satellites are reaching out for more independence, and within Russia itself both workers and students are showing signs of discontent. For the satellites the remedy will have to be straight economic relief. For the home public it will have to be a larger supply of consumer goods. And this can only be done by shaking down the whole economic program.

One thing this means is that the Soviet Union can't throw its weight around economically in foreign countries as it has been doing. It won't have to cut off foreign aid altogether, but it will have to reduce it, at

a significant loss of prestige and power. The Kremlin may well find this one of the most deplorable results of the events in Hungary and Poland.

Communist China undoubtedly is well aware of the economic crisis in Russia, and may be deeply concerned about getting the capital goods on which its own industrial development depends. It relies altogether on Russia for them, and if Russia is cutting down on capital investments it may have to cut down on its China program. ~~So this would be no time to expect Peiping to advertise any differences with the Kremlin over such things as the fate of Hungary. A few weeks ago Peiping was talking about Poland with the warmest kind of sympathy, and agreeing heartily that there could be more than one road to socialism. Chou En-lai promised to visit Warsaw when he went to Moscow this year.~~ No stauncher defense of Soviet ruthlessness in Hungary has come from anywhere than the Peiping radio. It came as well from Chou En-lai in his interview on the SEE IT NOW program on Sunday. Obviously China's espousal of stark suppression in Hungary will postpone the day of its reconciliation with America. But it looks as though the Chinese Reds feel they have to pay this price if they are to save their imports from Russia.

Whatever the significance of the Khrushchev toast praising Stalin,

so far it hasn't been reported by the Moscow radio. That is, if Stalin is being rehabilitated, we know more about it than the Russians.

George Bryan

Word for Today

There is talk of a reversal of Soviet policy. This is by no means certain, but... if there were... there would be no novelty in it. Lenin said long ago, "The strictest loyalty to the ideas of Communism must be combined with the ability to make all the necessary compromises--- to tack, make agreements, zig-zag, and retreat."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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Today..in Budapest..more than a thousand womed rushed a state-owned department store, in a panic caused by reports that consumer prices in Hungary may soon get out of hand. The riot was put down by members of the Hungarian militia, who used clubs. Two hours later, a similar riot roke out at the same store with the same result..except that this time the police drove a truck into the crowd to make it disperse. No serious in uries are reported in either incident. Nothing could better illustrate the presnet uneasiness of the world than the flutter caused by Khrushchev's toast on New Year's Eve praising Stalin. The reaction is not hard to understand. This same Khrushchev made a speech denouncing Stalin at the last all-Soviet congress that had tremendous consequences, including a revolution in Hungary and the establishment of a semi-independent regime in Poland. At the time of that speech observers didn't grasp how important it was, and they wern't ho be caught napping again. So they are saying that this is a reversal in recent trends toward moderation. But whether this is right, can only be said when the changes in policy actually appear.

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to Stalinism. Gomulka still is tolerated in Warsaw as a semi-independent. A handsome foreign-currency loan has been given Hungary for purchases in the West, and it looks as though every effort is being made to buy peace in Hungary by putting moderates into the Kadar ministry.

Soviet policy may or may not be going through a complete reversal, but nobody can question is that the Soviet Union is going through a painful retrenchment. While most of the current talk about Russia is ideological, Russia is experiencing a seriouse economic crisis.

First evidence of it was a quiet sale of Soviet gold in Switzerland at the time of the initial settlement with Gomulka. The Kremlin hadn't sold gold in Switzerland for a long time. Suddenly it started buying sterling. This was a godsend to the British. But the Kremlin needed sterling to balance its books with Poland. Polish independence wasn't simply political and ideological. The Kremlin had had to cancel enormous sums Poland was to pay into the Soviet economy. The Russians not only had to do without their usual tribute from Poalnd, they had to find elsewhere the coal and other materials Poland had sent to their own factories. And now they have to make good to East Germany what Poland has stopped sending to that country. That is what a top East German communist delegation is in Moscow today to ask.

The recent meeting of the Communist Committee ended with a fairly clear indication of the severity of the economic crisis. Nothing whatever was said in its communique about Stalinization or de-Stalinization. But a new planner was put in charge of the managerial side of Soviet production; it was announced that the five-year plan was to be overhauled, and that there had to be a reduction in capital investment. This obscure phrase suggested that the upheavals in Poland and Hungary are symptoms of a general condition throughout the Soviet Union, which has put Soviet economy under unexpected strain. All the satellites are reaching out

for more independence, and within Russia itself both workers and students are showing signs of discontent. For the satellites, the remedy will have to be straight economic relief. For the home public it will have to be a larger supply of consumer goods. And this can only be done by shaking down the whole economic program.

One thing this means is that the Soviet Union can't throw its weight around economically in foreign countries as it has been doing. It won't have to cut off foreign aid altogether, but it will have to reduce it, at a significant loss of prestige and power. Ther Kremlin may well find this one of the most deplorable results of the events in Hungary and Poland.

Communist China undoubtedly is well aware of the economic crisis in Russia and may be deeply concerned about getting the capital goods on which its own industrial development depends. It relies altogether on Russia for them, and if Russia is cutting down on capital investments it may have to cut down on its China program. No stauncher defense of Soviet ruthlessness in Hungary has come from anywhere than ihe Peiping radio. It came as well from Chou en-lai in his interview on the SEE IT NOW program on Sunday. Obviously China's espousal of stark suppression in Hungary will postpone the day of its reconciliation with America. But it looks as though the Chinese Reds feel hhey have to pay this price if they are to save their imports from Russia.

Whatever the significance of the Khrushchev toast praising Stalin,so far is hasn't been reported by the Moscow radio. That is, if Stalin is being rehabilitated, we know more about it than the Russians.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is talk of a reversal of Soviet policy. This is by no means certain, if there were... there would be no novelty in it. Lenin said long ago, "The strictest loyalty to the ideas of Communism must be combined with the ability to make all the necessary compromises -- to tack, make agreements, zig-zag, and retreat."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R.Murrow Thurs., Jan. 3, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower will go before a joint session of Congress on Saturday, to outline his plan for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. / The President will make his appearance at 12:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. The plan has still to be put in final form, but---in addition to economic aid for the Middle East countries---Mr. Eisenhower is expected to ask for standby authority to use troops, if necessary, to resist Soviet attack. Indications are that Democratic members of Congress will give the program a going-over---and then join in approving it / in the final vote. Adlai Stevenson said today that Mr. Eisenhower is "trying frantically to fill the vacuum (in the Middle East) his own policies helped create."

The 85th Congress reconvened today, after a five-month recess. Democratic Senator Lausche of Ohio ended the suspense... and voted with

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the Democrats in organizing the Senate, thus ensuring that the Senate... as well as the House... stays under Democratic control. ~~The party line-up in the Senate is close, and Lausche had once said he might vote with the Republicans.~~ The Democrats again chose Senator Lyndon Johnson as floor leader... and selected Senator Mansfield of Montana as party whip. The Senate Republicans re-elected Senator Knowland as their floor leader, and chose Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts Republican conference chairman. Senator Dirksen of Illinois was elected to succeed Saltonstall as party whip---reportedly by a 27-to-17 vote over Senator Thye of Minnesota. Sam Rayburn is still the speaker of the House.

The Senate will meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow to take up a motion designed to curb filibusters. The motion was offered today by Democratic Senator Anderson of New Mexico and calls for adoption of new Senate rules. Anderson... and other senators favoring civil rights legislation... want to change the rule that requires a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate membership to shut off debate. Opponents... led by Senator Russell of Georgia... will try tomorrow to table Anderson's motion. A vote is scheduled for tomorrow night.

A federal judge ruled today that statutes requiring segregated seating on city buses in Miami are unconstitutional. U.S. District Judge Emmett Choate based his ruling on the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregated buses in Montgomery, Alabama. Miami city officials have 10 days in which to file an answer.

The United States Court of Appeals ruled today that Congress may inquire into the political beliefs of witnesses, if the question "is regarded by Congress as having value in the exercise of legislative duty." The court rejected the contention of Lloyd Barenblatt, a former teacher, that Congress... through its committees... lacks authority to require a witness to answer questions as to his beliefs and associations. Barenblatt refused in 1954 to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether he was a member of the Communist Party. He was later convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to serve six months in jail.

The Court of Appeals also affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of New York attorney Harry Sacher. In 1955, Sacher refused to tell Senate investigators whether he was a Communist, on grounds that compulsory disclosure of his thoughts and beliefs was "incompatible with the dignity of the individual." He denied membership in any organization which, to his mind, advocated ~~the~~ violent overthrow of the government. The court today held that Sacher's willingness to testify about political associations "in the colors of his own beliefs" tended to cast doubt on the genuineness of his protest. Sacher said he will appeal to the Supreme Court.

The House Merchant Marine Committee today released a report on the sinking of the Andrea Doria last summer off Nantucket Light. The report... prepared by marine experts... says the collision between the Stockholm and the Andrea Doria "would have been prevented, if the information provided by radar had been properly used." The report disclaims any intention of fixing responsibility for the accident. But it suggests the Doria might not have sunk, if its builders had met safety requirements "by a wider margin". "There obviously is need," the report states, for searching international study of the case", with the view of possible revision of current international standards.

The Post Office Department said today that it is "considering" raising the postage rate on letters from three to five cents.

Reports from Hungary say the former Stalinist premier... Ernoe Geroe... is about to be removed from the ruling presidential council. Budapest Radio does not say why, but Géroe is highly unpopular with the Hungarian people. It was he who called in Soviet tanks to crush the November revolt.

Some refugees were fired on today, as they tried to cross the Hungarian frontier. One of the refugees... a 50-year-old woman... was killed. Whether the border guards who fired the shots were Hungarian or Russian,

is not known.

A delegation of East German leaders arrived in Moscow today, to discuss political and economic problems. Premier Grötewohl told Soviet officials who greeted him, the bond between Russia and East Germany "cannot be broken." The actual talks are expected to start tomorrow.

~~West German Chancellor Adenauer is reported drafting a new note to Moscow, on the subject of German unification. The United States, Britain, and France will be consulted before the note is put in final form.~~

~~In Algeria, Arab nationalists attacked a train during near Oran. Three Europeans were killed. Ten other Europeans are missing.~~

In India today, the leaders of Prime Minister Nehru's Congress Party drafted a resolution calling for a new approach to world problems. This new approach, it said, should be based---"not on threats or use of armed forces in other countries, but on recognition that each country must have freedom to live its own life." The resplution... to be submitted to the Congress Party convention... calls specifically for the withdrawal of "foreign forces" from Hungary.

~~Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai returned to Peiping today, after breaking off his Southeast Asia tour. Next week, he will go to Moscow.~~

Edward R. Murrow: January 3, 1956. 7.45 p.m.

With the opening of the Eighty-fifth Congress, the American people are turning over a new leaf in dealing with their national affairs. But a study of its legislative program will quickly dispose of the idea that the new leaf will show anything basically new. There has been a national election, in the course of which the electorate is presumed to have examined issues and come to conclusions about them. But judged from the present program of the new congress, all that has been decided is to go on as before, discuss the same subjects and the same remedies.

Aside from the question whether the Democrats would be able to organize the Senate, the opening of Congress today was on the dull side, and the outlook for any brightening is not very good. There will be the eventful appearance of President Eisenhower to present the new Middle East policy, but this policy should be called belated rather than new. Otherwise Congress prepares to go through much of what it has gone through before, with its own forces in about the same balance.

There will be an early attack by northern congressmen on the filibuster, with effective southern resistance to it, so that the outlook for civil rights legislation of any potency does not seem much better than in the

last session. Events in Hungary will undoubtedly gain congressional approval for entry of an increased number of Hungarian refugees. But the fight to re-write the McCarran-Walter immigration act faces the same obstruction as before.

The vast fiscal problems of the nation are not going to receive much attention. The Administration will ask temporary extension of the debt limit. ~~Democrats will oppose the Treasury's plan to budget for a considerable surplus so as to reduce the debt, and they will fight for tax reductions instead, though without much faith of success.~~

The defense budget will be about two billion dollars more this year than last. This assures bi-partisan support, since it was mainly Democrats who were disturbed about the safety of cutting military expenditure last year. Democrats may fight again for a larger air force, and there probably will be controversy over plans to reduce the number of men in army divisions to take account of the higher weapon power. ~~But it is not to be expected that Congress will get a full look at the future of armaments and the nature of future warfare, so as to plan for the maximum of security in the strange new world of H-bombs and inter-continental missiles.~~

Farm policy, housing, health and power have become standard headings

for legislation, and will again take up a full quota of time in Congress. But they will not develop a flood of new ideas. In the farm question, the Administration will try to lessen price supports and increase the allotment of acreage for corn. Housing is being hampered by high interest rates, and this will bring demands for greater federal support of the mortgage markets. No far-reaching program is expected concerning health insurance through federal support of the private insurance systems. The long-standing conflict between public and private power will center this year on the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Administration's proposal to give the Treasury a veto over the T.V.A.'s issuance of bonds to build steam plants.

All this sounds almost boringly familiar. But the absence of fright and fever in the new Congress obviously can count as a kind of testimonial to the soundness and strength of America's political and economic condition. If there is no change, there may be no need for change. And of course it is true that with business and employment at a peak we are blessed among all nations.

But there is one item on the Congressional program that might well give a conscientious Congressman fright and fever. That is what is being

done about education. The forecast of the school program for this session is only of rival Administration and Democratic programs for federal aid for school construction.

The shortage of school buildings is only part of the plight of education. We are not going to be able to put all the upcoming American youngsters into school rooms. But worse than that, we shall not have enough teachers to teach them, and many of the teachers we have are not capable of preparing them for life in the world of tomorrow. Our colleges already cannot cope with the student crowds that knock at their doors, and many of them are financially incapable of caring adequately for those they take in. Our scientific and technical training not only is failing to supply us enough experts to staff our own economy a few years from now, it is not foreseeing the need for technical personnel we must send abroad if we are to keep the leadership of the world.

This may not be a crisis as of today, but nothing seems more sure than that it will be a crisis tomorrow. And one thing that is making it sure is the indifference of Congress.

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Word for Today

Congress has reconvened. And even in a routine session, a certain amount of fireworks is to be expected. John Adams explained this a long time ago when he said, "Every man in Congress is a great man--- an orator, a critic, a statesman. Therefore every man upon every question must show his oratory, his criticism, and his political abilities."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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The 85th Congress reconvened today, after a five-month recess. Democratic Senator Lausche of Ohio ended the suspense...and voted with the Democrats in organizing the Senate, thus ensuring that the Senate...as well as the House...' stays under Democratic control. The Democrats again chose Senator Lyndon Johnson as floor leader...and Selected Senator Mansfield of Montana as party whip. The Senate Republicans re-elected Senator Knowland as their floor leader, and chose Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts Republican conference chairman/ Senator Kirksen of Illinois was elected to succeed Saltonstall as party whip - reportedly by a 27-to-17 vote over Senator Thye of Minnesota. Sam Rayburn is still the speaker of the House.

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BRYAN: Announcement

MURROW: Congress has reconvened. And even in a routine session, a certain amount of firworks is to be expected. John Adams explained this a long time ago when he said, "Every man in Congress is a great man -- an orator, a critic, a statesman. Therefore every man upon every question must show his oratory, his criticism, and his political abilities."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 4, 1957

This is the news:

A move to make it easier to cut off filibusters failed tonight in the Senate. A motion to adopt new rules... that would make it easier to pass civil rights legislation... was tabled by a vote of 55 to 38. Twenty-eight Republicans and 27 Democrats voted to kill the proposal. Seventeen Republicans joined 21 Democrats in voting to go ahead with the rules change. Southern members argued that the Senate is a continuing body... and that its rules carry over from year to year. Vice President Nixon expressed the view that the majority of a newly constituted Senate <u>should</u> have the power to adopt new rules... that consequently, in his opinion, one section of Rule 22 governing Senate debate is unconstitutional. Thus he supported the group of northern and western senators favoring change. But his support was not enough. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes).

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will go before a joint session of Congress, to present his plan for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. / Mr. Eisenhower will ask for standby authority to use troops, if necessary, and for approval of a program of economic aid. / The House Foreign Affairs Committee will begin public hearings on the Administration proposals on Monday. / The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will also conduct hearings, and a vote is not expected on the floor of either chamber for about two weeks. Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee warned today, that failure to approve the new Administration plan would weaken the President's hand in foreign affairs "not only in the Middle East, but everywhere." Mr. Eisenhower's address will be carried by all networks, including CBS Radio, at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow, Eastern Standard Time. And the Voice of America will broadcast the message overseas.

The new Administration policy came under strong attack today in the Soviet press. The government newspaper Izvestia called the new proposals "a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries", and charged that, in practice, they would "undermine United Nations efforts

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in the Middle East." And the Moscow radio said... in broadcasts beamed to the Middle East... that America is trying to impose "a protectorate" over the Arab countries. "What right," it asked the Arabs, "do American diplomats have to call you a vacuum?"

Red China's official newspaper calls the American plan "a vicious scheme for colonialist aggression."

In Belgrade, a Yugoslav spokesman today criticized the policy as "a further complication in an already delicate situation." Talk of filling a vacuum, he said, denies Arabs the right to be masters on their own soil and increases the possibility of conflict between the great powers." On the subject of relations with Russia, he conceded differences exist. But, he said, there is "no foundation" for the Chinese Communist statement... of December 28... that Yugoslavia is breaking away from the Soviet bloc.

Formal talks between Soviet and East German leaders got underway today in the Kremlin. The East Germans are negotiating principally for economic aid.

Reports from Washington say the Eisenhower Administration will soon

allow Poland to buy surplus farm products... with dollars... at world market prices. Commerce Department action lifting export restrictions for Poland is reported due.

President Koerner of Austria died in Vienna today of a stroke. Theodore Koerner, a socialist, had been president of Austria since 1951. He was 83 years of age.

A United Nations official said... here in New York today... that Egypt and the United Nations have reached an agreement for full clearance of the Suez Canal. Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Hammarskjold, said the agreement will be formally signed by Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi... and Hammarskjold... as soon as the document is received at United Nations headquarters. Terms of the agreement, he said, will be announced next week. Egyptian sources said today that they will refuse to discuss any over-all settlement with France.

The United Nations commander, General Burns, conferred today with the Israeli chief of staff, General Moshe Dayan. The conference took place in the Egyptian town of El Arish... and concerned "technical procedures for further withdrawal of Israeli troops in the Sinai." Neither Burns nor Dayan would tell reporters what... if anything... was said about

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Israel's refusal to let Egypt reoccupy the Strait of Aqaba or the Gaza Strip.

Two American oil companies---the Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Continental Oil Company---today raised the price of gasoline by a cent a gallon. The action by Humble affects the price of its gasoline in Texas. Continental operates in Texas and New Mexico. The increases are blamed on increased demand for crude oil due to the Suez crisis.

The executives of the controversial Democratic advisory committee met today in Washington. National Chairman Butler said afterward that Democratic congressional leaders have agreed to attend another session tomorrow. House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Leader Johnson have refused... until now... to have anything to do with the new advisory committee on grounds they could not be responsible to a non-Congressional group. They will not meet with the committee tomorrow as members. Butler says they will attend simply to set up a procedure for consultation.

The F.B.I. today arrested Irving Potash, convicted Communist leader, because he illegally re-entered the country. Potash was arrested in Bronxville, New York. He had been deported to Poland in March, 1955.

Edward R. Murrow: January 4, 1957 7:45 PM

There was more than meets the eye in the Senate's six-hour debate on the rules and the continuance of the right to filibuster. There was more even than the fate of civil rights legislation, which will continue to be at the mercy of the Southern minority in the Senate. What was under consideration - and what was not done - was to find a better balance between the majority and minorities in our Democracy. This is no problem unique to us. It troubles all Democracies. For Democracy cannot be simply a system of majority rule. If there is to be freedom the rights of minorities also have to be protected. The difficulty is in knowing where to draw the line.

As it is drawn in the Senate, and safeguarded by the celebrated Rule Twenty-two, the minority has a virtual veto over the majority. It is true that debate can be stopped if two-thirds of the senators show up and vote to stop it. But one third of the Senate, plus one member, do have complete and final veto power. That not only is minority rule, it is entrenched minority rule. There is no appeal from it in Congress. The only way to curb this power is to rewrite the rule. Since Rule Twenty-two authorizes a filibuster against any attempt to change rule

Twenty-two, the only way for the majority to get out of the clutches of the Rule is to sweep aside all the rules. This it can do by deciding that the Senate is free to write new rules at the beginning of any new session.

A majority vote today could have decided that the Senate is not a continuing body, hence it is free to write new rules. But there was no majority for it. And since the majority did not choose to throw out all rules so as to get rid of Rule Twenty-two, it is undeniable that that rule stays in force by majority assent. In other words, the majority confirmed the minority in its complete and final veto. This hardly solves the problem of drawing the line more liberally between majority and minority dictatorship. It ducks a solution of it.

The majority of the Senate seemed pleased with today's procedure. A deal had been worked out that permitted what resembled a genuine six-hour debate. ~~It saved Vice President Nixon from having to rule on whether the Senate is a continuing body, and then it put the campaign to modify Rule Twenty-two into the deep freeze.~~ This had been adroitly contrived by Senator Johnson as majority leader with the help of Minority Leader Knowland. It was a good example of how the Senate can be run in harmony when faced with implacable discord. There is one way

to avoid trouble - - bury it.

Southern Senators could argue that tradition is on their side and unlimited debate has prevailed in the Senate through most of our history. After 1806 it was in effect until 1917. The first resort to the cloture--that is, the shutting off of a filibuster, came when isolationists tried to talk Wilson's policies to death in 1917. The rule then adopted was that debate could be stopped by a two thirds vote of senators present and voting. But this was tightened up in 1949 when President Truman proposed to push for civil rights legislation. Cloture was to be possible only on a vote of two thirds of the entire membership of the Senate, and the filibuster was authorized against attempts to curb the filibuster.

Many Northern Senators would settle now for cloture rule adopted in the Wilson Administration. That is, they would be content if two thirds of Senators present and voting could stop a filibuster, instead of two thirds of the total membership. That would be drawing the line between majority and minority power a little more liberally. But since President Eisenhower will push for legislation in the field of race relationships, the South will not allow Rule Twenty-two to be liberalized

at all. And it was able to enlist Senator Knowland's decisive influence to this end.

It can be asked if this has strengthened our Democracy, or increased our effectiveness in the world. This is a time when racial equality is a big factor in world affairs. What the United States does to promote racial equality, affects its influence as a world leader. It happens that the anti-segregation rulings of the Supreme Court have substantially increased our influence. The action of the Senate today certainly did not further increase it. It probably reduced it.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The Administration is putting together a plan for blocking Soviet penetration of the Middle East... and tomorrow it will be outlined by President Eisenhower before a joint session of Congress. David Burnham once gave a piece of sound advice. "Make big plans," he said. "Little plans have no magic to stir men's blood." And he might have added, they usually don't work.

Goodnight and good luck!

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

THIS IS THE NEWS:

A move to make it easier to cut off filibusters failed tonight in the Senate. A motion to adopt new rules.. that would make it easier to pass civil rights legislation...was tabled by a vote of 55 to 38. Twenty-eight Republicans and 27 Democrats voted to kill the proposal. Seventeen Republicans joined 21 Democrats in voting to go ahead with the rules change. Southern members argued that the Senate is a continuing body...and that its rules carry over from year to year. Vice President Nixon expressed the view that the majority of a newly constituted Senate should have the power to adopt new rules...that consequently, in his opinion, one section of Rule 22 governing Senate debate is unconstitutional. Thus he supported the group of northern and western senators favoring change. But his support was not enough. (I should like to discuss this whole question further in a few minutes).

Tomorrow, President Eisenhower will go before a joint session of Congress to present his plan for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower will ask for standby authority to use troops, if necessary, and for approval of a program of economic aid. The House Foreign Affairs Committee will begin public hearings on the Administration proposals on Monday. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will also conduct hearings, and a vote is not expected on the floor of either chamber for about two weeks. Chairman Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee warned today that failure to approve the new Administration plan would weaken the President's hand in foreign affairs "not only in the Middle East but everywhere." Mr. Eisenhower's address will be carried by all networks, including CBS Radio, at 12:30 p.m. tosorrow, Eastern Standard Time. And the Voice of America will broadcast the message overseas.

The new Administration policy came uhder strong attack today in the Soviet press. The government newspaper Izvestia called the new proposals "a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries" and charged that, in practice, they would "undermine United Nations efforts in the Middle East." And the Moscow radio said... n broadcasts beamed to the Middle East...that America is trying to impose "a protectorate" over the Arab countries. "What right," it asked the Arabs, "do American diplomats have to call you a vacuum?"

Red China's official newspaper calls the American plan "a vicious scheme for colonialist aggression."

In Belgrade, a Yugoslav spokesman today criticized the policy as "a further complication in an already delicate situation." Talk of filling a vacuum, he said, denies Arabs the right to be masters on their own soil and increases the possibility of conflict between the great powers." On the subject of relations with Russia, he conceded differences exist. But, he said, there is "no foundation" for the Chinese Communist statement...of December 28...that' Yugoslavia is breaking away from the Soviet bloc.

Formal talks between Soviet and East German leaders got underway today in the Kremlin. The East Germans are negotiating principally for economic aid.

Reports from Washington say the Eisenhower Administration will soon allow Poland to buy surplus farm products...with dollars...at world market prices. Commerce Department action lifting export restrictions for Poland is reported due.

President Koerner of Austria died in Vienna today of a stroke. Theodore Koerner, a socialist, had been president of Austria since 1951. He was 83 years of age.

A United Nations official said...here in New York today...that Egypt and the United Nations have reached an agreement for full clearance of the Suez Canal. Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to Secretary General Hammarskjold, said the agreement will be formally signed by Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi...

and Hammarskjold..as soon as the document is received at United Nations headquarters. Terms of the agreement, he said, will be announced next week. Egyptian sources said today that they will refuse to discuss any over-all settlement with France.'

The United Natidns commander, General Burns, conferred today with the Israeli chief of staff, General Moshe Dayan. The conference took place in the Egyptian town of El Arish...and concerned"technical rocedures for further withdrawal of Israeli troops in the Sinai." Neither Burns nor Dayan would tell reporters what...if anything...was said about Israel's refusal to let Egypt reoccupy the Strait of Aqaba or the Gaza Strip.

Two American oil companies - the Humble Oil and Refining Company and the Continental Oil Company - today raised the price of gasoline by a cent a gallon. The action by Humble affects the price of its gasoline in Texas. Continental operates in Texas and New Mexico. The increases are blamed on increased demand for crude oil due to the Suez crisis.

The executives of the controversial Democratic advisory committee met today in Washington. National Chairman Butler said afterward that Democratic congressional leaders have agreed to attend another session tomorrow. House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Leader Johnson have refused...until now...to have anything to do with the new advisory committee on grounds they could not be responsible to a non-Congressional group. They will not meet with the committee tomorrow as members. Butler said they will attend simply to set up a procedure for consultation.

The FBI today arrested Irving Potash, convicted Communist leader, because he illegally re-entered the country. Potash was arrested in Bronxville, New York. He had been deported to Poland in March, 1955.

There was more than meets the eye in the Senate's six-hour debate on the rules and the continuance of the right to filibuster. There was more even than the fate of civil rights legislation, which will continue to be at the mercy

of the Southern minority in the Senate. What was under consideration - and what was not done - was to find a better balance between the majority and minorities in our Democracy. This is no problem unique to us. It troubles all Democracies. For Democracy cannot be simply a system of majority rule. If there is to be freedom, the rights of minorities also have to be protected. The difficulty is in knowing where to draw the line.

As it is drawn in the Senate, and safeguarded by the celebrated Rule Twenty-two, the minority has a virtual veto over the majority. It is true that debate can be stopped if two-thirds of the senators show up and vote to stop it. But one third of the Senate, plus one member, do have complete and final veto power. That not only is minority rule, it is entrenched minority rule. There is no appeal from it in Congress. The only way to curb this power is to rewrite the rule. Since Rule Twenty-two authorizes a filibuster against any attempt to change rule twenty-two, the only way for the majority to get out of the clutches of the Rule is to sweep aside all the rules. This it can do by deciding that the Senate is free to write new rules at the beginning of any new session.

A majority vote today could have decided that the Senate is not a continuing body, ehnce it is free to write new rules. But there was no majority for it. And since the majority did not choose to throw out all rules so as to get rid of Rule Twenty-two, it is undeniable that that rule stays in force by majority assent. In other words, the majority confirmed the minority in its complete and final veto. This hardly solves the problem of drawing the line more liberally between majority and minority dictatorship. It ducks a solution of it.

The majority of the Senate seemed pleased with today's procedure. A deal had been worked out that permitted what resembled a genuine six-hour debate. This had been adroitly contrived by Senator Johnson as majority leader with the help of Minority Leader Knowland. It was a good example of how the Senate can be run in harmony when faced with implacable discord. There is one way to avoid

trouble -- bury it.

Southern Senators could argue that tradition is on their side and unlimited debate has prevailed in the Senate through most of our history. After 1806 it was in effect until 1917. The first resort to the cloture - that is, the shutting off of a filibuster, came when isolationists tried to talk Wilson's policies to death in 1917. The rule then adopted was that debate could be stopped by a two thirds vote of senators present and voting. But this was' tightened up in 1949 when President Truman proposed to push for civil rights legislation. Cloture was to be possible only on a vote of two thirds of the entire membership of the Senate, and the filibuster was authorized against attempts to curb the filibuster.

Many Northern Senators would settle now for cloture rule adopted in the Wilson Administration. That is, they would be content if two thirds of Senators present and voting could stop a filibuster, instead of two thirds of the total membership. That would be drawing the line between majority and minority power a little more liberally. But since President Eisenhower will push for legislation in the field of race relationships, the South will not allow Rule twenty-two to be liberalized at all. And it was able to enlist Senator Knowland's decisive influence to this end.

It can be asked if this has strengthened our Democracy or increased our effectiveness in the world. This is a time when racial equality is a big factor in world affairs. What the United States does to romote racial equality affects its influence as a world leader. It happens that the anti-segregation rulings of the Supreme Court have substantially increased our influence. The action of the Senate today certainly did not further increase it. It probably reduced it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Administration is putting together a plan for blocking Soviet penetration of the Middle East...and tomorrow it will be outlined by President Eisenhower before a joint session of Congress. David Burnham once gave a piece of sound advice. "Make big plans," he said. "Little plans have no magic to stir men's blood." And he might have added, they usually don't work. Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 7, 1957

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today urged Congress to approve President Eisenhower's Middle East program. Mr. Dulles told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the President's request for broad military and economic authority is designed "to stop World War Three before it starts." Russia may be deterred from aggression, he said, if it realizes the attack would be met, "if need be, by the armed forces of the United States." Dulles said the Administration also recognizes the possibility of subversion... and the danger that economic conditions in a Middle East country "might make Communism seem an attractive choice." He said subversion is to be combatted through economic aid, plus the promise of American military assistance in case of attack. Congressional rejection of the Eisenhower plan, he warned, would be "quite disastrous." In answer to questions... put to him by members of the House committee... Dulles said the United States

will not invade any country, in order to overthrow its Communist government. He conceded the Eisenhower program may "temporarily, at least" increase East-West tension. He predicted that the Arab states... including Egypt and Syria... ultimately will accept the program "when they appreciate its purpose." And that purpose, he said, is peace and the freedom and independence of the countries of the Middle East. Chairman Gordon of the Foreign Affairs Committee called Mr. Dulles' testimony "most impressive"... and he said the House may approve the program "sooner than expected."

Senate Republican Leader Knowland expressed confidence the proposals will be enacted---possibly in modified form. There is some sentiment, he said, for placing a time limit on any new authority granted the President. Mr. Knowland announced tonight that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate in 1958. There is speculation that he may want to run for governor of California.

President Eisenhower today named former Representative James P. Richards of South Carolina to head a special mission to the Middle East to explain the new Administration policy. Richards is a Democrat... and did not

seek re-election in November. He was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress. In addition to going to the Middle East, Richards will serve as special assistant to the President on Middle East matters. And he will work with government officials in helping to put the new program into effect. He was sworn in this afternoon with the rank of ambassador.

The White House today announced that King Saud of Arabia will visit Washington the end of this month. The announcement said King Saud and President Eisenhower will discuss problems "of mutual interest to their two countries." News Secretary Hagerty says the visit has been under consideration for several months.

Soviet and East German officials today reached agreement... in principle... for the stationing of Russian troops in East Germany. Arrangements governing both location and movement of Soviet forces in East Germany are to be negotiated in later talks. Russia promises to help the East Germans economically and give them control over air traffic in and out of Berlin. The agreement... signed in Moscow after a week of negotiation... calls for creation of a "zone of limited armament" along the frontier

between East and West Germany. And it says again that a prime obstacle to German unification is the membership of West Germany in the North Atlantic Pact.

Chinese Communist premier Chou En-lai arrived in Moscow today. At the airport, he hailed the "unbreakable" friendship between Moscow and Peiping... and claimed that the new Eisenhower policy had... in his words... "already aroused the disapproval of peace-loving states." Chou is stopping off in Moscow on his way to Warsaw and Budapest. Reportedly, he will try to smooth relations between the Communist governments of Poland and Hungary and the Kremlin. He is due back in Moscow around the middle of next week.

Here in New York today, Secretary General Hammarskjold proposed the creation of a special United Nations committee to investigate the Hungarian situation. This committee, Hammarskjold said, should have "broad powers", because of the refusal of both Russia and the puppet Hungarian government to cooperate with the fact-finding group set up by earlier U.N. resolutions. The secretary general made no reference to the reported presence in Budapest of four United Nations representatives

looking into Hungary's relief needs. The United States immediately followed up Hammarskjold's recommendation. It proposed that a five-nation committee be appointed to make such an investigation, particularly among the refugees who have left Hungary. Hammarskjold would continue to press for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary... and the admission of United Nations observers.

~~Two proposals for curbing filibusters were introduced today in the United States Senate. Republican Senator Knowland introduced a bill~~

Today... in the General Assembly... the Republic of Korea... called for abolition of the frontier dividing North and South Korea. It also demanded the withdrawal of Russian and Chinese Communist forces it said have reinforced the North Korean army... and urged the holding of "genuinely free elections" in North Korea.

Edward R. Murrow: January 7, 1958. 7.45 p.m.

All the world's capitals, our own included, show signs of being somewhat baffled by President Eisenhower's highly dramatized declaration on the Middle East. The capitals that want to like it, aren't quite sure what it means, and the ones that don't like it, also aren't sure, though for different reasons.

Our friends and allies are afraid we are simply saying something belatedly, and may leave it at that. They do want us to assume responsibility, but wish we would say concretely what we intend to do, now that we are more responsible. At present our objective is negative, it is to prevent something that may be remote, namely the extension of communist power in the region through overt aggression. Our friends abroad wish for a positive policy which would meet the vividly real danger of infiltration and subversion.

On the other hand, the communists don't believe we are saying what we really want, and that our quite limited purpose is simply a cloak for imperial power. So fault is found with us for saying and wanting both too little and too much. And this is due in part to our obscurity. We do not make it clear what we want. Naturally many in Washington fear that

the Administration itself does not know.

One mistake in our presentation may be in speaking loosely about filling a vacuum of power in the Middle East. A vacuum is an emptiness. The Middle East certainly is not empty of power. On the contrary it is a high-pressure area. That is why it is so dangerous. It is true that some of the power there has been eliminated. The British and French exerted power in their attack on Egypt, then their power was erased partly by our own action. Now we are trying to replace that power ourselves. But that cannot be correctly called filling a vacuum.

But a greater weakness in presenting our case is that President Eisenhower and the State Department have not really defined a policy. They have done half of it. A policy consists of two parts, a purpose or idea, and then the execution of the purpose or idea. A government presumably has certain concepts that it intends to translate into realities. It states these ideas to itself, or the world, and then it provides for their execution.

As to execution, there are in general two ways to implement a policy, one is economic, one military. President Eisenhower has asserted that we are prepared to implement our policy in both ways. And Secretary Dulles

repeated the assertion at the open hearings of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today. But neither of them stated in positive terms what the policy is. And that accounts for some of the disagreement in the world over what we are doing. That is why our allies think we are doing too little, and our communist rivals say we are doing too much.

A positive rather than a negative policy in the Middle East would have to deal thoroughly with the three basic problems that make the region politically volcanic. One is absence of peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. One is the rehabilitation of refugees. And one is water power. We do not know how Washington plans to deal with any of them. We have no inkling how much the Administration will ask Israel to give up to placate the Arabs, and how much it will insist on Israel receiving in elementary justice. We do not know the final formula for solving the refugee problem, though we know pretty well that if it had been handled generously and in good time, the present crisis might never have become acute. A great deal is now being said about military power and hardly a word about water power. But water power really has far more to do with the future prosperity and stability of the region than planes, tanks and guns. Adequate water power alone can take care of the rapidly growing

population and provide both food and employment as needed.

To point out the elements of a positive policy is not to decry the value of preventing aggression. Obviously there must be the two ways of viewing the Middle East. One is preventive, one is creative. Disaster, if it threatens, must be averted if the good things of life are to be created. But solemn assurances of prevention are not of themselves creative. And the Middle East stands in need of much more than the assurances that communist aggression is to be prevented, such as it got from President Eisenhower on Saturday and Secretary Dulles today. The promise to use economic and military power to stop communist aggression is half a policy, but [redacted] the other half has not yet been divulged.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The fix the world is in calls for statesmanship, in the best sense of the word. James Thurber once asked his father, "Poppa, what's the difference between a statesman and a politician?" The elder Thurber thought a moment and said, "The statesman is a politician in a position to get us all into trouble... and, if we're lucky, out of it."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1956
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the News:

Secretary of State Dulles today urged Congress to approve President Eisenhower's Middle East program. Mr. Dulles told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the President's request for broad military and economic authority is designed "to stop World War Three before it starts." Russia may be deterred from aggression he said, if it realizes the attack would be met, "if need be, by the armed forces of the United States." Dulles said the Administration also recognizes the possibility of subversion..and the danger that economic conditions in a Middle East country "might make Communism seem an attractive choice." He said subversion is to be combatted through economic aid, plus the promise of American military assistance in case of attack. Congressional rejection of the Eisenhower plan, he warned, would be "quite disastrous." In answer to questions put to him by members of the House committee..Dulles said the United States will not invade any country, in order to overthrow its Communist government. He conceded the Eisenhower program may "temporarily, at least" increase East-West tension. He predicted that the Arab states.. including Egypt and Syria..u.timately will accept the program "when they appreciate its purpose." And that purpose, he said, is peace and the freedom and independence of the countries of the Middle East. Chairman Gordon of the Foreign Affairs Committee called Mr. Dulles' testimony " most impressive" and he said the House may approve the program "sooner than expected."

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BRYAN"

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Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 8, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that business and excise taxes... amounting to about 3-billion dollars in revenue... must be continued for another year. The law providing these taxes is due to expire on April first. It is second on the list of "priority" legislation drawn up by the President for the 85th Congress. First on that list... announced today... is the resolution authorizing his new Middle East policy. A four-year school construction program is also high up on the list... so is civil rights.

Twenty-eight Democratic congressmen announced a legislative program of their own today. In addition to more schools and more civil rights, it calls for tax relief for small business and an increase in the minimum wage.

In the Senate, the Democratic steering committee gave Senator Kennedy

of Massachusetts a seat on the Foreign Relations Committee. Kennedy edged out Senator Kefauver, who also wanted a seat on that committee. Senator Morse of Oregon was transferred from the Banking Committee to the Labor Committee.

Secretary of State Dulles today continued his testimony on the Administration's new Middle East policy before the House Foreign Affairs Committee---but behind closed doors. Dulles said this was necessary because an explanation of the program for stopping Soviet penetration in the area involves security. A member of the committee... Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio... walked out of the meeting on grounds that secrecy was unnecessary. Democratic Representative Gordon, the committee chairman, agreed with Mr. Dulles. The committee also heard testimony today from Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

Thirteen ships held up in the Suez Canal by the November hostilities today reached Port Said and the open Mediterranean. The ships... flying the flags of seven nations... were part of a southbound convoy. This week, Egyptian authorities had them turn about and head for Port Said.

Britain and France are reported agreed on a plan for holding indirect talks with Egypt... looking toward a settlement of the canal controversy. Secretary General Hammarskjold would serve as intermediary. British and French negotiators would not meet the representatives of Egypt face to face until a basis for settlement had been achieved. Egypt said again tonight that it will not enter into direct negotiations with Britain and France.

France today said it has received "uniquivocal assurances" from Hammarskjold that British and French ships will be allowed to use the canal, once it is cleared. There have been reports that Egypt might bar British and French shipping... until such time as Israeli forces evacuate the Gaza Strip. Yesterday, the British Foreign Office charged that if Egypt took such action, it would be a breach of the Convention of 1888, guaranteeing free navigation through the canal.

In Washington today, the State Department said the canal should be reopened with "complete freedom of transit for all countries." The

department said it has no knowledge of the purported Egyptian position.

Unofficial reports say Israel wants assurance it will be able to use the canal... and that it is making this assurance a condition for the further withdrawal of Israeli troops in the Sinai.

Today... in Syria... 47 persons went on trial, on charges of plotting the overthrow of the government. Eighteen of the defendants... including several members of the Syrian parliament... are being tried in absentia. They are accused of trying to set up a pro-Iraqi regime.

Britain today formally protested what it called the "intrusion" of the Aden protectorate, by Yemen forces. The British note said troops from the Arab kingdom had occupied a position inside the Aden frontier. Yesterday, Yemen accused Britain of invading its territory. The Yemen legation in Bonn said today, that Yemen may (in its words) "be forced to call on volunteers from all over the world to fight the British aggression."

In Moscow, the Communist leaders of Russia and East Germany today issued a joint policy statement... calling for "unity of views and action, on the fundamental questions of building socialism." In what may have been a reference to Yugoslavia, it called on Communist parties "to rebuff

resolutely mum all attempts to revise the principles of Marxism-Leninism." The East-German-Soviet policy statement spoke of the "onslaught of imperialist reaction"... calling it "a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples of Poland, France and other European states." And it may be significant that the only East European country named was Poland.

In Washington today, the State Department said "sympathetic consideration" is being given to a Polish request for economic talks. The department emphasized, however, that no "firm" decision has been reached.

The United Nations General Assembly will meet tomorrow... in special session... to take new action on Hungary. The United States today submitted a resolution calling for establishment of a five-nation committee to investigate the Hungarian situation. The resolution already has the support of more than 20 countries, including Britain and France. It asks the General Assembly to reaffirm all its previous actions... and it calls on Russia and Hungary to cooperate, "in particular, to permit the committee and its staff to enter the territory of Hungary, and to travel freely therein." The committee would also gather evidence from Hungarian refugees.

The United States today announced that TEN Hungarian refugees have been returned to Austria. The Immigration Service said eight of them... including a family of five... were deported for making "misrepresentations" in their applications for admission to this country. The OTHER TWO refugees WERE returned to Austria on THEIR own request.

A report from Spain says the head of the Falange Party has submitted his resignation from the Franco cabinet... thus precipitating a government crisis. The report is not officially confirmed.

Edward R. Murrow: January 8, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It may be impossible to turn the clock back in the satellites and restore simon-pure Stalinism. The Hungarian revolution, though LARGELY crushed, may have saved the subject-peoples in the Soviet system from complete suppression of freedom. That is the hope which those closely following the events in Eastern Europe have been voicing. But the optimists are not so sure today.

The ponderous communique issued in Moscow over the conference with the East German puppet leaders gave not a hint of the liberality Moscow has shown to Poland. And Bonn hears that the East Germans left for home with orders to purge universities and labor unions of all disloyal factions. Apparently the Kremlin wants the utmost done to avert a revolutionary explosion like those in Warsaw and Budapest. And if things should go badly for the Russians in Poland they don't want sympathizers in East Germany at liberty to go into action.

The only outstanding generosity shown East Germany by the Kremlin was an $85,000,000 foreign currency loan. This is to buy coal, timber and materials from the West to make up for the interrupted flow of supplies from Poland. But the loan was a necessity, a way of keeping down revolt, not a sign of better days.

Clearly the Soviet Union is shoring up its empire. The three still submissive satellites -- Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria -- sent delegates to meet with Khrushchev in Budapest ~~over the past week end.~~ LAST WEEK. They joined hands with the Hungarian puppet premier Kadar in welcoming back what may not be pure Stalinism, but certainly looks uncommonly like it. Moscow is no longer espousing the doctrine that there can be many roads to socialism. It ~~is not advertising its tolerance or claiming to have a mature understanding of the need for more freedom by members of the family.~~

~~Nothing was done in Budapest to promote the formation of a coalition government including social democrats and small peasants.~~ ~~By now~~ The overthrown Premier Nagy, whom Moscow only recently was calling simply weak, is being harshly denounced for treason. The Hungarian uprising is attributed to Western imperialists. And the Eisenhower doctrine is drawing forth all the repulsive verbiage of the Stalin era.

Unpublished reports from Moscow stress that the men in the Kremlin are badly frightened over the possibility of further trouble in Poland. If that trouble should come, it would shake East Germany like an earthquake. A clash between the Polish and Soviet armies would be the start of a war that could lead anywhere - universal war included. If East Germany rose

up, West Germany would not be able to keep out. And a clash between the Red Army and the NATO forces in West Germany might result.

The fears of the Kremlin account for the contradiction in Soviet policy. It is being quietly generous to Poland and forbiddingly stern to the other satellites. The Poles so far are being left fairly free. They can negotiate with the West on non-political subjects. They control the position and use made of the Soviet forces stationed on their soil under the Warsaw Pact.

But Hungary has been given no control over the Red Army forces in the country and has only a promise that there will be negotiations about it in time. The Soviet tanks, that have come and gone from Budapest more than once in recent days, are back again, keeping guard over the parliament building.

If Moscow is frightened about dangers in Poland, let it be said that Washington is, too. Actually there is an anomaly in Washington. All the open concern is over the Middle East, but far greater concern is felt over Eastern Europe. Washington wants it made clear that President Eisenhower and the American people are not pacifists, so the Eisenhower doctrine does have a bearing on the crisis in Eastern Europe. If Moscow understands

there are circumstances under which we would fight, it is expected to be more careful not to go too far in crushing Poland. But Washington thinks it just as important to assure the Kremlin that we are not stirring up revolt in the satellites or trying to subvert governments on the Russian border.

It is announced that negotiations for American economic aid to Poland are to begin in two weeks. The Polish government asked for them three months ago and President Eisenhower promised aid two-and-a-half months ago. The delay has been partly due to technical reasons. Poland wants some of our surplus agricultural products, which cannot be supplied so long as Poland counts as a satellite. But another reason for the delay is that we do not wish to appear to be pressing our help on the Poles, which would make Moscow highly suspicious. Poland wants more than agricultural surpluses. It seeks to re-open its consulates, and is specially anxious to have its assets in this country unfrozen. It also will ask to have dock space again in New York for the liner Batory. With a free and friendly Poland all this should be possible. But Washington has to be careful that Poland is not so warmly treated that the Kremlin gets into a panic.

Jean — George Bryan

Word for Today

Soviet leaders are worried over the possibility of a new upheaval in Poland. A revolt in Poland could set off a chain-reaction [redacted] leading to global war. It could also spell the downfall of the Soviet empire. Poland has always posed a problem for the rulers of Russia. Bismarck said... nearly a hundred years ago... "Russia seems to be impregnable, but she is not. Poland is her weak spot."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told Republican congressional leaders today that business and excise taxes..amounting to about 3-billion dollars in revenue..must be continued for another year. The law providing these taxes is due to expire on April first. It is second on the list of "priority" legislation drawn up by the President for the 85th Congress. First on that list..announced today..is the resolution authorizing his new Middle East policy. A four-year school construction program is also high up on the list...so is civil rights.

Twenty-eight Democratic congressmen announced a legislative program of their own today. In addition to more schools and more civil rights, it calls for tax relief for small business and an increase in the minimum wage.

In the Senate, the Democratic steering committee gave Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts a seat on the Foreign Relations Committee. Kennedy edged out Senator Kefauver, who also wanted a seat on that committee. Senator Morse of Oregon was transferred from the Banking Committee to the Labor Committee.

Secretary of State Dulles today continued his testimony on the Administration' new Middle East policy before the House Foreign Affairs Committee -- but behind colsed doors. Dulles said this was necessary because an explanation of the program for stopping Soviet penetration in the area involves security. A member of the committee..Democratic Representative Hays of Ohio..walked out of the meeting on grounds that secrecy was unnecessary. Democratic Representative Gordon, the committee chairman, agreed with Mr. Dulles. The committee also heard testimony today from Admiral Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

Thirteen ships, held up in the Suez Canal by the November hostilities today reached Port Said and the open Mediterranean. The ships..flying the flags of seven nations. ..were part of a southbound convoy. This week, Egyptian authroities had

them turn about and head for Port Said.

Today in Syria, 47 persons went on trial on charges of plotting the overthrow of the government. Eighteen of the defendants, including several members of the Syrian parliament, are being tried in absentia. They are accused of trying to set up a pro-Iraqi regime.

Britain today formally protested what it called the "intrusion" of the Aden protectorate by Yemen forces. The British note said troops from the Arab kingdom had occupied a position inside the Adan frontier. Yesterday, Yemen accused Britain of invading its territory. The Yemen legation in Bonn said today that Yemen may ((in its words) "be forced to call on volunteers from all over the world to fight the British aggression."

In Moscow the Communist leaders of Russia and East Germany today issued a joint policy statement calling for "unity of views and action on the fundamental questions of building socialism." In what may have been a reference to Yugoslavia, it called on Communist parties "to rebuff resolutely all attempts to revise the principles of Marxism-Leninism." The East-German-Soviet policy statement spoke of the "onslaught of imperialist reaction"..calling it "a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples of Poland, France and other European states." And it may be significant that the only East European country named was Poland.

In Washington today, the State Department said "sympathetic consideration" is being given to a Polish request for economic talks. The Department emphasized, however, that nor "firm" decision has been reached.

The United Nations General Assembly will meet tomorrow..is a special session ..to take new action in Hungary. The United States today submitted a resolution calling for establishment of a five-nation committee to investigate the Hungarian situation. The Resolution already has the support of more than 20 countries, including Britain and France. It asks the General Assembly to reaffirm all its previous actions..and it calls on Russia and Hungary to cooperate, "in particular-to permit the committee- and its staff to enter the territory of Hungary and to

travel freely therein." The committee would also gather evidence from Hungarian refugees.

The United Staees today announced that ten Hungarian refugees have been returned to Austria. The Immigration Service said eight of them..including a family of five..were deported for making "misrepresentations" in their applications for admission to this country. The other two refugees were returned to Austria on their own request.

A report from Spain says the head of the Falange Party has submitted his resignation from the Franco cabinet..thus precipitating a government crisis. The report is not officially confirmed.

It may be impossible to turn the clock back in the satellites and restore simon-pure Stalinism. The Hungarian revolution, though largely crushed, may have saved the subject-peoples in the Soviet system from complete suppression of freedom. That is the hope which those closely following the events in Eastern Europe have been voicing. But the optimists are not so sure today.

The ponderous communique issued in Moscow over the conference with the East German puppet leaders gave not a hint of the liberality Moscow has shown to Poland. And Bonn hears that the East Germans left for home with orders to purge universities and labor unions of all disloyal factions. Apparently the Kremlin wants the utmost done to avert a revolutionary explosion like those in Warsaw and Budapest. And if things should go badly for the Russians in Poland they don't want sympathizers in East Germany at liberty to go into action.

The only outstanding generosity shown East Germany by the Kremlin was an $85,000,000 foreign currency loan. This is to buy coal, timber and materials from the West to make up for the interrupted flow of supplies from Poland. But the loan was a necessity, a way of keeping down revolt, not a sign of better days.

Clearly the Soviet Union is shoring up its empire. The three still submissive satellites - Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria - sent delegates to meet with Khrushchev in Budapest last week. They joined hands with the Hungarian puppet premier Kadar in welcoming back what may not be pure Stalinism, but certainly looks uncommonly like it. Moscow is no longer espousing the doctrine that there can be many roads to socialism.

The overthrown Premier Nagy, whom Moscow only recently was calling simply weak, is being harshly denounced for treason. The Hungarian uprising is attributed to Western imperialists. And the Eisenhower doctrine is drawing forth all the repulsive verbiage of the Stalin era.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN"

MURROW: Soviet leaders are worried over the possibility of a new upheaval in Poland. A revolt in Poland could set off a chain reaction leading to global war. It could also spell the downfall of the Soviet empire. Poland has always posed a problem for the rulers of Russia. Bismarck said, nearly a hundred years ago."Russia seems to be impregnable, but she is not. Poland is her weak spot." [illegible] a [illegible] Goodnight and goodluck. [illegible]

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 9, 1957

This is the news:

Sir Anthony Eden today resigned as British prime minister after serving in that office for 21 months. / For a first-hand report on the Eden resignation, we switch now to my colleague, Alexander Kendrick, in London.

(Tape runs 4:05
(Ends on cue: "--to ERM in NY."

Hugh Gaitskell, the British Labour leader to whom Kendrick referred, has issued a statement in Cambridge, Massachusetts... calling for a general election. / Gaitskell said he was sorry Eden had not regained his health---then added, "But as the whole cabinet has publicly identified themselves completely with the foreign policy pursued by the late government, I consider that there ought now to be a general election, so that the country can have an opportunity of choosing a new government."

Gaitskell declined to predict the outcome of such an election, if one were held.

In Paris, French officials insisted the Eden resignation will not affect the longevity of the Mollet government.

The Socialist Party... in West Germany... claimed Eden's action will sweep the Labourites back into power. Moscow said the real reason for Eden's retirement is what it called "the Anglo-French misadventure in Egypt, as well as announcement of the so-called Eisenhower doctrine." The doctrine, it said, "further undermines the already weakened position of British imperialism in the Middle East."

In Washington, the White House issued a statement... in which President Eisenhower expressed hope Eden will soon recover, so that he may enjoy many useful years of happiness. He referred to Eden as "a staunch believer in the need for unity among the community of free nations." Mr. Eisenhower also called him "an old and good friend".

A proposed substitute for President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution was attacked today by Secretary of State Dulles. Dulles told the House

Foreign Affairs Committee the new proposal... as outlined by Speaker Rayburn... might require American use of force against attacks carried out by non-Communist countries, such as the recent Anglo-French and Israeli actions against Egypt. Dulles said the substitute also fails to take into account the desires of the Middle East countries themselves. He predicted it would be "bitterly resented". The entire substitute proposal is written in only 34 words. It says, "The United States regards as vital to her interest the preservation of the independence and integrity of the states of the Middle East... and, if necessary, will use her armed force to that end." This substutute proposal has been circulated among Democrats in Congress, but the author's identity has not been announced. House Speaker Rayburn passed the document around... but, so far, he has not endorsed it. The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee... Democratic Representative Gordon of Illinois... says the substitute proposal hit him "like a bomb out of the sky." He says he doesn't think the Eisenhower version will be radically changed.

President Eisenhower went over his State of the Union message today with members of his cabinet. The reading of that message... by the President

tomorrow before a joint session of Congress... will be carried by CBS Radio at 12:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Mr. Eisenhower reportedly will ask Congress for a record 3-billion dollars for the Welfare Department. Most of the increase would go to help build more schools. News Secretary Hagerty said today that all news media will be barred, when the President takes his oath of office in the White House on Sunday, January 20th. This does not refer, of course, to the public inaugural ceremony that will take place in Washington on the following day.

The Senate Democratic leader... Lyndon Johnson... joined Republican Senate Leader Knowland today in sponsoring a compromise proposal for curbing filibusters. The proposal... introduced originally by Knowland... would make it possible for a vote of two-thirds of the senators present to cut off debate. Under present rules, a vote of two-thirds of the entire Senate membership is required to ~~impose cloture~~ stop debate.

Today... in Atlanta, Georgia... a group of Negro ministers tried to test the Georgia law requiring segregated seating on city buses. When the Negroes sat in seats usually reserved for whites, the bus was

taken off its run, purportedly because of mechanical failure. There was no violence. But tonight Governor Griffin put the state militia on a standby basis.

In the United Nations today, American Ambassador Lodge asked the General Assembly to approve a resolution... setting up a five-nation "watch-dog committee" to investigate the Hungarian situation. Lodge called ~~the~~ Russian action ignoring earlier United Nations resolutions on Hungary "morally indefensible". The new resolution calls for ~~[illegible]~~ collecting of evidence "wherever it is available"... and this is reference to the fact that evidence will be gathered from refugees from Hungary.

The State Department said today that the United States has expressed official concern to President Nasser, over reports telling of the mistreatment of Egyptian Jews. The American ambassador to Egypt, it said, has urged adoption of "moderate policies"

Israel today said Arab raiders crossed the frontier during the night and blew up a water pipeline near Beersheba. No casualties were reported.

Britain charged today that Yemen troops are continuing to attack villages in the British protectorate of Aden. Yemen, it said, is

"encouraging these attacks to divert attention from increasing unrest at home." The Cairo radio says Yemen is appealing to the United Nations to stop what it calls "British aggression" against Yemen.

In Indonesia today, the largest Moslem party resigned from the government. The party was represented in the government by five ministers, and has been demanding removal of the premier. His government already is faced with open revolt in Sumatra... and there is some question whether it can survive. So far, in this struggle, President Sukarno has followed a neutral policy.

In Strasbourg, the European Consultative Assembly today unanimously approved plans for setting up a mutual atomic development program. Treaties to implement the program... called Euratom... are still to be written and approved. The Assembly also approved the idea of a common Western European market.

Word for Today

Sir Anthony Eden ~~made an enviable reputation as British foreign secretary. He~~ was against the appeasement policies of the Chamberlain government before the war... and he was, for years, the heir apparent to ~~the Minister~~ Churchill in the Conservative Party. But as prime minister, Eden's Record ~~was disappointing, when~~ recalling Talleyrand's observation, that "the reputation of a man is like his shadow, gigantic when it precedes him... and pigmy in its proportions, when it follows."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW NEWS -

wednesday, january 9, 1957
7L45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: This is the news. Sir Anthony Eden today resigned as British Prime Minister after serving in that office for 21 months. For a first hand report on the Eden resignation, we switch now to my colleague, Alexander Kendrick in London.

KENDRICK: The second shortest British Premiership of the century, 21 months, came to an end a few minutes before Big Ben struck seven o'clock this evening, and tonight Britain is without a Prime Minister and Sir Anthony Eden is a humble, backbench member of Parliament. He tendered his resignation to Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace in a forty-minute interview and tomorrow the Queen will summon the man who is to be his successor. The odds seem to favor Sir Anthony's Deputy during his recent Jamaica vacation, the Lord Privy Seal Richard A. Butler. Presumably Sir Anthony has so recommended.

All this means that while there will be a change of ministry in this country, there will be no change of government. No election is involved - not yet anyway. And the Conservative Party continues to command its automatic majority in the House of Commons. The Eden resignation may spur Labor in its efforts to force another election, which it has a good chance of winning. On the other hand, Sir Anthony's withdrawal should help unite the Tories who were split three ways over the Suez intervention, so they may come out of the reshuffle stronger than ever.

By chance, the leader of the opposition, Hugh Gaitskell, is visiting the United States when there has been brought about what he repeatedly demanded during the Suez debates, the resignation of Prime Minister Eden.

Four reputable physicians have certified

that Sir Anthony's health was giving them cause for anxiety, and this is the official reason given for the resignation. This proves, if anything, that appearances are deceitful. When Sir Anthony and Lady Eden left London by train on Tuesday to visit Sandringham Castle, where the Queen was staying, the Prime Minister never looked better. He still had some of his West Indies tan and he smiled and waved his hand to crowds at the station. He carried a dispatch case with him and it looked like another routine trip to inform the Queen of what was going on. The Prime Minister has an audience with the monarch every week.

Even when they came back from Sandringham, the Edens looked cheerful and relaxed. This afternoon, however, the Queen returned from Sandringham, and the intuition, for which Britons are famous, came into play. She had been scheduled to stay on in the country for three more weeks. The reasoning was that she was coming back to Buckingham Palace in order to receive notice of governmental changes. But if these were of ordinary Cabinet level, she could have given her assent by telephone, as she has done in the past. The only real reason for the Queen to come back to Buckingham Palace was to receive the resignation of the Prime Minister and call in his successor. So, that two hours before the actual resignation, London, especially the city, where financial business is transacted, was filled with rumors that Eden was resigning.

Sir Anthony returned to 10 Downing Street this afternoon, and immediately called a Cabinet meeting. This, too, had been scheduled, but again, there was an unusual circumstance. Not only Cabinet Ministers, but also Ministers of non-Cabinet rank, and, in fact, the Prime Minister's entire entourage was invited. For once, the number of people going into 10 Downing Street was larger than the number of people standing outside. There was no doubt that this was a farewell meeting, and Sir Anthony confirmed it by coming out of his official residence, stepping into a car and driving off to Buckingham Palace.

Again, by British tradition, there was only one reason for him to do so. The prognosticators turned out to be absolutely right. Although medical advice may go down in the history books as the official reason for Sir Anthony's departure, a sixpence will get you ten bob in London tonight, that the Suez misadventure and the ensuing economic crisis into which this country has been plunged were primary factors.

However, Sir Anthony's resignation would seem to foreshadow no drastic change of governmental policy. His successor, whoever he may be, has, as a Cabinet member, already assumed joint responsibility for the Suez failure and, like Sir Anthony, he will have to continue to answer for it.

This is Alexander Kendrick in London; now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed. trans. FAD

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Sir Anthony Eden was against the appeasement policies of the Chamberlain government before the war...and he was, for years, the heir apparent to Churchill in the Conservative Party. But as prime minister, Eden's record recalls Talleyrand's observation, that "the reputation of a man is like his shadow, gigantic when it precedes him...and pigmy in its proportions when it follows." Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 10, 1957

This is the news:

Harold Macmillan today succeeded Sir Anthony Eden as British prime minister. And he says he has no intention of calling a general election at this time. In a broadcast tonight to the British people, Macmillan said he is forming a government, which he will "present for the Queen's approval in a few days." He said, "We have a difficult task before us. It will need all our courage and strength... and it will need the sympathy and understanding of everyone in the country, whatever their party or beliefs." Eden resigned yesterday, pleading ill health.

(I should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes).

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Harold Macmillan ~~today succeeded Sir Anthony Eden as British~~ prime minister. And he says he has no intention of calling a general election at this time. Macmillan had been serving in the Conservative government as chancellor of the exchequer. His mother was an American, a native of Indiana. Eden resigned yesterday, pleading ill health. (I ~~should like to discuss this development further in a few minutes~~).

President Eisenhower reported to Congress today on the state of the union. Nineteen fifty-seven, he said, finds the country enjoying "an unprecedented peak" of prosperity. But because the danger of inflation "is always present", he asked business and labor to exert self-discipline in their wage and price policies. Mr. Eisenhower said "the long slide" in farm income has been halted. But ways must be found, he said, to give farm families a fuller share of the good times.

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(Specific farm proposals will be made in the budget message that goes to Congress next week). The President emphasized the importance of conserving water... which he said "is rapidly becoming our most precious natural resource." Regarding education, he said high priority should be given the school construction bill. "I am hopeful," he said, "that this program can be enacted on its own merits... uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration." And he called again for passage of his civil rights program. ~~"I urge the people in all sections of the country," he said, "to approach the problems of integration with calm and reason, with mutual understanding and goodwill... and in the American tradition of deep respect for the orderly processes of law."~~

The President said "efficient" financial institutions are essential for the stable economic growth of the country. And he asked Congress to authorize creation of a commission "to conduct a broad national inquiry into the nature, performance and adequacy of our financial system." On the subject of Russia, Mr. Eisenhower said the existence of "a strongly armed imperialistic dictatorship" poses a continuing threat. He warned that America must not revert to isolationism. "We must be joined,"

he said, "by the capability and resolution of nations that have proved themselves dependable defenders of freedom. Isolation from them invites war." ~~The President said the United States must be militarily strong...more efficient weapons are being constantly created. "But we must not delude ourselves," he said, "that safety necessarily increases as expenditures go up." Any program that endangers our economy could defeat us."~~

Regarding disarmament, Mr. Eisenhower again argued for "open skies" inspection. And he went further. "We are willing," he said, "to enter into any reliable agreement which would reverse the trend toward ever more devastating nuclear weapons... and make feasible a lower level of armaments." He proposed full United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. The President said appropriations for the United States Information Agency should be increased... and that provision must be made for the admission of more refugees from Hungary. He again asked Congress to approve his program for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. "Through it," he said, "we hope to assist

in establishing a climate in which constructive and long-term solutions to basic problems of the area may be sought."

Mr. Eisenhower delivered the message in person. And members of Congress found little in it to provoke controversy or applause. ~~Senate Republican Leader Knowland called it "a thoughtful, forthright and constructive State of the Union speech." House Speaker Rayburn termed it "one of those kind of usual things."~~

Former Secretary of State Acheson testified today on President Eisenhower's new Middle East program. Acheson told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the proposals seem... to him... "shadowy and vague". He said they "leave untouched great areas in need of policy", and he proposed a substitute program that would attempt to solve the Suez Canal problem and end the conflict between Israel and the Arab States. Acheson suggested that clearing of the canal be stopped until Egypt agrees to a system of "fair management and control"... and that Arab and Israeli leaders be put on notice that the United States will use force, if necessary, to stop the border hostilities. He also proposed a larger economic aid program for all under-developed countries---not just those

in the Middle East. He said the testimony by Secretary Dulles that Mr. Eisenhower would decide whether a Soviet aggression warranted all-out attack on Russia "sounds perilously like another approach to the brink."

The government of Syria declared today that maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East is "solely" the responsibility of the peoples of the area. It said, "No international Communist threat against the safety and independence of Syria exists." But, at the same time, it welcomed President Eisenhower's statement that America supports the independence of all Middle East countries.

Today in Tel Aviv, the United Nations commander... General Burns... said Israeli troops are not withdrawing from the Tiran Straits, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba... although they are continuing their withdrawal elsewhere in the Sinai Peninsula.

At United Nations headquarters... here in New York... Jordan today accused Israel of massing troops along the Jordanian frontier. And it asked Secretary General Hammarskjold to investigate. ISRAEL PROMPTLY DENIED THE CHARGE.

The United Nations General Assembly voted today to create a five-nation committee to investigate the Hungarian situation. The vote was 59 to 8,

with 10 abstentions. All eight votes against the proposal were cast by the Soviet bloc. Tunisia, Australia, Uruguay, Denmark and Ceylon have agreed to serve on the investigating committee, which (until it is permitted to enter Hungary) will take the testimony of Hungarian refugees.

In Atlanta, Georgia, today five Negro ministers were arrested on charges of violating the segregation laws. Yesterday they rode a city bus... sitting in seats normally used by whites. All bus service in Montgomery, Alabama has been suspended after four Negro churches were bombed during the night. The homes of two anti-segregationist leaders were also dynamited. No one was hurt.

Edward R. Murrow: January 10, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The selection of Harold MacMillan as Prime Minister of Great Britain has to be called a right-wing victory in the Conservative Party. It also has to be pointed out that "Rab" Butler, who didn't get the job, opposed the Eden policy of attacking Egypt, while MacMillan supported it. But that does not mean that Mr. MacMillan has been put in to continue a course independent of America, or that his country will now suffer a relapse into reaction. It is truer to say that the Tory right-wingers are having it both ways. They are keeping out Butler, which pleases them, but they also are promoting a reconciliation with America which they know to be necessary. And they are accepting the leadership of a man who is anything but a traditionalist.

Mr. MacMillan is better liked in Washington than Eden. He became a fairly close friend of General Eisenhower during and after the war. He and Mr. Dulles call each other Foster and Harold. Eden was no more than coldly polite to Mr. Dulles, and his presence in Washington after the Egyptian disaster was emphatically not wanted. Mr. MacMillan can come any time he wishes. An early visit is freely predicted.

The selection of Mr. MacMillan is not explained by any simple label. For one thing, he has long been a favorite of Sir Winston Churchill, who was

sure he would be Prime Minister one day. Sir Winston was one of the Conservatives called for consultation by Queen Elizabeth yesterday. He also had the confidence of Lord Salisbury, whose influence in the party is second to none, and who himself would have become Prime Minister if he sat in the Commons instead of the Lords. Sir Anthony Eden himself backed MacMillan, for as leader of the party his advice to the Queen could hardly be ignored, and she would not name someone he opposed.

But there was a second factor in MacMillan's favor, other than his acceptability to both wings of the Party. It is his mastery of economic questions and the sense that Britain is plunging head-on into dangerously stormy weather. The Egyptian policy, especially the resulting oil shortage, has put the country under immediate strain. The biggest job facing a British Prime Minister is to get a life-saving budget through Parliament this Spring.

Mr. MacMillan left the Foreign Office to go to the Treasury because he was considered the ablest economic administrator in the Tory team. And up till the attack on Egypt he worked minor wonders of rehabilitation, so that the British trade account looked better than anyone had hoped. Though he believed the risk of the Egyptian attack had to be taken, he was one of

the first to understand the grave economic consequences of its failure, and advocated early British withdrawal. Now he will need the undivided support of his Conservative majority to wrestle with the shortages that are slowing down production. If he makes a good showing, and the new budget is not too unpopular, his ministry may live out the allotted term of the Conservatives. But for that to happen Mr. MacMillan may have to be more than wise and courageous, he may have to be lucky. A general election has not become necessary now, but it might before the end of the year. And if it comes, the present concensus is that the Labor Party would win.

I have spoken of Mr. MacMillan's expected visit to Washington. There is another visit he probably will not make, and that is to Moscow. Sir Anthony Eden, had he remained in office, would have gone there this Spring. He promised Bulganin and Khrushchev to return their visit to England. Soviet-British relations now are tense and cold, as a result of the events in Egypt. Even so, Eden would have gone. He believes in personal diplomacy. Mr. MacMillan does not, and in the present chill between Britain and the Soviet Union, he is expected to cancel the trip.

Mr. MacMillan was in Washington last in September. No one foresaw then that by now he would be British Prime Minister, and though he was

cordially received, we were too much engrossed with the election to pay much attention to the distinguished visitor. Washington news men heard him analyze British economic problems and were impressed by his candid presentation of the facts. He gave them with the lucidity expected of a good chancellor of the exchequer, and delivered them with the impromptu neatness of a veteran in the House of Commons.

What struck his audience most was to hear him advocate a free trade area in Europe to which Britain might belong, ~~something on a special basis that allowed some imperial preferences to survive~~. British conservatives have done perhaps more than anyone else to prevent the formation of a united Europe. Here was a possible Prime Minister, trying to find a way to accept it. Now that he is in power, he might - if he can weather the economic storm ahead - come one day to count as a great European as well as a great Briton.

Geo Bryan

Word for Today

In a speech in this country... two years ago... Harold Macmillan quoted a statement once made by Sir Winston Churchill, which is pertinent today as regards the relationship between Britain and the United States. "The past," Churchill said, "should be forgiven, even when it cannot be forgotten. If it cannot be forgotten, it should not set the pattern for the future."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Jan. 11, 1957

This is the news:

Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee will hold a special strategy meeting on Monday, to consider re-writing President Eisenhower's resolution on the Middle East. The meeting was called by Committee Chairman Gordon for the purpose, he said, "of discussing further procedures in the committee." It is understood, however, that a substitute resolution... being drafted by Democratic Representative Zablocki of Wisconsin... will be considered. This new resolution is being patterned after the proposals made yesterday by former Secretary of State Acheson, in testimony before the House committee. (I should like, in a few minutes, to discuss the nature of these proposals).

Republican National Chairman Hall announced today that he is resigning, effective February 1st. President Eisenhower issued a statement... expressing hope that Hall's services "will continue to be available, not only to

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the party but to the nation in the years ahead." Hall is expected to receive a White House appointment, after he takes a Flordia vacation. There is also speculation that he will run for New York governor in 1958.

~~The State Department~~ announced today that the crown prince of Iraq will visit the ~~United States early next month. King Saud of Arabia~~ already ~~has accepted an invitation to visit Washington on January~~ 30th. Both ~~Arab leaders are expected to receive a personal explanation~~ of United States policy in the Middle East.

United Nations ~~Secretary General Hammarskjold reported to the~~ General Assembly today on the progress made in clearing the Suez Canal. He confirmed that... ~~if the present schedule is maintained~~... the salvage project will be completed early ~~in May. Vessels of 10~~-thousand tons, or less, should be able to use the canal by early March.

A British spokesman... at United Nations headquarters... said today that the ground has been prepared for a new round of talks on the Suez problem. (It is not expected... in the early stages of these talks...) that representatives of Britain and France will meet the Egyptians face to face. (Egypt has insisted that it

will not sit down with the British and French at the same conference table). Secretary General Hammarskjold would serve as intermediary. / It is hoped that... later... the interested parties can be brought together.

French Foreign Minister Pineau conferred with Secretary of State Dulles today in Washington. / Pineau is said to have urged the United States to use its influence on Egypt, to get negotiations started as soon as possible. An American spokesman at the United Nations said today that Israel is holding up the negotiations, by the delay in withdrawing its forces from Egyptian territory.

Egypt asked today that the United Nations General Assembly give "urgent consideration" to Israel's refusal to withdraw from certain parts of the Sinai Peninsula, and the Gaza Strip. The request was contained in a letter from Egyptian Foreign Minister Fawzi to the secretariat.

~~The Arab kingdom of Yemen charged today that "hundreds" of persons have been killed in recent British attacks on Yemen soil. Britain has denied invading Yemen... charging, instead, that Yemen troops have committed aggression against the British protectorate of Aden. The British say Yemen tribesmen are continuing to attack.~~

The new British prime minister... Harold Macmillan... dined privately tonight with Sir Winston Churchill. Macmillan is believed to have asked Churchill's advice on choosing a cabinet. My colleague, Alexander Kendrick, cables me that... along with improvement in Anglo-American relations... Macmillan will work for the economic solvency of Britain and the creation of what he calls the "opportunity state". Kendrick says Macmillan accepts the welfare state as inevitable... but believes the cake should be bigger so that people can have a larger share. This is what Macmillan refers to as the "opportunity state".

Sir Anthony Eden today announced his resignation from the House of Commons. Eden gave the same reason he did on resigning the premiership -- ill health. Queen Elizabeth offered him an earldom, but he is reported to have declined the offer.

The puppet premier of Hungary... Janos Kadar... has made a secret visit to Moscow. The Moscow radio says Kadar attended a Kremlin meeting yesterday with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev. According to their communique, they discussed "questions pertaining to the further

development of fraternal relations." On these questions, it says, there was "a complete unanimity of views."

Today, the Chinese Communist premier flew to Warsaw for talks with Polish leaders. In a speech... on his arrival at the Warsaw airport... Chou En-lai called for "the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries." He stressed Soviet leadership... and he condemned what he described as "imperialist-diversionist activities" in Hungary.

Hungarian militia opened fire today on a workers demonstration in Budapest. At least two workers were killed. The demonstration took place outside the Csepel iron works... apparently in protest against a mass lay-off of workers due to the fuel shortage and the Kádar government's new "get-tough" policies.

West German Chancellor Adenauer said today that thermo-nuclear weapons can no longer be considered as a means of waging war. There cannot be a "definitive" solution to world problems, he said, until the H-bomb is banned by international agreement. Adenauer made no mention of enforcement, such as by inspection. Nor did he refer to atomic weapons. Adenauer's call for prohibition of the H-bomb... without reference to enforcement...

took Washington by surprise. The State Department has declined comment, pending clarification from the American embassy in Bonn.

~~[illegible] Negro [illegible]~~

In Atlanta, Georgia, 60 Negro leaders from nine southern states concluded a two-day meeting by sending a letter to President Eisenhower on the integration problem. The letter refers to recent racial violence... and calls on the President to use the "weight of his office" to help bring about compliance with recent integration rulings. "Beyond your constitutional power as President," the letter says, "you posses and can wield immense moral power." ~~It urges Mr. Eisenhower "to point out to the people of the South the moral nature of the problem."~~

Edward R. Murrow: January 11, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Nothing could have shown more convincingly what is the Number One concern of this country than President Eisenhower's State of the Union message. It is the crisis in world power as exemplified in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower didn't say in so many words that the State of the Union must be measured first of all by what is done in the Middle East. But he did not give Congress anything more urgent to think about, and he hammered in his message on the importance of his declaration on the Middle East.

Congress finds itself in a difficult situation in facing this Number One problem. It knows that a Congressional resolution, to have fullest force in the world, must be supported by an overwhelming majority in Congress. It also knows it must not whittle down what the President asks for, and to do that would weaken, not strengthen, his leadership. But many in Congress, even though they want to strengthen the President's hand, are not sure what he is asking. So they feel the need for full examination of the crisis and the proposals to meet it.

Former Secretary Dean Acheson, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee tried to take the curse off critical analysis by harking back to Senator Vandenburg, as one of the fathers of bi-partisanship in foreign policy. Senator Vandenburg had said, in a like situation:

"Frank co-operation and free debate are indispensible to ultimate unity. Every foreign policy must be totally debated, and the loyal opposition is under special obligation to see that this is done." ~~Senator Vandenburg took pride in what he called the Republican trademarks in every act on foreign policy carried by Congress. Mr. Acheson thought the President's program would benefit from some outstanding Democratic trademarks.~~

Mr. Acheson proved to be a severe critic of both form and content of the Eisenhower proposals. He was troubled that authority was being asked to apply American power where adequate military force for local use is not assured. He quoted General Maxwell Taylor as saying that small wars are becoming the greatest danger we are facing, and he questioned if we are equipped to cope with them. He contrasted the Taylor statement with Secretary Dulles's suggestion of attacking Soviet staging centers and lines of communication, and of leaving it to the commander-in-chief to decide whether the Soviet Union intended to begin World War Three. If he did, then all-out attack would be the answer. "This" said Mr. Acheson "sounds perilously like another approach to the brink" and he called it "reckless talk, carrying with it a vicious risk." He warned: "There can be no bluff here."

Mr. Acheson also found fault with the Eisenhower proposals because

they implied unilateral action on the one hand, and too great reliance on the United Nations on the other. He pointed out that forces have to operate from bases, and said he hoped we would have allies. He called it of fundamental importance that we should concert policy with like-minded nations before taking action.

But relying on the United Nations would not do, he warned. It cannot determine United States policy, make decisions or enforce them. It is a forum, and no more than the nations that meet there. "Nothing more comes out of it" he said, "than was put into it." If we look to the United Nations to form our policy, he said, then we "have committed an unprecedented abdication of responsibility and power."

The biggest fault he found with the proposed resolution is that it is not policy at all, but merely an invitation to Congress to devise policy. Having said this, he proceeded to say what policy might be in two major problems. One is the Suez Canal settlement, the other, peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. As to Suez he said that the United States should make it impossible for Nasser to bleed Europe to death as he now can do, and this could be achieved by our providing the oil on which Europe depends, and ourselves paying the excess cost of dollar oil. That would give the

canal users time to negotiate with Nasser and free them from the pressure they now are under.

A second step in the same direction would be to set up a de-militarized strip under the United Nations control, through which oil could be transported in pipelines without the canal being used at all. This, he said, would benefit both consumers and producers.

He attributed the difficulty of making peace between Israeli and Arabs wholly to fear, which he called mutual and justified. He did not lay out a long-term plan, but wanted first of all to stop raiding between the two sides. He said it is our responsibility to establish, underwrite and support, with force, an arrangement to prevent government-supported raiding. There would be complaints if we did this, he acknowledged, but thought there would be more than a chance of successful execution of such a program through appropriate international organization. The United States, he said, cannot properly abandon Israel to be overwhelmed by armed attack and its people dispersed. And it also cannot properly leave Israel free to attack her neighbors.

George Bryan

Word for Today

There is disagreement in Washington over how to go about solving the problems of the Middle East. Whatever the final decision, it will represent America assuming... as best it can... the responsibilities for free-world leadership. This is always serious business. For as Charles Colton observed, "The pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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A British spokesman...at United Nations headquarters...said today that the ground has been prepared for a new round of talks on the Suez problem. It is not expected...in the early stages of these talks...that representatives of Britain and France will meet the Egyptians face to face. (Egypt has insisted that it will not sit down with the British and French at the same conference table). Secretary General Hammarskjold would serve as intermediary. It is hoped that...later...the interested parties can be brought together.

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negotiations, by the delay in withdrawing its forces from Egyptian territory.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is disagreement in Washington over how to go about solving the problem of the Middle East. Whatever the final decision, it will represent America assuming...as best it can...the responsibilities for free-world leadership. This is always serious business. For as Charles Colton observed, "The pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 14, 1957

This is the news:

The United States today submitted a new set of disarmament proposals in the United Nations. /The American program is aimed at achieving... with proper safeguards... the step-by-step elimination of all nuclear test explosions. Before that, there would have to be an agreement... again with adequate safeguards, including inspection... under which fissionable materials would be stockpiled exclusively for peaceful purposes. /The plan would also place the testing of "space missiles" under a system of international control. /The United States made these... and other proposals... in the United Nations political committee. /Russia countered by re-introducing many of its previous proposals... and by calling for a special session of the General Assembly, to be devoted entirely to the disarmament question. In a few minutes, we will hear from my colleague, Larry Lesueur, who was at the United Nations today when this action took place.

Secretary of State Dulles warned today that the situation in the Middle East may present "the decisive test." "If the Middle East stays free," he said, we can reasonably look forward to gains for freedom throughout the world." Mr. Dulles was testifying before the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees on President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy. He said the basic principle of Congress backing up the president in standby authority... for use of armed force... was laid down first in the Truman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey in 1947. "The time has now come," he said, "when, in accordance with past practice, the President and the Congress should act together in relation to the Middle East." Dulles said a "mere resolution"... expressing concern over the Soviet threat... is not enough. He advocated action. And one form of action needed, he said, is the granting of financial aid. Otherwise, he said, anarchy may result. As for the possibility of Soviet aggression, Dulles predicted the Russians will... in his words... "take every risk they dare to take." He said that Soviet forces are stationed in areas adjacent to the Middle East "so that they could be deployed at any time with a minimum of warning." In reply to a question from Senate Democratic

Leader Johnson, Mr. Dulles said the situation "poses the most serious threat we have faced over the past ten years." / If Russia secures control of the Middle East," he said, the Communists "would have their hands on the throttle of the life-blood to Western Europe, to cut off, or give, as they please."

Moscow today announced that the Supreme Soviet (which is Russia's parliament) will open a new session on February fifth. / The Supreme Soviet... at this session... is expected to take up the new budget, and a revision of the five-year plan. There are also rumors that it will see the shifting of Communist Party boss Khrushchev to the office of premier, with Premier Bulganin becoming president, replacing Voroshilov. / It is also reported that... under the shake-up,... Malenkov will take over Khruskchev's old party job. Needless to say, none of these reports is confirmed.

In Warsaw today, the Polish Titoist... Wladyslaw Gomulka... said that Poland must consolidate its strength with the Socialist bloc, headed by the Soviet Union. This is necessary, Gomulka said, because of American policies which, he claimed, are heightening world tensions. ~~Thus Gomulka agreed publicly with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, when Chou~~

~~appealed last week... on his arrival in Warsaw... for the "strengthening of the solidarity" of the Communist countries, under Soviet leadership.~~

In London, Queen Elizabeth today formally confirmed the ~~new~~ cabinet appointed yesterday by the new prime minister, Harold Macmillan. And the British government let it be known that it has made overtures... looking toward negotiations with the Arab kingdom of Yemen. Yemen has charged ~~aggression~~ British forces in the neighboring Aden protectorate ~~of~~ with committing aggression against its territory. The British, in turn, have repeatedly charged ~~that~~ Yemen with attacking villages in Aden.

President Eisenhower today toured some of the worst drought areas of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico... observing at first hand the dried up river beds, half-starved cattle and abandoned farms. Mr. Eisenhower is traveling alternately by automobile and plane, talking to farmers and ranchers along the way. He will wind up the trip tomorrow with inspection stops in Arizona, Colorado and Kansas.

In Washington, the White House announced that President Eisenhower is asking Congress for an additional 26-million dollars to help meet the drought emergency. The money would be used by the Farmers Home Administration for loans for the re-financing of farm debts.

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My colleague Lanny Lesour listen to the U.N. Discussion of Disarmament today — Lanny

LeSueur jan 14 1957 7:45p

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E.B. White once spoke eloquently on this subject of disarmament and the United Nations. "New York City, White said, "perfectly illustrates both the dilemma and the solution... at once the perfect target and the perfect demonstration of non-violence---capital of everything, housing the deliberations by which the planes are to be stayed and their errand forestalled."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

The United States today submitted a new set of disarmament proposals in the United Nations. The American program is aimed at achieving ..with proper safeguards..the step-by-step elimination of all nuclear test explosions. Before that, there would have to be an ggreement..again with adequate safeguards, including inspection..usder which fissionable materials would be stockpiled exclusively for peaceful purposes. The plan would also place the testing of "space missiles" under a system of international control. The United States made these..and other proposals..in the United Nations political committee. Russia countered by re-introducing many of its previous proposals..and calling for a special session of the General Assembly to be devoted entirely to the disarmament question. In a few minutes, we will hear from my colleague, Larry Lesueur, who was at the United Nations today when this action took place.

Secretary of State Dulles warned today that the situation in the Middle East may present "the decisive test." "If the Middle East stays free," he said, we can reasonably look forward to gains for freedom throughout the world." Mr. Dulles was testifying before the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees on President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy. He said the basic principle of Congress backing up the president in standby authority..for use of armed force..was laid down first in the Turman Doctrine for Greece and Turkey in 1947. "The time has now come," he said, "when in accordance with past practice, the President and the Congress should act together in relation to the Middle East." Dulles said a "mere resolution"..expressing concern over the Soviet threat..is not enough. Ha advocated action. And one form of action needed, he said, is the granting of financial aid. Otherwise, he said, anarchy may

result, As for the possibility of Soviet aggression, Dulles predicted the Russians will..in his words.."take every risk they dare to take." He said that Soviet forces are stationed in areas adjacent to the Middle East "so that they could be deployed at any time with a minimum of warning." In reply to a question from Senate Democratic Leader Johnson, Mr. Dulles said the situation "poses the most serious threat we have faced over the past ten years." If Russia secured control of the Middle East," he said, the Communists "would have their hands on the throttle of the life-blood to Western Europe to cut off or give as they please."

Moscow today announced that the Supreme Soviet (which is Russia's parliament) will open a new session of February fifth. The Supreme Soviet..at this session.. is expected to take up the new budget, and a revision of the five-year plan. There are also rumors that it will see the shifting of the Communist Party boss Khrushchev to the office of premier, with Premier Bulganin becoming president replacing Voroshilov. It is also reported that..under the shake-up .. Malenkov will take over Khrushchev's old party job. Needless to say, none of these reports is confirmed.

In Warsaw today, the Polish Titoist..Wladyslaw Gomulka..said that Poland must consolidate its strength with the Socialist bloc, headed by the Soviet Union. This is necessary, Gomulka said, because of American policies which, he claimed, are ' rightening world tensions.

In London, Queen Elizabeth today formally confirmed the cabinet appointed yesterday by the new prime minister, Harold Macmillan. And the British government let it be known that it has made overtures..looking toward negotiations with the Arab kingdom of Yemen. Yemen has charged British forces in the neighboring Aden protectorate with committing aggression against its territory. The British, in turn, have repeatedly charged Yemen with attacking villages in Aden.

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 15, 1957

This is the news:

Egypt today nationalized all British and French banks in the country. The government promised the institutions will be paid "fair compensation". (THE GOVERNMENT USES THE TERM "EGYPTIANIZED") It said other foreign banks... and insurance companies... will be nationalized within five years.

Israeli troops today evacuated the Egyptian town of El Arish, in their staged withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. Yugoslav units of the United Nations police force moved into El Arish as the Israelis pulled out. Israel still occupies about one-fourth of the peninsula, including the heights overlooking the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba... Also the Gaza Strip.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament gave Prime Minister Ben Gurion a vote of confidence today on his policy of withdrawal from the Sinai.

~~A motion of non-confidence was introduced by the extreme right Freedom Movement Party. It was rejected by a vote of 63 to 11, with eight abstentions.~~

In Tel Aviv today, an Israeli court-martial began hearing evidence in the trial of nine Israelis, charged with killing 47 Arab civilians on October 29... the day Israel invaded Egypt. The victims lived in an Israeli village near the Jordan frontier. They violated a curfew and were shot by Israeli border police. ~~members of Israel's border police. The Israeli government has deplored the incident.~~

Here in New York, the Afro-Asian group in the United Nations today drafted a resolution condemning Israel for failure to make a complete withdrawal from Egypt. The resolution calls for the evacuation of all Israeli forces within five days. It will be considered by the General Assembly on Thursday.

In the United Nations political committee, Britain today supported the American proposal for international control of space missiles... and suggested similar controls on atomic submarines. It was pointed out that... today... submarines are capable of launching missiles.

In London, the new government headed by Harold Macmillan today announced its first measures for cutting down defense spending. It cancelled orders for 100 jet fighters and reduced the program for reserve training.

On Cyprus today, British troops made a house-to-house search of the Greek section of Nicosia and made 33 arrests. Three thousand Greek Cypriots were screened in the operation, which was precipitated by recent underground attacks. A British sailor was killed yesterday in downtown Nicosia.

Today... in Washington... Secretary of State Dulles continued his testimony on behalf of President Eisenhower's Middle East proposals. Dulles warned the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees that there is "a very great likelihood" American troops would have to go into action in the Middle East if Congress fails to approve the President's program. If the program is approved, he said, the likelihood of American troops becoming involved would... in his opinion... be very small. Republican Senator Knowland said he is prepared to support the request for standby authority to commit American forces, if necessary. But Knowland said he was "greatly troubled" by the proposal for economic aid. Knowland wondered why this couldn't be handled under the regular foreign aid program. Dulles explained that the Administration is not asking for any additional

money now... but merely to have restrictions lifted from funds already available. There is, he said, "an economic emergency" in the Middle East, which becomes all the more important because of the danger of Communist subversion. Democratic Senator Morse proposed an amendment to the Administration resolution, which would require the President to report "forthwith" to Congress before ordering American forces into action in the Middle East. Dulles said he thought the President would go along with this suggestion.

Reports from Budapest say that Josef Dudas, one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolt, has been sentenced to death. Dudas became virtual mayor of Budapest in November, during the short time Russian troops were out of the city. He was arrested as a "counter-revolutionary" on their return.

The Austrian government announced today that it can no longer afford to support the growing number of Hungarian refugees awaiting emigration to other countries.

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai will wind up his visit to Poland tonight, with the signing of a joint communique with Polish leaders in Warsaw. Chou's next stop is Budapest. Radio Budapest says that Red China

has granted the puppet Hungarian government a 50-million-dollar loan.

In Washington, an attache at the Soviet Embassy has been ordered out of the country "because of activities incompatible with his diplomatic status." These activities, the State Department said, include an attempt to buy classified military information.

President Eisenhower today completed his tour of six states hit by the drought. Mr. Eisenhower told the drought conference in Witchita that the Federal Government will use its full powers to cope with the situation. He will ask Congress, he said, for an additional 76-million dollars to continue and expand the present drought relief program.

Governor Shivers today appointed William Blakley, a wealthy Dallas attorney, as temporary United States senator from Texas. Shivers made the appointment as his last official act before surrendering the governorship to Senator Price Daniel, who was elected to the office in November. Blakley will take Daniel's seat in the Senate until a special election is held to name a permanent successor. Blakley is an Eisenhower Democrat. But Senate Majority Leader Johnson says "of course" he will vote with the Democrats in the Senate to insure continued Democratic control. Blakley himself refused to say how he would vote.

It would be a mistake to think that because Congress is delaying the adoption of the Eisenhower Declaration on the Middle East, the Administration is not going forward in its new role as heir to Western power and leadership in the region. Already it is crystalizing long-term plans for the area, and knows enough about what it wants not to be rushed into short-term actions that might prejudice the program as a whole.

In the last days it has turned down two Egyptian requests for economic help. It did not do so finally, but told the Egyptians it had to keep open the way for broader settlements. One was a request by Egypt to renew the purchase of a large amount of our surplus wheat. The other was to release the Egyptian assets - somewhere between forty andseventy million dollars - frozen here at the time of the Canal seizure. They were blocked to protect American investors in the Suez Company. So we told the Egyptians we should hold on to them until a Suez settlement is made.

These two actions show that the State Department is not accepting Nasser's own idea that he is the innocent victim of aggression, and deserves to become the pampered darling of the West. On the contrary, it wants Nasser, in due course, to open the Suez Canal to all, Israel included, and to give acceptable assurances that the Canal will be free from Egyptian

political interference. It wants peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. It wants co-operation between Egypt and its neighbors on a regional development of the Nile River. It will not revive the limited Assuan Dam Improvement Plan. It wants a similar co-operation between Israel and its neighbors for a regional development of the Jordan River. That is, it wants the Middle Eastern countries to start working together, so as to learn how they can live together. It believes this is the only way to regional prosperity and peace.

This is not a program that Colonel Nasser's inflamed nationalism will let him sponsor at this time. But Egypt is suffering increasingly from the economic pinch due to the Suez crisis. Its merchant class is being slowly liquidated. Its biggest export assets have been pledged to the Soviet bloc for arms. It is true that a low-economy country can stand a lot of hard times, and Nasser may be able to survive his internal crisis. But he is feeling the pressure. In time he may be willing to settle for something less glorious, but more substantial, than the personal idolatry of the Arab world.

We are being quietly stern with Egypt, but we are not, for that reason, giving Israel a blank check. A crisis over Israel's occupation of the

Sinai Peninsula has been at least postponed by Foreign Minister Golda Meier's announcement that Israeli troops will give up all of the peninsula except the control of the Aquaba Strait and the Gaza Strip. Mrs. Meier showed up to make the announcement after a hurried flight home. Had it not been made, the U.N. Assembly might have had to vote on a resolution tomorrow, once more calling on Israel to withdraw behind the armistice lines. The United States would have voted for such a resolution, which Israel knew. Presumably the new policy was due in part to that knowledge.

The United States believes in the freedom of shipping in the Aquaba Strait and in the international control of the Gaza Strip, which is what Israel wants, and Israel knows we do. But we have refused to give a pledge to work for them in any way that might encourage Israel to resist the U.N. majority. So we have asked Israel not to resist and to show faith - even blind faith - in our supporting the solutions we favor when the right time comes.

In a sense we are making ourselves unpopular with both Egypt and Israel on such short-term issues. As the new leader in the region this may be the price we have to pay for long-term results. It remains to be seen, of course, whether we can play our hand skillfully enough not to drive any of the

Middle Eastern states into explosive action. The outcome may depend first of all on our knowing what we want in the long run. But it also depends very much on local conditions, local ambitions, local instability, and our being flexible and prompt in dealing with them.

The talk in the Congressional Committees on the President's declaration seems to some extent to have ignored such realities of the Middle East crisis. But if we are going to lead, the President needs power and strong home support. That is what Congress has been asked to give him. But there is more about the region than that it is in great danger from aggression, about which Mr. Dulles is talking most. It also is a region where economic and sociological statesmanship, rather than political and military power, has an extraordinary mission.

The Administration is presumably stressing the military threat in order to get authority to maneuver in the political and economic areas.

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Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Egypt today nationalized all British and French banks in the country. The government promised the institutions will be paid "fair compensation." It said other foreign banks and insurance companies will be nationalized (the government uses the term "Egyptianized") within five years.

Israeli troops today evacuated the Egyptian town of El Arish, in their staged withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula. Yugoslav units of the United Nations police force moved into El Arish as the Israelis pulled out. Israel still occupies about one-fourth of the peninsula, including the heights overlooking the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, also the Gaza Strip.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli parliament gave Prime Minister Ben Gurion a vote of confidence today on his policy of withdrawal from the Sinai.

In Tel Aviv today, an Israeli court-martial began hearing evidence in the trial of nine Israelis, charged with killing 47 Arab civilians on October 29..the day Israel invaded Egypt. The victims lived in an Israeli village near the Jordan frontier. They violated a curfew and were shot by Israeli border police.

Here in New York, the Afro-Asian group in the United Nations today drafted a resolution condemning Israel for failure to make a complete withdrawal from Egypt. The Resolution calls for the evacuation of all Israeli forces within five days. It will be considered by the General Assembly on Thursday.

In the United Nations political committee, Britain today supported the American proposal for international control of space missiles..and suggested similar controls on atomic submarines. It was pointed out that today submarines are capable of launching missiles.

In London, the new government headed by Harold Macmillan today announced its first measures for cutting down defense spending. It cancelled orders for 100 jet fighters and reduced the program for reserve training.

On Cyprus today, British troops made a house-to-house search of the Greek section of Nicosia and made 33 arrests. Three thousand Greek Cypriots were screened in the operation, which was precipitated by recent underground attacks. A British sailor was killed yesterday in downtown Nicosia.

Today in Washington Secretary of State Dulles continued his testimony on behalf of President Eisenhower's Middle East proposals. Dulles warned the Senate foreign relations and armed services committees that there is "a very great likelihood" American troops would have to go into action in the Middle East if Congress fails to approve the President's program. If the program is approved, he said, the likelihood of American troops becoming involved would.. in his opinion..be very small. Republican Senator Knowland said he is prepared to support the request for standby authroity to commit American forces, if necessary. But KNowland said he was "greatly troubled" by the proposal for economic aid. Knowland wondered why this couldn't be handled under the regular foreign aid program. Dulles explained that the Administration is not asking for any additional money now..but merely to have restrictoons lifted from funds already available. There is, he said, "an economic emergency" in the Middle East, which becomes all the more important because of the danger of Communist subversion. Democratic Senator Morse proposed an amendment to the Administration resolution, which would require the President to report "forthwith" to Congress before ordering American forces into action in the Middle East. Dulles said he thought the President would go along with this suggestion.

Reports from Budapest say that Josef Dudas, one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolt, has been sentenced to death. Dudas became virtual mayor of Budapest in November, during the short time Russian troops wer out of the city."He was arrested as a "counter revolutioaary" on their return.

The Austrian government announced doday that it can no longer afford to support the growing number of Hungarian refugees awaiting emigration to other countries.

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai will wind up his visit to Poland tonight, with the signing of a joint communique with Polish leaerss in Warsaw. Chou's next stop is Budapest. Radio Budapest says theat Red China has granted the puppet Hungarian government a 50-million dollar loan.

In Washington, an attache at the Soviet Embassy has been ordered out of the country "because of activities incompatible with his diplomatic status." These activities, the State Department dais, include an attempt to buy classified information.

President Eisenhower today completed his tour of six states hit by the drought. Mr. Eisenhower told the drought conference in Wichita that the Federal government will use its full powers to cope with the situation. He will ask Congress, he said, for an additional 76-million dollars to continue and expand the present drought relief. program.

Governor Shivers today appointed William Blakley, a wealthy Dallas attorney, as temporary United States senator from Texas. Shivers made the appointment as his last official act before surrendering the governorship to Senator Price Daniel, who was elected to the office in November. Blakley will take Daniel's seat in the Senate untll a special election is held to name a permanent successor. Blakley is an Eisenhower Democrat. But Senate Majority Leader Johnson says "of course" he will vote with the Democrats in the Senate to insure continued Democratic control. Blakley himself refused to say how he would vote.

It would be a mistake to think that because Congress is delaying the adoption of the Eisenhower Declaration on the Middle East, the Administration is not going forward in its new role as heir to Western power and leadership

in the region. Already it is crystalizing long-term plans for the area, and knows enough about what it wants not to be rushed into short-term actions that might prejudice the program as a whole.

In the last days it has turned down the Egptian requests for economic help. It did not so so finally, but told the Egyptians it had to keep open the way for broader settlements. One was a request by Egypt to renew the purhcase of a large amount of our surplus wheat. The other was to release the Egyptian assets - somewhere between forty and seventy million dollars - frozen here at the time of the Canal seizure. They were blocked to protect American investors in the Suez Company. So we told the Egyptians we should hold on to them until a Suez settlement is made.

These two actions show that the State Department is not accepting Nasser's own idea that he is the innocent victim of aggression, and deserves to become the pampered darling of the West. On the contrary, it wants Nasser, in due course, to open the Suez Canal to all,Israel included, and to give acceptable assurances that the Canal will be free from Egyptian political interference. It wants peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. It wants co-operation between Egypt and its neighbors on a regional development of the Nile River. It will not revive the limited Assuan Dam improvement Plan. It wants a similar co-operation between Israel and its neighbors for a regional development of the Jordan River. That is, it wants the Middle Eastern countries to start working together so as to learn how they can live together. It believes this is the only way to regional prosperity and peace.

This is not a program that Colonel Nasser's inflamed nationalism will let hims sponsor at this time. But Egypt is suffering incrasingly from the ecomomic pinch due to the Suez crisis. Its merchant class is being slowly liquidated. Its biggest export assets have been pledged to the Soviet bloc for arms. It is true that a low - economy country can stand a lot of

hard times, and Nasser may be able to survive his internal crisis. But he is feeling the pressure. In time he may be willing to settle for something less glorious,but more substantial, than the personal idolatry of the Arab world.

The United States believes in freedom of shipping in the Aquaba Strait, and in the international control of the Gaza Strip, which is what Israel wants, and Israel knows we do. But we have refused to give a pledge to work for them in any way that might encourage Israel to resist the U.N. majority. So we have asked Israel not to resist and to show faith - even blind faith - in our supporting the solutions we favor when the right time comes.

In a sense we are making ourselves unpopular with both Egypt and Israel on such short term issues. As the new leader in the region this may be the price we have to pay for long-term results. It remains to be seen, of course, whether we can play our hand skillfully enough not to drive any of the Middle Eastern states into explosive action. The outcome may depend first of all on our knowing what we want in the long run. But it also depends very much on local conditions, local ambitions, local instability, and our being flexible and prompt in dealing with them.

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The Administration is presumably stressing the Military threat in order to get authority to maneuver in the political and economic areas.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: There is an obvious element of danger in the President's Middle East proposals..and it is difficult to see how this could be otherwise. The danger must be faced. Dr. John Hutchinson expressed this well. "Democracy is imperilled," he said, "if in a crisis men want security more than they want the burdens and struggles of freedom,"

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 16, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower today sent Congress a budget... calling for expenditure of 71-billion, 800-million dollars in the next fiscal year. This is the largest peacetime budget in history. More than half of it (roughly 38-billion dollars) would go to the Army, Navy and Air Force. An additional 7-billion would be spent on programs related to national security, such as foreign aid.

It is a balanced budget holding no hope for tax reductions at this time.

Mr. Eisenhower wants Congress to raise postal rates by 650-million dollars a year. / Private capital, he says, must be given the chance to develop electricity from atomic energy. But he warns that the Federal Government will step in, if "reasonable" progress is not made. The

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President calls again for passage of a natural gas bill, exempting producers from certain price regulations. He wants 450-million dollars to get the school construction program started. And he also proposes a higher interest rate on G.I. home loans. Farmers would get direct federal payments totaling about a billion, 600-million dollars. Most of these payments would be made under the soil bank program. Another 76-million dollars would be appropriated for emergency drought relief.

In Congress, the budget immediately became a subject for partisan debate. Chairman Cannon... of the House Appropriations Committee... charged the Administration with fostering inflation. The budget is balanced, he said, only because of the continuation of high taxes imposed during the Korean War. Republican Representative Halleck replied... by calling Cannon a "free spender" who helped "feed the fires of inflation" for years under President Truman. Democratic Senator Byrd said the small surplus in the budget is based on what he called two "shaky" assumptions---increased revenue from income taxes and higher postal rates. Joseph Martin, Republican leader in the House, predicted Congress will approve the budget "substantially as presented". House Speaker Rayburn allowed, "In times like these you don't usually cut the budget much."

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey told a news conference the upward trend in spending "should promptly be stopped." Humphrey said he was not criticizing the Administration---but added, "If we don't begin taking less out of this economy, I predict a depression that will make your hair curl."

The Defense Department today made public secret testimony given by Admiral Radford last week before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff was testifying on President Eisenhower's proposals for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Radford expressed the view that Congressional approval of the Eisenhower program would "practically eliminate" the chance of war. It is his "feeling", he said, that the United States has "a little greater military superiority" over Russia than it had a year ago. Only part of Radford's testimony was released.

The Senate disarmament subcommittee heard testimony today on the genetic effect of radioactive fall-out due to nuclear weapons tests. Dr. Warren Weaver... of the National Academy of Sciences... estimated that 6-thousand babies, in this generation, will be

born with handicaps because of radioactive fall-out. Dr. Weaver said he believes the United States has to continue these tests... because of the world situation... but it would be wrong, he said, to imply there is no risk to the human race.

The Senate investigating subcommittee ran into opposition today in its inquiry into labor racketeering. Two officials of the Teamsters Union refused to produce their financial records, on grounds that the Senate group lacks authority to investigate union matters. They argued... through counsel... that the subcommittee was set up to investigate government operations, not private activities. Today's hearing was behind closed doors.

Today... in the United Nations... Secretary General Hammarskjold said the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt is "essential" for establishing a basis for peace in the Middle East. Israel has not withdrawn from a point dominating the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, or from the Gaza Strip. It has demanded guarantees that neither of these areas will be remilitarized by Egypt for hostile actions against Israel. The General Assembly will meet tomorrow... at the request of Egypt... to consider the situation.

Pakistan asked the Security Council today to send a United Nations police force to Kashmir, to keep order. Pakistan renewed its demand for a plebiscite in Kashmir... to decide whether it should become part of India or Pakistan... and offered to sign a non-aggression pact with India, once a plebiscite is held.

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai flew to Budapest today after five days of talks with Polish leaders. In a communique... issued in Warsaw... Polish party boss Gomulka joined Chou En-lai in calling for increased solidarity of the Communist bloc. Gomulka also pledged support to the puppet government of Hungary. In return, Chou En-lai approved the "Polish road to socialism", adopted by Gomulka, and supported Poland's claim to former German territory along its western frontier. They both denounced American policy in the Middle and Far East.

Here in New York, Arturo Toscanini died early today in his sleep. He was 89 years old. Toscanini conducted his last concert... an all-Wagner program... in Carnegie Hall on April 4th, 1954. He will be buried in Milan.

Edward R. Murrow: January 16, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The character of a nation probably shows Most clearly in its annual budget. That being so, one may wonder why budget day in this country arouses only a perfunctory interest. Even though the budget consists of an array of fairly dull figures, there is nothing dull in what the figures reveal about the country and the men who run it.

President Eisenhower's budget tells what the government of the world's richest and most prosperous people proposes to take from its citizens and what it will do with it. It is taking more than ever was taken before in peace time, here or anywhere, nearly 72 billion dollars. And it is spending the greater part on security. That says something about our character. It says two things right away. We care about our security, and are willing to pay through the nose for it. And we care more for military defense than for everything else. The amount we allot to help reduce poverty abroad is relatively insignificant, even though this bears directly on security, and can do much to promote the peace which ultimately will reduce the cost of security.

But even the amount to be spent on foreign aid is vastly more than we plan to spend on improving education. It is axiomatic that education has enabled us to become what we are today in capability and power. It is also

undeniable that our education is lagging behind our growth, and cannot be kept abreast without federal support. Not only are we behind in school buildings and the number of teachers, but also in training scientists and technicians for modern requirements. Yet as a nation we are not able, or willing, to pay what it costs to gear our education to its current responsibilities.

Perhaps it is wrong to speak of this as a peace time budget. Our leaders keep stressing that it is a time of emergency and peril. In their judgment we can afford to do only so much. We must keep abreast of new weapons whatever they cost. We have to hold our own in the rivalry for power. We must do it even if we let our education lag. Presumably the leaders think that when the emergency is past it will be time enough to assure the future America an adequate education.

To put things that way is a revelation of character. And here is the arithmetic of it: for defense, 38 billions; for economic and military foreign aid, nearly 4.4 billions; for atomic energy, 2.3 billions; for aid to states for building schools, 185 millions this year, and a billion-and-a-quarter in four years.

Citizens supply just over half of the expected revenue out of income

taxes, so it should be of widest interest how the tax dollar is spent. National security takes 59 cents of it. However, that is national security in only the narrowest sense. If one adds the cost of security in the past, the budget is seen for what it really is. Most of the public debt represents the cost of past wars, and interest on the debt now takes ten cents of every tax dollar. Debt retirement takes another two cents. Veterans' benefits take seven cents. Add these together, and we have a total of about 78 cents of every tax dollar that can be put down to past wars and the prevention of future ones.

That leaves 22 cents of the tax dollar for the needs of everyday living. Agriculture takes 7 cents, and so there is 15 cents left. ~~Many people XXXX XXXXX~~ grumble ~~about the size of government and the high cost of bureaucracy~~, and maybe rightly so. ~~But outside the subject matter of past wars and future defense, the cost of government can hardly be said to be out of hand.~~ And it is in these 15 cents that the needs of education, health, and social security are to find whatever the federal government can spend on them.

The budget this year has a special political interest for a negative reason. It is not a budget of penny-pinching, aimed at tax reductions and substantial debt retirement. In other words, it is not a budget of the old

Republican orthodoxy. Maybe it is a first glimpse of Eisenhower Republicanism. The orthodox Republicans who have clamored for reduction in the cost of government are now quietly sponsoring this budget. In one particular it is a great comfort to them. It provides for a surplus next year, which with the rising surplus expected at the end of June, will permit some debt retirement. This would give Mr. Eisenhower three budget surpluses in a row, which is nothing for orthodoxy to sneeze at. And if revenue expectations are met, the Administration will not have to ask to keep the maximum debt level at above 275 billions.

Secretary Humphrey, and those of the same mind in Congress, say convincingly that they hope for more orthodoxy next year. And they think some of the fat in this budget might come off through congressional action. But it will not be easy to take fat from a budget of which 78 percent goes to past and present security. Most of it would have to come out of some security item. The easiest to attack would be foreign economic aid. But the savings cannot be great, and even if they are made, this is sure to remain the largest peace-time budget ever laid before the American people. And certainly it is one of the most lopsided ones.

George Bryan

Word for Today

The President has presented his budget... and never in peacetime history has a budget been so big. Kin Hubbard once said, "There's too blamed many ways to spend money... and not enough new ways to get it." That is true. But Stephen McKenna was also right when he said, "We can always live on less, when we have more to live for."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITYH THE NEWS
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BRYAN:
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Good night and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 17, 1957

This is the news:

Harold Macmillan today told the British people... in his first speech since becoming prime minister... that the life of the free world depends on the partnership between Britain and the United States. Partners, he said, are bound to have differences. "But true partnership," Macmillan said, "is based on respect. I feel certain that as the months pass, we shall draw continually closer with mutual confidence and respect." Macmillan predicted that history will justify British intervention in Egypt. ~~He reiterated that there will be no general elections, although, in his words, "the job ahead is immense."~~ Britain, he said, will bear its share of the cost of European defense---but not more. He said, "We are going to make sure that we are not spending money on things we do not need, and commitments we cannot sustain." He labeled talk of Britain as a second-class power as "nonsense". He cited Britain's record of

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scientific and industrial achievement. "The country expects leadership," Macmillan said, "and I shall do my utmost to give it." He expressed belief that it is the "destiny" of Britain to work more closely with countries on the Continent. "Britain is great and will stay great," he said, "provided we close our ranks, and get on with the job."

Here in New York today, the United Nations General Assembly debated the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt. The Egyptian foreign minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, led off the debate, by charging that... in delaying complete withdrawal... Israel is "threatening peace in the Middle East and beyond." Israel has delayed withdrawing its troops from the Gaza Strip and from a point in the Sinai Peninsula commanding the Gulf of Aqaba. The Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, told the Assembly that Israel is willing to evacuate these two areas, if United Nations forces will move in... and if assurances can be given that Egypt will not use the areas for offensive action against Israel. The Egyptians, she said, had used the Gaza Strip as a base for commando operations against Israel... and had used its position on the Gulf of Aqaba to shut out Israeli ships. The United States backed up the proposition that United Nations troops occupy these

two strategic areas. At the same time, it supported an Afro-Asian demand that Israeli forces complete their withdrawal within five days. So far, no vote on this resolution has been taken.

Soviet leaders gave a Kremlin reception tonight for Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, on the Chinese leader's return to Moscow from a series of conferences in Poland and Hungary. The festivities were marked by another statement by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev praising Stalin. Khrushchev called Stalin a "model Communist" in the fight for "the class interests of the workers." We have criticized Stalin, he said, and we will continue to criticise him. "But when it comes to defending the rights of the workers," Khrushchev said, "would to God that every Communist were able to fight as well."

In an earlier, more sober speech, Soviet Premier Bulganin denounced the Eisenhower Middle East policy as "a plan of economic and political expansion based on armed force." Bulganin said he "greatly appreciated" Red China's support of Soviet policy in Hungary. Chou En-lai also denounced the Eisenhower doctrine... and praised the "solidarity" of the Communist states.

~~Before he left Budapest, Chou signed a joint statement with Janos~~ Kadar,

the puppet premier of Hungary. The statement expressed complete accord regarding the Hungarian situation. Chou agreed that "imperialist reactionary forces" were at the root of the trouble... and he gave full approval to the tactics of the Kadar government. The statement said unity among the Communist states... led by the Soviet Union... is the "foundation" of their success.

Chou will stay in Moscow until Sunday, when he is scheduled to leave for Afghanistan.

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Washington has a political mystery on its hands. Republican Representative Reece, of Tennessee, received a telegram today... claiming to support Meade Alcorn, of Connecticut, for chairman of the Republican National Committee, succeeding Leonard Hall. The telegram purportedly bore the signature of Harold Stassen and said: "Let's keep the future of the party, and the country, safe from the Nixons and the Knowlands... and really clean up the mess."

Stassen immediately denied either sending... or authorizing... such a telegram. /Reece, who is a member of the Republican National Committee, said he is "of course" accepting Stassen's word. /The telegram was sent from Stamford, Connecticut. Western Union says 44 messages in the same vein were filed there last night by a person who, so far, has not been identified. These telegrams also went to prominent Republicans. And Stassen says he is starting an investigation to find out who it was.

China's Communist Premier, Chou En-Lai, is sometimes called "a round man". That means he is smooth, - no rough edges, a fixer - a negotiator.

When you talk with him, as this reporter did recently in Rangoon, you get the impression that he is merely mouthing the old Stalinist phrases without much conviction. But he long ago demonstrated that he was a flexible man, and he has recently been demonstrating that over almost half the world. He is certainly the world's travelingst premier. - leaves his desk for months on end to travel through Southeast Asia plotting and planning to increase his country's power and influence - he went to see India's Prime Minister Nehru before Nehru went to Washington and went to see him again when Nehru returned, he was on a goodwill tour when the Polish Hungarian crisis broke. - Chou En-Lai flew home for four days and then took off again. This time he was not acting as a legman for the Kremlin. He was a mediator. The vast Russian empire appeared about to become unstuck and Chou En-Lai was asked by Moscow to lend a hand. His prestige amongst the satellites is considerable. He is the premier of a nation of about six hundred million people.

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There are reports that when the Revolution broke in Hungary, Khruschev secretly flew to ~~Peiking~~ Peiping, asked China to modify her policy, pleaded for unity and the endorsement of Soviet leadership, Chou said in effect, go ahead and crush the Hungarians, then he hurried off to Moscow. He wasn't intruding, he had been asked to come, the men in the Kremlin needed him.

On this trip he has done what the Russians asked - worked for Communist unity - repeatedly endorsed Soviet leadership. Obviously what he wants is Communist unity, no matter who gets butchered in the process. With the Poles he was flexible - the mediator. The Poles had to endorse Kadar's puppet regime in Hungary, and blame all the ills of the world on American imperialism, but he let them say that Communist countries should be independent and sovereign, and shouldn't try to interfere in each other's internal affairs. This is not Stalinism - it's really a paraphrase of the Five Points agreed to between Chou En-Lai and Nehru.

It does not appear that the triple play in diplomacy - Chou to Nehru to Eisenhower-produced any happy tidings for Chou, so far as Washington policy is concerned. The viciousness of his attacks on American policy and intentions has increased and intensified since he got the word from Nehru. Both the Kremlin and Chou are using this propaganda in an effort to conceal. There has been a real earthquake in most of the Satellite countries. Khruschev remains in power, at least for the time being, a facade of unity in the Communist world has been erected, and the credit for much of this must go to the "round" man from China.

What happens in that country in the future is not only going to be enormously important to us, the Russians will have to be increasingly concerned about it too.

Thanks to Chou En-lai, a semblance of unity has been restored to the Communist world. How durable the patchwork is remains to be seen. It is bound to be tested... in time... by the people of Poland and Hungary who love freedom. And Publilius Syrus said, "It is the unity of feelings and affections that makes the strongest relationship."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Harold Macmillan today told the British people.in his first speech since becoming prime minister..that the life of the free world depends on the partnership between Britain and the United States. Partners, he said, are bound to have differences. "But true partmership," Macmillan said, "is based on respect. I feel certain that as the months pass we shall draw continually closer with mutual condidence and respect." Macmillan predicted that history will justify British intervention in Egypt. Brit in, he said, will bear its share of the cost of European defense -- but no more. He said "We are going to make sure that we are not spending money on thnngs we do not need and commitments we cannot sustain." He labled talk of Britain as a second-class power "nonsense". He cited Britain's record of scientific and industrial achievement. "The country expects leadership," Macmillan said, "and I shall do my utmost to give it." He expressed belief that it is the "destiny" of Britain to work more closely with countries in the Continent. "Britain is great and will stay great," He said "provided we close our ranks and get on with the job."

Here in New York today, the United Nations General Assembly debated the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egypt. The Egyptian foreign minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, led off the debate by charging that..in delaying complete withdrawal.Israel is "threatening peace in the Middle East and beyond." Israel has delayed withdrawing its troops from the Gaza Strip and from a point in the Sinai Peninsula commanding the Gulf of Aqaba. The Israeli foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, told the Assembly that Israel is willing to evacuate these two areas, if United Nations forces will move in and if assurances can be given that Egypt will not use the areas for offensive action against Israel.

The Egyptians, she said, had used the Gaza strip as a base for commando operations against Israel..and had used its position on the Gulf of Aqaba to shut out Israeli ships. The United Staees backed up the propostions that . United Nations troops occupy thesetwo strategic areas. At the same time , it supported an Afro-Asian demand that Israeli forces complete their withdrawal within five days. So far, no vote on this resolution has been taken.

Soviet leaders gave a Kremlin reception tonight for Chinese Communist Premier Chou Enlai, on the Chinese leader's return to Moscow from a series of conferences in Poalnd and Hungary. The festivities were marked by another statement by Communist Party Boss Khrushchev praising Stalin. Khrushchev called Stalin a "model Communist" in the fight for "the class interests of the workers." We have criticized Stalin, he said, and we will continue to criticize him. "But when it comes to defending the rights of the workers," Khrushchev said, "would to God that every Communist were able to fight as well."

In an earlier, more sober speech, Soviet Premier Bulganin denounced the Eisenhower Middle East policy as "a plan of economic and political expansion based on armed force." Bulganin said he "greatly appreicated" Red China's support of Soviet policy in Hungary. Chou En-lai also denounced the Eisenhower doctrine..and praised the "solidarity" of the Communist states.

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BRYAN

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Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 18, 1957

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In another case, Judge Rizley today convicted Robert Shelton, a New York Times copyreader, of contempt of Congress. Shelton had also refused to tell the Senate committee whether he was a Communist. Both he and Mrs. Knowles based their refusal to answer on the guarantees of free speech and press under the First Amendment.

~~Here in New York, the convicted Communist leader... Irving Potash... was sentenced today to two years in federal prison for re-entering the country illegally after being deported to Poland in 1955. Potash refused to tell the court how he re-entered the United States. In addition to the prison sentence, he was ordered to pay a thousand dollar fine.~~

The executive vice president of the Teamsters Union... Einar Mohn... today refused to testify before the Senate committee investigating labor racketeering. Mohn contended that the committee lacks "proper authority" to investigate union matters... that it was set up to investigate government operations. Committee Chairman McClellan complained that teamsters president Dave Beck failed to show up at today's hearing as promised. Beck sent a telegram saying he could not come because he was ill.

The United Nations General Assembly today continued its debate on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egypt. Israel has demanded assurance that if it pulls out of the region commanding the Gulf of Aqaba... and the Gaza Strip... Egyptian forces will not move in to harass Israel. The United States has proposed that United Nations troops occupy those areas, pending a settlement. So has Australia. Today, Britain proposed that the United Nations "internationalize" the Gaza Strip. And Canada suggested that U.N. forces be deployed along a line... stretching from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean... to prevent border incidents.

The leaders of four Arab states... Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia.. were scheduled to start a "summit" conference today in Cairo. That

~~conference... for some reason... has been postponed until tomorrow.~~

However, King Saud of Saudi Arabia did confer for two and a half hours today with President Nasser. The Associated Press reports from Cairo that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria are willing to offer Jordan 36-million dollars a year, to take the place of the annual subsidy Jordan has been receiving from Great Britain.

In Moscow today, Soviet Premier Bulganin... and Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai... signed a communique culminating their talks. The communique said: "The governments of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic resolutely condemn the United States program for the Middle East." The communique promises the Middle East countries that Russia and Red China will give them any support necessary to resist the "colonial policies" of the Washington administration. If Pharaoh's as Any support necessary, "in order to avert aggression and interference in the affairs of the countries of that region." Immediately after the communique was issued, Chou En-lai left Moscow for Afghanistan.

The Hungarian government has ordered the British military attache in Budapest out of the country. He is charged, according to Radio Budapest, with taking an active part in the November revolt.

On Sunday, Poland will hold a parliamentary election... and the Russians have taken precautions, lest it set off an uprising in East Germany. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, cables me from Bonn that for the time being, the East Germans are prohibited from holding any large public meetings. Border police have been ordered to tighten their controls. And a considerable part of Russia's armed force in East Germany, Leiser tells me, has been placed on alert. Leiser based his report on intelligence sources in Berlin.

Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations is Moscow, has gone to Warsaw to cover the Polish election. For a report on how the campaign is going, we switch now to Daniel Schorr in Warsaw.

(tape runs 5:35
ends on cue: "Now back to
Edw. R. Murrow in N.Y.")

That was the report of my colleague, Daniel Schorr, on the parliamentary election that will be held in Poland this week-end.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

Word for Today

Jules Verne wrote a book about a man who went around the world in 80 days. And now three strato-jets have actually done it... non-stop... in a little more than 45 hours. This shrinking of the world through speed recalls the observation of Willis Fisher. "Men," he said, "have learned to travel faster and faster, though on errands not conspicuously improved. This, I believe, is called progress."

Goodnight and good luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW - DANIEL SCHORR

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7:45 - 8:00 PM

MURROW: My colleague, Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations is in Moscow, has gone to Warsaw to cover the Polish elections. For a report on how the campaign is going, we switch now to Daniel Schorr in Warsaw.

SCHORR: Tonight loudspeaker trucks are rolling through the cold mists of Warsaw blaring appeals to turn out Sunday and vote the full National Front ticket. Over Vodge (?) planes dropping leaflets with similar appeals. In Warsaw alone a hundred election rallies held. Everywhere billboards plastered with signs headed by a big, red 20 reminding the voters of January 20th, day of the Parliamentary elections. The same in newspapers and on radio. The campaign of Gomulka's Free party national front has a tone or urgency, of pleading that seems weird on the surface. For there is no other party campaigning, no equal time for anybody on radio, and the Communists would seem to be tilting with windmills, like the loudspeaker shouting into the mist.

In a district that can send six deputies to Parliament, there's a single ballot with ten names. Vote the whole list and you vote for the top six. Cross out a few names and you'll be voting for other Communists or Frontists further down the list. How can they lose? And so what's all the shouting about? Yet there is a reason for the urgency - two reasons. One is that the voters, fed up with Communist rule, may protest by staying home; or they may go to the polls and in his yearnings for a change, may give his vote to those at the bottom of the list, the new faces, the young people known to be anti-Russian or only lukewarm Communists. And thus he could oust the top Communists and change the complexion of the party.

This, the party leadership warns, would be a disaster. It might arouse the Russians. One voter said, "I'll vote

the party list because I don't want Warsaw to be another Budapest."
The fear of the Russians is one of Gomulka's most potent arguments.
Another is fear of the Germans, the fear of losing the valuable Saarviesten ?
industrial basin added from Germany after the war. At a rally the other
night in a school auditorium, in a worker's quarter rebuilt from the old
ghetto, I heard a party official get a big hand when he said, "For the
first time in centuries, Poland has friendly relations with all her
neighbors. That is with Russia, East Germany and Czechoslovakia."

Poland is sick of being a battleground for Russians
and Germans and Gomulka promises peace. If the Poles thought they could
be rid of the Russians, they would vote for this, but they're being
warned that voting against Russia might invite Russian intervention.
If they could vote for a return to capitalism, many might do that. But
they are warned that a vote against Communism might only bring a worse
form of Communism. If they could vote for freedom, they certainly would,
but they're told that their only chance for freedom is the gradual way that
Gomulka is trying to bring it about. And so, many will heed the voice
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But many others, after the misery and despair
they've been through are not disposed to reason and they may vote their
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would tend to accentuate the conflict already sharp within the Communist
Party. Gomulka is having trouble keeping the conflicting wings of his
party in line. Much of the zeal of last October, based on the courageous
way Gomulka stood up to the Russians has dissipated as he's been obliged
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explosive and if Poland goes up in smoke, it could be much worse than
Hungary.

Poland has a population three times that of
Hungary, a third of all the people in the satellite countries. With
its industrial potential, it's much more important economically to Russia.

Its position makes it much more vital fmx from a military viewpoint. It's been said but it's worth now repeating, that Poland in 1957, like Poland in 1939, could provide the spark of a World War. But, it should also be said, that while the potential is there, an explosion is not likely.

There are three important factors tending towards stability. One is Gomulka's personal popularity. The second, the position of the Catholic Church, which is supporting the elections, which can be expected to have a calming influence on this largely Catholic people. The third factor or probable factor, is that the Russians are not really looking for trouble. They've avoided making an issue of anti-Soviet actions in Poland, such as the sacking of their Consulate in Ktettin. Russia probably does not want war any more than the West at this point.

Poland today is not free, but there are stirrings of democracy. Voters have been told that unlike 1952, they don't have to vote if they don't want to, and there is no sign that terror will be used as an instrument of election. I heard a Professor tell ~~kkx~~ a student rally the other day "We're only beginning to build democracy in this country. In the West they've had it for a hundred years or more and are still learning, so give us a chance." That's the argument of democratic polls, urging the voters to support this imperfect Communist regime. And what, asknx many voters, is the alternative? This is Daniel Schorr in Warsaw; now back to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

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In another case, Judge Rizley today convicted Robert Sheldon, a New York Times copyreader, of contempt of Congress. Shelton had also refused to tell the Senate committee whether he was a Communist. Both he and Mrs. Knowles based their refusal to answer on the guarantees of free speech and press under the First Amendment.

The executive vice president of the Teamsters Unonn..Einar Mohn..today refused to testify before the Senate committee investigating labor racketeering. Mohn contended that the committee lacks "proper authority" to investigate union matters..that it was set up to investigate government operations. Committee Chairman McClelland complained that teamsters president Dave Beck failed to show up at today's hearing as promised. Beck sent a telegram saying he could not come because he was ill.

The United Nations General Assembly today continued its debate on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egypt. Israel has demanded arsurance that if it pulls out of the region commanding the Gulf a Aqaba..and the Gaza Strip..Egyptian forces will not move in to harass Israel. The United States has proposed that Uninted Nations troops occupy those areas, pending a settlement. So has Australia. Today, Britain proposed that the United Nations "internationalize" the Gaza Strip. And Canada suggested that U.N. forces be deployed along a line..stretching from the gulf of Aquaba to the Mediterranean..to prevent border incidents.

The Associated Press reports from Cairo that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria are willing to offer Jordan 36-million dollars a year, to take the place of the annual subsidy Jordan has been recieving from Great Britain.

In Moscow today, Soviet Premier Bulganin..and Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai..signed a communique culminateing their talks. The Communique said: "The governments of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic resolutely condemn the United states program for the Middle East."The Communique promises the Middle East countries theat Russia and Red China will give them any support necesaary to resist the "colonial policies" of the Washington administration. It promises any support necessary "in order to avert aggression and interference in the affairs of the countries of that region." Immediately after the communique was issued, Chou En-lai left Moscow for

Afghanistan.

The Hungarians government has ordered the British military attache in Budapest out of the country. He is charged, according to Radio Budapest, with taking an active part in the November revolt.

On Sunday, Poland will hold a parliamentary election..and the Russians have taken precautions, lest it set off an uprising in East Germany. My colleague, Ernest Leiser, cabled me from Bonn that for the time being, the East Germany are prohibited from holding any large public meetings. Border police have been ordered to tighten their controls. And a considerable part of Russia'a armed force in East Germany, Leiser tells me, has been placed on alert. Leiser based his report on intelligence sources in Berlin.

Daniel Schorr, whose base of operations in Moscow, has gone to Warsaw to cover the Polish electoon. For a report on how the campaign is going,we switch now to D niel Schorr in Warsaw.

SCHORR:Tonight loudspeaker trucks are rolling through the cold mists of Warsaw blaring appeals to turn out Sunday and vote the full National Front ticket. Over Vodge (?) planes dropping leaflets with similar appeals. In Warsaw alone a hundred election rallies held. Everywhere billboards plastered with signs headed by a big, red 20 reminding the voters of January 20th, day of the Parliamentary elections. The same in newspapers and on radio. The campaign of Gomulka's free party national front has a tone or urgency, of pleadint that seems wierd on the surface. For there is no other party campaigning, no equal time for anybody on radio, and theCommunists woul seem to be tilting with windmills, like the loudspeaker shouting into the mist.

In a district that can send six deputies to Parliament, there's a single ballot with ten names. Vote the whole list and you vote for the top six. Cross out a few names and you'll be voting for toher Communists or Frontists further down the list. How can they lose? And so what's all the shouting

about? Yet there is a reason for the urgency - two reasons. One is that the voters fed up with Communist rule, may protest by staying home; or they may go to the polls and in his yearnings for a change, may give his vote to those at the bottom of the list, the new faces, the young people known to be anti-Russian or only lukewarm Communists. And thus he would oust the top Communists and change the complexion of the party.

This, the party leadership warns, could be a disaster. It might arouse the Russians. One voter said, "I'll vote the party list because I won't want Warsaw to be another Budapest." The fear of the Russians is one of Gomulks's most potent arguments. Another is fear of the Germans, the fear of losing the valuable Saarviesten(?) industrial basin added from Germany after the war. At a rally the other night in a school auditorium, in a worker's quarter rebuilt from the old ghetto, I heard a party official get a big hand when he waid, "For the first time in centuries, Poland has friendly relations with all her neighbors. That is with Russia, East Germany and Czechoslovakia."

Poland is sick of being a battleground for Russians and Germans and Gomulka promises peace. If the Poles thought they could be rid fo the Rusesans, they would vote for this, but they're being warned that voting against Russia might invite Russian intervention. If they could vote for a return to capitalism, many might to that. But they are warned that a vote against Communism might only bring a worse form of Communism. If they could vote for freedom, they certainly would, but they're told that their only chance for freedom is the gradual way that Gomulka is trying to bring it about. Ans so, many will heed the voice of reason and with heavy hearts, vote for the list.

But many others, after the misery and despair they've been through are not disposed to reason and they may vote their emotions. And if the vote turns out at all to be indicisive, if - it would tend to accentuate the conflict already sharp within the Communist Party. Gomulks is having

trouble keeping the conflicting wings of his party in line. Much of the zeal of last October, based on the courageous way Gomulka stood up to the Russians has dissipated as he's been obliged to back and fill from October to this January. The situation is potentially explosive and if Poland goes up in smoke, it could be much worse than Hungary.

Poland has a population three times that of Hungary, a third of all the people in the satellite countries. With its industrial potential, it's much more important economically to Russia. Its position makes it much more vital from a military viewpoint. It;s been said but it's worth now repeating, that Poland in 1957, like Poland in 1939, could provide the spark of a World War. But, it should also be said, that while the potential is there, an explosion is not likely.

There are three important factors tending towards stability. One is Gomulka's personal popularity.The second, the position of the Catholic Church, which is supporting the elections, which can be expected to have a calming influence in this largely Catholic people. The third factor or probably factor, is that the Russians are not really looking for trouble. They've avoided making an issue of anti-Soviet actions in Poland such as the sacking of their Consulate in Stettin. Russia probably does not want war any more than the West at this point.

Poland today is not free, but there are stirrings of democracy. Voters have veen told that unlike 1952, they don't have to vote if they don't want to, and there is not sign that terror will be used as in instrument of election. I heard a professor tell a student rally the other day "We 're only beginning to build democracy in this country. In the West they've had it for a hundred years or more and are still learning, so give us a chance. That's the argument of democratic polls, urging the voters to support this imperfect Communist regime. Ans what, asked many voters, is the alternative?

This is Dan Schorr in Warsaw. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: That was the report of my colleague, Daniel Schorr, on the parliamentary election that will be held in Poland this week-end.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: Jules Verne wrote a book about a man who went around the world in 80 days. And now three strato-jets have acutally done it ..non-stop..in a little lore than 45 hours. THis shrinking of the world through speed recalls the observation of Willis Fisher. "Men", he said, "have learned to travel faster and faster, though on errands not conspiciously improved. This , I believe, is called progress."

Goodnight and good luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Monday, January 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: CBS News presents Edward R. Murrow with the news. Mr. Murrow is heard Monday through Friday at this time, with his report and analysis of the latest news developments. In his summary of the news and in his analysis of its meaning, Mr. Murrow frequently uses the exclusive reports of CBS News correspondents in this country and overseas. By short wave radio, by telegraph and cable, from news centers around the world, their on-the-spot reports provide first-hand coverage of the news as it happens.

Each of these correspondents is a specialist, with a specialist's knowledge of the country to which he has been assigned, and each of them makes a point of reporting the often unpublicized behind-the-scene events that give added significance to the news of the day. From their reports you learn not only what is happening, but why it is happening. The result is the complete authoritative coverage for which CBS is noted.

Now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

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"cherishes the friendship of all nations which are or would be free." He promised them we would no more buy their sovereignty than we would sell our own.

In an obvious reference to the satellite countries, Mr. Eisenhower said "We honor the aspirations of those nations which - now captive - long for freedom." But he assured Russia we have no desire to enter into military alliance with these states or - in his words - "establish any artificial imitation of our society." He also said "We honor the people of Russia." And he expressed hope that they will win more intellectual freedom and achieve a larger degree of security under law.

He called international communism "the divisive force" in the world, and he praised the heroes of Hungary. Budapest, he said, is no longer the name of a city; henceforth, it is a symbol of man's yearning to be free.

Mr. Eisenhower read his inaugural speech of about 1600 words in a little less than fifteen minutes. He spoke from the platform in front of the Capitol to a crowd estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand persons. Millions of other Americans heard the address on radio and television. They also heard the public swearing in ceremony immediately preceding the address. The oath was administered to President by Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court. Vice President Nixon repeated the oath after Senator Knowland of California. This was the second time the President and Vice President had been sworn in in two days. Because the first term officially ended on January 20th, there was a private swearing in ceremony yesterday, in the East Room of the White House.

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Vice President and their families, had luncheon in the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol. Then at 1:47 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, just seventeen minutes later than had been scheduled, the inaugural parade started from the Capitol, to make the long traditional march down Pennsylvania Avenue. President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon and their parties rode in the vanguard of the parade, and then watched from the special Presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House. It then took two hours and forty-eight minutes for the 47 marching units, 52 bands, and 34 floats to pass. The Armed Forces division of the parade featured super-sonic missiles. The cadets of the new Air Force academy marched in an inaugural parade for the first time. And there were two elephants, one big, one small.

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There was a time, and it was not so long ago, when a Republican President could say "the nation's business is business." Today Mr. Eisenhower said, in effect, "this nation's business is freedom" freedom for those who aspire to it and freedom for those who hope to re-

gain it. What he said in substance was - the earth has rarely known such peril as today, and nations must choose whether to support tyranny or freedom. "No nation," he said "can longer be a fortress lone and strong and safe. Any people seeking such shelter for themselves can now build only their own prison."

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Today's audience was not very responsive. No one amongst the senators nor the diplomats present appeared to agree or disagree violently with anything the President had to say.

This city of Washington lives, calculates and talks politics. Its primary export is waste paper. Politically speaking, it is case hardened, and there seemed to be a recognition, on that platform this morning, that Mr. Eisenhower is not a comer but a goer. He cannot - under the terms of the 22nd Amendment - succeed himself. Today he was vigorous, read well, smiled frequently during his long ordeal on the reviewing stand. But there was the certain sense that he was beginning his last term in office, a man whose military reputation is secure, but whose reputation as a successful leader of the free world coalition has still to be won.

The so-called new Eisenhower Republicanism is not by any means confined to the international arena. But it was here that the President chose to put his emphasis, because he clearly regards the threat in this area to be more immediate and crucial. There are many instances in history where men who have spent their lives studying the art of warfare, desired to be known to history as men who have achieved an assured peace. This was true of Winston Churchill - and, I suspect, that it is true of Dwight Eisenhower. But the inaugural parade should have dispelled any idea that it is part of the President's purpose to rely upon justice and good will to defend freedom. It was a parade packed with power. It was, perhaps, designed - as indeed his speech was - to reinforce the requirements of his new budget, a budget which reflects the fact that we're spending about three-fourths of our total income for past wars and future defense.

The President, in his speech today, did not claim that peace could be had in the bargain basement. He certainly implied that it would be expensive. He didn't say how expensive, probably for the very good reason that he doesn't know. But he certainly was not saying that the sum total of the cost could be measured in terms of missiles, tanks, aircrafts and carriers. It seemed to this reporter that in his first administration, Mr. Eisenhower accepted, consolidated and built into the fabric of this country many of the social and economic changes brought about by previous administrations. Internal dissension and bitterness were reduced. The inevitability of gradual change was accepted; it was accepted not only by the President but by the majority of the Republican party.

What the President tried to do today, it seems to me, was to sign, seal and deliver a renunciation of isolationism for this country. He did it in broad and sweeping terms, which aroused no fren-

zied enthusiasm on the part of his hearers. But he was obviously concerned lest the Korean War, the failure of the summit meeting at Geneva, the disruption of the Western alliance over Suez combined to produce a revival of isolationism in this country. And what he was saying, in effect, was that, in his opinion, there is no house room for such a policy in his second Administration.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is George Bryan.

ANNOUNCER: We've come to take aeroplanes for granted. Yet, we just can't resist the temptation to look up wonderingly at these big mechanical birds in flight. So why not put that Skywatch into the service of your country? The planes that fly overhead today are all friendly. But the day could come when an enemy could send its planes on a sneak attack, on our big cities and vital defense areas. We all hope and pray that day will never come. Yet we must remain on the alert 24-hours a day, and that's where you come in. We have an elaborate radar network for spotting planes crossing our borders, but there are unavoidable gaps in that network. To fill those gaps, our Air Defense Command has organized the Ground Observer Corps, consisting of thousands of men, women and teen-agers who give a few hours of their spare time each week to scan the skies for unidentified or suspicious planes. You can help protect American from possible sneak bombing attack by joining the Ground Observer Corps. Contat your local Civil Defense Office.

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Included in this hour of CBS Radio program will also be two news spots: five minutes of news by Robert Trout and five minutes of news analysis by Eric Sevareid.

All on the CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. - P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY, 21, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

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Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 22, 1957

This is the news:

Israel announced today that it has completed its evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula, except for the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli government has demanded guarantees that if it evacuates these two areas, they will not again be used by Egypt as bases against Israel. So far, these guarantees have not been given.

The United States is reported today to have urged Secretary General Hammarskjold to take "firm initiative" in posting United Nations troops in the Gaza Strip and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. Britain is said to have told Hammarskjold today that he already has ample authority to station U.N. troops in the area indefinitely, until a settlement is reached.

In the United Nations political committee today, Iraq called on the western powers to stop sending arms to Israel... in order, it said, "to avoid a future conflagration." And Cairo newspapers said today that unless Israeli forces get out of Gaza, Egypt will stop clearance work in the Suez Canal.

In Washington today, the House Foreign Affairs Committee completed its public hearings on President Eisenhower's Middle East proposals. Committee Chairman Gordon said the group should finish work on the proposals this week... and send it to the House for a vote next week. There will be no "gag", he said. The resolution will be open to amendments from the floor.

The last public witness before the House committee today was the former secretary of the Air Force, Thomas Finletter. Finletter said to refuse to give President Eisenhower standby authority to use American troops in the Middle East "might encourage the Communists to aggression." And the same, he said, applies to the provisions for economic aid. But Finletter said that... in his opinion... there should be a "broadening" of the President's proposals. The United States, he said, should make clear that, as far as the Middle East itself is concerned,

we do not plan to revert to the policies of the past. He said there should be a declaration... somewhere in the resolution... that this country will seek assurance of uninterrupted use of the Suez Canal without discrimination against the shipping of any country. ~~He thought there should also be in the resolution a provision making it abundantly clear that the Congress is as opposed to Communist subversion of the Middle East countries as it is opposed to open Communist aggression.~~

A proposal that President Eisenhower made in his State of the Union message... regarding the creation of a commission to investigate the nation's financial system... ran into opposition today in the House Banking Committee. Mr. Eisenhower requested that the commission be composed of "qualified citizens." The Banking Committee voted 16 to 12... on strict party lines... to have the investigation made by Congress. [redacted]

The Republican National Committee today elected Meade Alcorn of Connecticut as its chairman, succeeding Leonard Hall. The vote for Alcorn

was unanimous, after the committee heard he was President Eisenhower's personal choice. Alcorn has served as national committeeman since 1953. He called immediately... on his election as chairman... for a stronger party organization in the South. He also called for the wresting of Congress from Democratic control in the off-year election in 1958.

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New York police today announced the end of their search for the "Mad Bomber." They identified him as George Metesky, aged 53, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Metesky... a blue-eyed, [redacted] man of innocent appearance... was arrested last night at his home, after police found several partially constructed bombs on the premises. Arresting officers say he readily confessed, and waived extradition to New York. Records show that in 16 years, the Mad Bomber "planted" 32 home-made bombs in theaters, railroad stations, telephone booths and other public places. Fifteen persons were injured, none of them fatally. Recently, the New York Journal-American began carrying on a public correspondence with the bomber, in its columns. In one letter to the newspaper, the [redacted] bomber revealed that he had been hurt in an accident involving the Consolidated Edison Company, in 1931. (He had borne a grudge [redacted] against the company ever since). A secretary, who had been employed by Consolidated Edison for 25 years, [redacted] recalled Metesky's case... and [redacted] informed police. Today he was brought to New York to face prosecution. HE HAS BEEN SENT TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL FOR OBSERVATION.

Edward R. Murrow: 7.45 p.m.

The Middle East is laying some of its explosive problems on our doorstep in Washington next week. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, though coming as a monarch and a state guest will also speak for Egypt and Syria, ~~and so~~ which means for the most pro-Nasser states of the Arab world. He will be followed at once by Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq, who will speak for the Moslem states of the Bagdad pact.

It is between these factions that divide the Arab world that the Eisenhower doctrine must operate if it is to succeed at all. And it is between them both and Israel that it must seek the only settlement that can bring permanent peace and prosperity to the region.

The two Arab factions already are divided in their evaluation of the Eisenhower doctrine. Reports from Cairo say that Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia last week agreed to reject the doctrine quite flatly. This, however, may be an overstatement. ~~King Saud would not be coming to Washington simply to deliver a rejection. He is coming to see what he can get. The poorest way to get something under the doctrine would be to denounce it in advance.~~

On the other hand, the Moslem states of the Bagdad pact -- Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey -- warmly endorsed the Eisenhower doctrine over the week end.

They declared that it was not devised to set up zones of influence in the Middle East. ~~It could not have been more helpful, or punctual, in putting the case for the American policy.~~

The explosive nature of the problems is illustrated by what is happening to Jordan. Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria last week agreed to take over the subsidy to Jordan heretofore paid by Britain. The British payments end in March. The three Arab countries promised to find the 36 million dollars a year needed to keep the country going.

Jordan is unable to live without the subsidy, but though it is poor and unstable, its allegiance to Nasser is an enormous factor in the conflict with Israel. It had gone over to him last Fall while continuing to take British money. Now it is body and soul on Nasser's side. This not only is a defeat for Israel, it is a setback for the West. We go into the hard task of administering the Eisenhower doctrine at a moment when Nasser has clinched his hold on one of the big assets of the region.

The only way this could have been avoided would have been for us to pick up the tab in Jordan ourselves. Actually some pro-Western elements in Jordan offered us the chance. But we had to turn it down. This subsidy is an annual contribution, and Congress doesn't go in for annual contributions

to any foreign ~~recipient~~ country.

The Jordan question is extra-explosive because Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia probably can't go on carrying Jordan indefinitely. It costs too much. So Jordan may fall to pieces before the eyes of the world, and may even do so within a year.

Then what would happen? Obviously there would be a scramble to possess it. Iraq would want it. Nasser thinks he owns it anyway. If someone moved in, that would be aggression. Then the United Nations would be involved, since Jordan is a member. And we should be involved, more than any Western country.

Clearly we don't want this to happen. And if we see it is about to happen, we should do our utmost to keep Jordan afloat. We can't offer an annual subsidy, but we can give economic help. And as Jordan's chief domestic problem is its heavy contingent of refugees from Palestine, our aid might be part of a larger approach to a settlement between Israel and its neighbors. This probably is the only constructive glimpse we see in the muddle.

But it is not enough to give Washington any comfort at this time. It knows that its biggest problem is the Israeli-Arabian conflict, and with Jordan finally and formally in Nasser's grasp the price for an Israel peace

is going to be higher. It will be higher first of all for Israel. But that makes it indirectly higher for us too.

If Israel has not pulled its forces out of the Gaza strip and the coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba by the end of this week, a U.N. resolution calling for sanctions against Israel is scheduled to come before the Assembly. So far we have voiced a desire to see U.N. forces kept in the disputed areas. But we have not committed ourselves to that unconditionally. We probably would vote for sanctions, though we should insist on their not being unilateral, that is against Israel alone. We should want Egypt punished too for raids into Israeli territory. That is, we shall try to keep up some pressure on Nasser. But even at best, it looks as though the Eisenhower doctrine will have little scope to keep Nasser from consolidating his strength, not only against Israel, but against the Eisenhower doctrine as well. When King Saud arrives, we may be able to interest him in keeping Nasser from going too fast and too far, ~~as being in Saud's interest too.~~ But that seems to be the best our leadership can hope for from the visit.

George Bryan -

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American policy is much under discussion... [redacted]

Yet the long-range objectives do not change. Dwight D. Eisenhower would probably agree with Ulysses S. Grant, who said: "We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have... and to see our neighbors improve and grow so strong that the design of any other could not endanger them."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

Israel announced today that it has completed its evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula, except for the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli government has demanded guarantees that if it evacuates these two areas, they will not again be used by Egypt as bases against Israel. So far, these guarantees have not been given.

The United States is reported today to have urged Secretary General Hammarskjold to take "firm initiantive" in posting United Nations troops in the Gaza Strip and at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. Britain is said to have told Hammarskjold today that he already has ample authority to station U.N. troops in the area indavinitely, until a settlement is reached.

In the United Nations political committee today, Iraq called on the western powers to stop sending arms to Israel...in order, it said, "to avoid a future conflagration." And Cairo newspapers said today that unless Israeli forces get out of Gaza, Egypt will stop clearance work in the Suez Canal.

In Washington today, the House Foreign Affairs Committee completed its public hearings on President Eisenhower's Middle East proposals. Committee Chairman Gordon said the gooup should finish work on the proposals this week..and send it to the House for a vote next week. There will be no "gag", he said. The resolution will be open to amendments from the floor.

The last public witness before the House committee today was the former secretary of the Air Force, Thomas Finletter. Finletter said to refuse to give President Eisenhower standby authority ut use American troops in the Middle East "might encourage the Communists to aggression." But Finletter said that..in his opinoon.. there should be a "broadening" of the President's proposals. The United States, he said, should make clear that, as far as the Middle East itself is concerned,

we do not plan to revert to the policies of the past. He said there should be a declaration..somewhere in the resolution..that this country will seek assurance of uninterrupted use of the Suez Canal without discrimination against the shipping of any country.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is George Bryan.

BRYAN"

MURROW:American policy is much under discussion..and in some respects, is bound to change. Yet the long-range objectives do not change. Dwight D. Eisenhower would probably agree with Ulysees S. Grant, who said" "We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have..and to see our neighbors improve and grow so strong that the design of any other could not endanger them."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 23, 1957

This is the news:

President Eisenhower said today that it is "vital" for Congress to give him both economic and military authority for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. /"You cannot do the things that need to be done," he said, "merely with arms. /You have got to have an understanding of human wants." /Mr. Eisenhower was speaking at his first news conference in 10 weeks -- his 100th White House news conference since he became President. A reporter asked if small nuclear weapons might be used in case of aggression in the Middle East. Mr. Eisenhower said he wouldn't guess as to that. /At the same time, he acknowledged that atomic weapons are now "an almost routine part of our equipment." /The President said the chief aim of his second term is to achieve better world understanding... better understanding between the free nations, and better understanding with the Russians. He was asked if he agreed with Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, that Congress should cut his budget for the next fiscal year. (Humphrey

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said last week that if government spending continues at its present rate, the country will have a depression that... in Humphrey's words... "will curl your hair." The President said he had spoken with Humphrey since he made that remark, and that Humphrey hadn't been talking about the immediate future but about "long-term continuation of the spending of the order of which we are now doing." Mr. Eisenhower said that if Congress can pare the budget "to save another dollar," it is their "duty" to do it.

Secretary Humphrey testified before the House Appropriations Committee today... at the request of Chairman Cannon of Missouri. The testimony was given behind closed doors. Humphrey was quoted afterward as saying he is "still alarmed at the trend of expenditures." He declined, however, to say where cuts should be made. He said the new budget "is a budget the whole executive department has agreed on." Several members of the committee accused him of doing a "flip-flop" since last week. Humphrey told reporters, "I have no idea of doing anything of the kind."

President Eisenhower today sent Congress his annual report on the nation's economy. The record prosperity of 1956, he said, should continue into the months ahead. But he warned... as he did in his State of

the Union message... of the danger of inflation. The President again asked labor and industry to help hold down the cost-of-living by using restraint. "Negotiated wage increases," he said, "should be consistent with productivity. And business must recognize the broad public interest in the prices set on their products and services." Mr. Eisenhower said... in his report... that progress has been made toward a better-balanced farm economy. But use of the nation's cropland and the system of price supports, he said, must be improved. He also advocated legislation to help small business.

~~Senate Republican Leader Knowland told reporters today that President Eisenhower will soon send two special messages to Congress---one on school construction, the other on immigration.~~

~~The President today formally nominated Arthur Summerfield to continue as postmaster general. This is the only cabinet post requiring Senate confirmation for a new term.~~

The official Soviet news agency Tass warned tonight that any attempt by the United States to set up "atom bases" around Russia would lead to "most serious consequences." Tass said that other countries allowing their

territory to be used for such bases must also bear responsibility for the consequences. Earlier today, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda threatened these countries... and the United States... with atomic retaliation. "It is common knowledge," Pravda said, "that the United States is far from being a monopolist either in the sphere of nuclear weapons or... even less so... in the sphere of long-range missiles." Pravda professed the "friendliest of sentiments" toward Japan, Turkey and Iran... but it told them bluntly, "Blows struck by some weapons are answered by blows struck by the same weapons."

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~~Here in New York today, Israel presented a memorandum to Secretary~~ General Hammarskjold... setting forth its position. The contents of the memorandum were not revealed (Hammarskjold is to make a report to the General Assembly on Friday) but they are believed to parallel Ben Gurion's statement today to the Israeli parliament.

Today... in Monaco... a proclamation was posted outside the royal palace, addressed to the inhabitants of the principality. It said: "At 9:27 on this day of the 23rd of January, of the year 1957, the Princess, my beloved wife, gave birth to a Princess who has received the names of Caroline Louise Marguerite. The Princess and the child are in good health." The proclamation was signed by Prince Rainier, husband of the former Miss Grace Kelly of Philadelphia and Hollywood.

Edward R. Murrow: January 23, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The result of the Polish election has drawn all kinds of comment. Most Poles regard it as an impressive endorsement of Gomulka and his c[redacted]s start in gaining independence from Soviet domination. But Moscow newspapers today hailed it as a defeat for Western imperialism, and Communist papers in East Germany said it demonstrated that Poland once more accepts a policy of obedience to the Kremlin.

No one is saying that Gomulka is through with his troubles. The election might have gone worse for him and didn't. He is over a hummock, but he still has to get over the hill. Getting over the hill means for him getting adequate economic help from abroad, and clearing out the pro-Stalinists from the Communist apparatus which he now heads.

Nothing in the election guaranteed that he could achieve either of these objectives. ~~The Communist party won its expected 52 percent majority in the new parliament, and his coalition won all the seats excepting 47. That 47 independents were elected is unexpected, but it is quite inconclusive.~~ Polish liberals were saying today that the election proved that Gomulka had slowed down the revolution more than necessary, and are urging him to speed it up a little. They want him to start by abolishing the censorship and permit free political discussion in the press. But this is not Gomulka's

biggest problem. He has to consolidate his leadership in the Communist Party. And he has to produce somehow the aid that will get the Polish economy into high gear.

The only substantial help he can expect from abroad is from the United States. ~~Shortly before the election, he felt that he had to sign a joint statement with the Kremlin denouncing American policy. Washington understood the circumstances, and didn't hold this against him. It understands that incautious American help could produce the worst kind of tension between Warsaw and the Kremlin.~~ A Polish observer is quoted today as saying that what Poland needs from President Eisenhower is a Polish Doctrine that won't get the country into trouble. Maybe there can be such a thing. So far it has not been put on display. It would have to go much further than the loan of surplus cotton and butter from this country.

The Polish election is not easy for the free-world [redacted] to understand. It was not a free election. It was another Iron Curtain election with slight improvements. Voting was for a single list of candidates. The government chose the list, but it put down nine names for every six offices, letting the voters choose among the nine. Then it urged them not to choose, but simply to cast the unscratched ballot. The top six names were the ones the

government wished to have win, and they won handsomely. Some were communists, the others were coalition candidates in the desired ratio. Only 15 percent of all the names were of independents.

It would have been quite impossible for Stalinists to beat Gomulka in such an election, but just as impossible for non-communists to beat him. It is generally assumed that the vast majority of all Poles, if they felt free to express their real desire, would vote non-communist. One reason they did not do so, was that they wished to give Gomulka time to consolidate the gains already made.

~~But if the voters could not defeat Gomulka, they could have made trouble for him by not going to the polls. They did not abstain, largely because the Roman Catholic Church advised them not to.~~ This was the first Iron Curtain election in which the Catholic church has indirectly supported a Communist-dominated regime. But this again doesn't mean what it seems to say. The church wants Polish independence to be developed peacefully, if that is humanly possible. It is determined to avoid a bloodbath like Hungary's.

As it turned out there was enough scratching of names on the official list to show what voters were thinking. As a rule Stalinists were scratched in favor of the "men of October", those who supported Gomulka in standing up

to Russia. Stalinists everywhere ran behind Gomulka communists, but also behind peasants, democrats, socialists and Catholics. But that doesn't mean the Stalinists were defeated. Those on the government list came through all right. ~~The one scratched worst was a woman leader in Lodz, notorious for the warmth of her greeting of Bulganin after the Posnan riots. She got what is called a "humiliating" 79.5 percent of the vote. The woman who once led the now disbanded Stalinist youth movement got a lowly 86.7 percent. The men of October got high in the nineties.~~

But ~~these arithmetic differences~~ the detailed figures don't prove anything. What they suggest is that if Poland gets over the hill, it may change the nature of its parties. The outright communists may become a minority, and the socialists may swallow the Gomulka communists and run the country. That would give democracy, as we understand it, a chance. But to promise anything of the sort for the time being would be -- to put it mildly - utterly unrealistic.

Word for Today

The Communist "liberal" leader of Poland... Wladislaw Gomulka... has managed, so far, to walk the political tight-rope that destiny has set up for him. The recent parliamentary election... though not really free... was better than what has gone before ~~may have been enough.~~ For as Publilius Syrus said, "It is better to have a little than nothing." He also said, "Nothing can be done at once hastily and prudently." ~~"Never promise more than you can perform." Gomulka appears to have been aware of both these truths.~~

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

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it as a defeat for Western imperialism, and Communist papers in East Germany said it demonstrated that Poland once more accepts a policy of obedience to the Kremlin.

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Nothing in the election guaranteed that he could achieve either of these objectives. Polish liberals were saying today that the election proved that Gomulks had slowed down the revolution more than necessary, and are urging him to speed it up a little. They want him to start by abolishing the censorship and permit free political discussion in the press. But this isn not Gomulka's biggest problem. He has to consolidate his leadership in the Communist Party. And he has to produce somehow the aid that will get the Polish economy nnto high gear.

The only substantial help he can expect from aborad is from the United States. A Polish observer is quoted today as saying that what Poland needs from President Eisenhower is a Polish Doctrine that won't get the country into trouble. Maybe there can be such a thing. So far it has not been put on display. It would have to go much further than the loan of surplus cotton and butter from this country.

The Polish election is not easy for the free-world. to understand. It was not a free election. It was another Iron Curtain election with slight improvements. Voting was for a single list of candidates. The government chose a list, but it put down nine names for every six offices, letting the voters choose among the nine. Then it urged them not to choose, but simply to cast the unscratched ballot. The top six names were the ones the government wished

to have win, and they won handsomely. Some were communists, the others were coalition candidates in the desired ratio. Only 15 percent of all the names were independents.

It would have been quite impossible for Stalinists to beat Gomulka in such an election, but just as impossible for non-communists to beat him. It is generally assumed that the vast majority of all Poles, if they felt free to express their real desire, would vote non-communist. One reason they did not do so was that they wished to give Gomulka time to consolidate the gains already made.

This was the first Iron Curtain election in which the Catholic church has indirectly supported a Communist dominated regime. But this again doesn't mean what it seems to say. The church wants Polish independence to be developed peacefully if that is humanly possible. It is determined to avoid a bloodbath like Hungary's.

As it turned out there was enough scratching of names on the official list to show what voters were thinking. As a rule Stalinists were scratched in favor of the "men of October", those who suppoted Gomulka in standing up to Russia. Stalinists everywhere ran behind Gomulks communists, but also behind peasants, democrats, socialists and Catholics. But that doesn't mean the Stalinists were defeated. Those on the government list came through all right.

But the detailed figures don't prove anything. What they suggest is that if Poland gets over the hill, it may change the nature of its parties. the outright communists may become a minority, and the socialists may swallow the Gomulka communists and run the country. That would give democracy, as we understand it, a chance. But to promist anything of the sort for the time being would be - to put it mildly - utterly unrealistic.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW: The Communist "liberal" leader of Poland..Wladislaw Gomulka..has managed, so far, to walk the political tight-rope that destiny has set up for him. The recent parliamentary election..though not really free was better than what had bone before. For as Publilius Syrrs said, " It is better to have a little than nothing." He also said, "Nothing can be done at once hastily and prudently."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 24, 1957

This is the news:

The government announced tonight that a series of "low-yield" nuclear test explosions will be set off at the Nevada proving grounds this spring. The Atomic Energy Commission said, "The program of tests is aimed to attain new knowledge important to the defense of the United States and the free world." Such tests are necessary, it said, pending international agreement on a "safeguarded" disarmament program. The announcement indicated a major objective of the new series would be the testing of "weapons for defense against attack." This has led to speculation that atomic warheads for anti-aircraft missiles may be involved.

Air Force Secretary Quarles said today it should be "made plain" to Russian leaders that the United States will use atomic weapons in defense against "local" Communist aggression. "The best way to prevent a local war from expanding into total war," Quarles said, "is to end the local

war quickly and decisively."

Yesterday, Russia warned countries adjacent to it not to allow the United States to set up "atom bases" on their territory. It threatened them with nuclear retaliation in event of war. A State Department spokesman said today that every alliance entered into by the United States is purely for collective defense. "The Soviet Union knows this," he said, "and these alliances are not going to be disrupted by attempts at intimidation."

In London today, Prime Minister Macmillan ordered a sweeping reorganization of the British armed forces to cut down military costs. Macmillan granted his defense minister, Duncan Sandys, authority "to give decisions on all matters of policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the armed forces, their equipment and supply." His goal, Macmillan said, will be a "substantial reduction" in military spending and manpower "in the light of present strategic needs." Sandys is due in Washington this week-end to confer with American military leaders.

The West German government announced today that Lieutenant General Hans Speidel will become commander of NATO forces in Central Europe. During World War Two, Speidel served Hitler on both the eastern and western fronts.

He was arrested in 1944, on suspicion of plotting against Hitler, but escaped. Recently, Speidel became Germany's first military representative at NATO headquarters. His new appointment has still to be formally announced by NATO, but there is little doubt the announcement will be made.

The Moscow radio warned Poland today against what it called "national Communism". It said (in a Polish language broadcast) that national Communism is "a craftly form of bourgeois nationalism." Communism, the Moscow radio said, must be "internationalist".

Reports reaching Vienna today said Hungarian freedom-fighters shot and killed four Communist police officers in a recent flare-up of resistance in Eastern Hungary. The partisan leader in the fight was reported captured.

The United States today accused Communist Roumania of breaking an agreement. Last fall, the United States invited the Red satellites to send observers to this country to witness the presidential election. Americans, in return, were to be allowed to witness elections in the satellite states. Four Communist countries... including Roumania... agreed to this arrangement. But recently, when the United States asked permission to observe

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next month's elections in Roumania, it was turned down. In reporting this today, the State Department said it could only conclude that the Roumanian government has something to hide.

In Congress today, a Democratic senator... Fulbright of Arkansas... called on Secretary of State Dulles to submit an official "white paper", justifying his conduct of American policy in the Middle East. Fulbright made his demand in the form of a motion, as Mr. Dulles was testifying before the joint Senate foreign relations and armed services committees. Chairman Green, of the foreign relations committee, ruled that the motion will have to be taken up at a later date. Fulbright said Mr. Dulles' HANDLING of foreign policy had been "disastrous" to America's allies. Dulles told the Senate committees that if Congress refuses to give President Eisenhower the military and economic authority he wants, it could end in "great disaster" to the United States. When Democratic senators pressed for specific information on how economic aid to the Middle East countries would be handled, Dulles said Congress will have to be willing to "trust" the President. The program will not serve its purpose, he said, "if we have to pinpoint everything we propose to do."

Dulles said it would be a mistake to "telegraph our punches" to the world, including Russia.

The Senate permanent investigating subcommittee voted a contempt of Congress citation today against Frank Brewster, president of the West Coast conference of the International Teamsters Union. Last week, Brewster refused to answer questions put to him by the committee, on grounds it lacks authority to investigate union matters. The Senate may act tomorrow on a resolution to set up a special committee to look into labor racketeering charges.

In Miami today, the International Union of Electrical Workers adopted a broad anti-racketeering code.

Today in the United Nations, Krishna Menon of India made the longest speech in the history of the world organization -- for 7 hours and 48 minutes he leveled charges against Pakistan, accusing it of making a huge military build-up which, he charged, threatens the peace. For nine years, India and Pakistan have quarreled over possession of the state of Kashmir. Menon said today that India will never seek to settle the Kashmir question by force.

Edward R. Murrow: January 24, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

The United Nations is heading for a real show-down. The General Assembly told Israel to pull its troops out of the Gaza Strip and the area commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. Secretary General Hammarskjold is to make his report tomorrow. Israel has already said flatly, and officially, that she will not pull out of these two areas unless there are guarantees that the Gulf will remain open to Israeli shipping, and that the Strip will not again be used for raids against her territory. No such guarantees are forthcoming. The Egyptians show no signs of being willing to talk, except to make unofficial threats about renewed hostilities, threats to stop clearing the Canal unless Israel gets out. Israel would get out if the two areas were placed under international control, but that isn't what the U.N. resolution calls for.

The position of our government seems to be that Israel must get out without any conditions, but we hope that some agreement about international control can be worked out later. The Israelis obviously don't share that hope, and apparently the Egyptians don't either. If Israel continues its refusal, sanctions may well be voted against it, and presumably we would vote for the sanctions, so would the Russians.....another example of how

we can get what we want by working through the United Nations, when the Russians want the same thing; and when they don't, we can't.

If the Israeli forces should pull out, the U.N. emergency force would move in. But there is no provision permitting that U.N. force to remain in Egyptian territory. As a practical matter they would have to get out when the Egyptians WITH RUSSIAN SUPPORT, told them to.

In theory it would be possible for the United States, Britain and France to guarantee Israel access to the Gulf of Akaba. But the Israelis wouldn't be much impressed by such a guarantee, and it would leave unsolved the question of the Gaza Strip.

Israel also wants access to the Suez Canal, to which she is legally entitled, but the Egyptians show no signs of being willing to grant that. The Egyptians sound more and more bellicose, saying that if we don't get the Israelis out of Egypt, they will - which would require a military miracle. The Egyptians are doing their best to convey the impression that they have Russian backing, and some of the Cairo press has again been talking about Russian volunteers for use against Israel.

It is necessary to remember that so far as Israel was concerned, her aggression against Egypt was ended not only by the United Nations resolution,

but also by a threat of destruction by the Soviet Union, and the threat of economic strangulation by the United States. It is also necessary to remember that Israel undertook the aggression after a long series of provocations which cost her more dead than she lost in the seven-day war against Egypt.

This uneasy peace is not one dictated on the field of battle. If it is to become a real peace it will probably require concessions from both sides. But the Egyptians are in no mood to compromise, particularly if they have got or can get Russian backing.

Unless Mr. Hammarskjold or our own government comes forth with some unique compromise, Israel may find herself isolated. Our new policy in the Middle East will face a most severe test; and the whole future role of the United Nations will be at stake. We are committed not to permit the extermination of Israel; her Arab NEIGHBORS are committed to do just that. The U.N. has tried to set up standards of justice in the region. It is against the Arab guerilla raids which touched off the explosion. It believes Israel should have access to the Suez Canal. It is true that the U.N. emergency force has nothing whatever to do with securing justice or an equitable settlement. It has merely the limited task of supervising

the withdrawal of the invading forces - British, French and Israeli. Once that is done their mission is accomplished. But by implication at least the United Nations is committed to obtaining acceptable conduct from both Egypt and Israel. The Egyptians show no sign of compromising; the Israelis no willingness to place their reliance in anything other than hard and fast guarantees which no one appears able or willing to give.

Word for Today

[redacted] Quite understandably... in view of all that has happened... the Israelis are demanding hard and fast guarantees. For [redacted] as Daniel Webster ONCE said, "Confidence is not a thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust." [redacted] and history indicates that the same is true of nations.

Goodnight and good luck!

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GOODNIGHT AND GOOD LUCK!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

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It is necessary to remember that so far as Israel was concerned, her aggression against Egypt was ended not only by the United Nations resolution,

but also by a threat of destruction by the Soviet Union, and the threat of economic strangulation by the United States. It is also necessary to remember that Israel undertook the aggression after a long series of provocations which cost her more dead that she lost in the seven-day war against Egypt.

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Unless Mr. Hammarksjold or our own government comes forth with some unique compromise, Israel may find herself isolate.d Our new policy in the Middle East will face a most severe test; and the whole future role of the United Nations will be at stake. We are committee not to permit the extermination of Israel; and her Arab neighbors are committed to do just that. The U.N. has tried to set up standards of justice in the region. It is against the Arab guerillas raids which touched off the explosion. It believes Israel should have access to the Suez Canal. It is true that the U.N. emergency force has nothing whatever to do with securing justice or an equitable settlement. It has merely the limited task of supervising the withdrawal of the invading forces - British , French and Israeli. Once that is done their mission is accomplished. But by implication at least, the United Nations is committed to obtaining acceptable conduct from both Egypt and Israel. The Egyptians show no sign of compromising; the Israelis no willingness to place their reliance in anything other than hard and fast guarantees which no one appears able or willing to give.

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Now, here is George Bryan.
BRYAN:
MURROW:Quite understandably...in view of all that has happened..the Israelis are demanding har and fast guarantees. For as Daniel Webster once said "Confidence is not thing to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust. And history indicates that the same is true of nations.
Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Fri., Jan. 25, 1957

This is the news:

United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that Israel must obey U.N. resolutions and pull back all its forces to the line drawn up by the 1949 armistice agreement. Specifically, Hammarskjold said... in a report to the General Assembly... that Israel must withdraw completely from the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. Israel already has evacuated the Sinai, except for the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. It has demanded guarantees that if its forces leave, Egypt will not again close the gulf to Israeli ships. Israel has refused to allow Egypt to reoccupy Gaza, on grounds that it was not... legally... Egyptian territory, and because it was used as a base of operations against Israel. This week, Israel proposed that United Nations troops occupy Gaza... and that its civilian administration be left in Israeli hands. Hammarskjold said today that such ~~mmmmmm~~ an arrangement cannot be made without Egypt's consent.

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He said United Nations forces would move in behind the Israelis in the Gaza Strip... and on the Gulf of Aqaba... just as they have in other phases of the Israeli withdrawal. The U.N. police force, he said, cannot be used to protect any special positions or prejudice a solution. At the same time, Hammarskjold warned Egypt that it has no "belligerent rights" in the area under the armistice agreement. He advocated the deployment of United Nations forces on both sides of the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, to prevent incidents. But at present, Hammarskjold said, he lacks authority to take such action. A resolution... giving him this authority... is expected to be submitted to the General Assembly, when it meets on Monday. An American spokesman said tonight that Hammarskjold's report contains "many helpful elements". The initial Israeli reaction is that the secretary general is making an unfortunate "legal" approach to a political problem.

Secretary of State Dulles today rejected the Democratic demand that he issue a "white paper" explaining his conduct of Middle East policy. Democratic Senator Fulbright said yesterday that Dulles' policy had been "disastrous" for America's allies. Mr. Dulles said today that a review of events leading up to the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt would

"irreparably damage" our relations with Britain and France. It would, he said, "reopen all the old wounds." Dulles was giving his final testimony before the joint Senate armed services and foreign relations committee, on behalf of President Eisenhower's new Middle East proposals. Democratic Senator Morse wanted to know why the Administration had not asked Britain and France to share the burden of defending the area from Soviet aggression. Dulles suggested to Morse that he give "very serious consideration" to the present ~~mounting~~ enmity of the Arabs toward the British and French. "Personally," Dulles said, "I'd rather not have a French and British soldier beside me---one on my right and one on my left." Tonight, Dulles explained ~~that he had not meant to insult~~ (through a State Department spokesman) that he had not meant to insult British and French fighting men. He said, "As far as valor and training are concerned, there are none we value more highly as allies."

Today... in Federal Court in Washington...Robert Shelton, a copyreader for the New York Times, was sentenced to six months, and fined 500 dollars for contempt of Congress. Shelton refused, in January of last year, to tell the Senate Internal Security Committee whether he had ever been a Communist.

A bill to "modernize" the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was introduced in Congress today by five Republican senators. The measure would increase, by about 100-thousand, the annual quota of immigrants to the United States. One of the sponsors, Ives of New York, said it would also wipe out "discriminatory and procedural injustices" in the present law. The problem of refugees from Iron Curtain countries, he said, will be dealt with separately.

Here in New York today, the F.B.I. arrested three persons on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. They also were charged with conspiracy to act as Soviet agents without registering with the Secretary of State. The three are identified as Jack Soble, alleged leader of the spy ring, his wife Myra, and Jacob Albam. Soble and Albam were admitted to this country, from Lithuania, in the 1940's. Mrs. Soble is a native of Russia. She came to the United States 16 years ago and is a naturalized citizen. So is her husband. Each of them was held under 100-thousand dollars' bail, pending a hearing on February first. U.S. Attorney Paul Williams described Soble as "head of Soviet espionage in the United States." Both he and the F.B.I. indicated others may be involved, "including Soviet officials."

The government reports that the cost-of-living in December reached a new all-time high. Consumer prices rose an average of two-tenths of one percent. The average earnings of factory workers also set a new record in December, so that... for them... the rise in the cost-of-living was more than canceled. In one year, the consumer price index has risen almost 3 percent.

An Air Force B-47 set a record for bombers today when it flew across the country... west to east... in three hours and 47 minutes. The aircraft had the help of prevailing "jet stream" winds at 37-thousand feet.

The British government ~~today announced~~ plans for ~~developing a supersonic~~ jet airliner... ~~in the continuing battle with the United States for~~ commercial air supremacy. ~~Details were not divulged. The design~~ is said, unofficially, to call for an ~~aircraft that~~ will cut the flight ~~time between~~ New York and London to less than ~~four hours.~~

The former Japanese foreign minister... ~~Mamoru Shigemitsu...~~ died of a cerebral hemorrhage ~~today at the age of 69.~~ Shigemitsu signed the Japanese surrender on board ~~the battleship~~ Missouri ~~in Tokyo~~ Bay in 1945. ~~Last~~ month, when Japan was ~~admitted to the United Nations, he attended the General Assembly meeting, here in New York.~~

Edward R. Murrow: January 25, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

Britain's Defense Minister, Duncan Sandys, is arriving in Washington next week. / His conversations may well be as fateful to the Western Alliance as any in the post-war period. / Britain's problem can be simply stated. How to defend herself in the atomic age without going bankrupt? And how to remain an Ally of the United States and still maintain any real degree of independence or freedom of maneuver. # Mr. Sandys has almost unprecedented powers to negotiate. He has been specifically authorized by Prime Minister MacMillan to decide all matters of policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the armed forces, their equipment and supply. No one since Winston Churchill, who was his own Defense Minister, has had such sweeping powers to negotiate. And under the British system, whatever Sandys agrees to his government must support.

If Britain desires to be militarily strong and independent, she cannot cut her defense budget. But the budget must be cut. Guided missiles, hydrogen bombs and supersonic bombers cannot be made with hearts of oak or the memories of past glories. The British cannot afford to create and maintain the enormous establishment required for the production of the most costly defense weapons. We can. / The cost to us is already staggering and may grow heavier, ~~but~~ But / an attempt to meet the cost would be catastrophic for

Britain. We are entering the age of the guided missiles. Britain cannot afford to live like one of the great atomic powers. So they are hoping to get their guided missiles from us. There are two reasons why the British consider it natural to ask us for guided missiles and other expensive hardware - they know that we regard their survival as essential to our own - know, too, that the safety of our bases in Britain is of the utmost importance to our policy of deterrence - the defense of Europe would be nearly impossible without our access to the British Isles.

There is a secondary reason. Our atomic achievements were not exclusively American. They came of Anglo-American parentage. Sir Winston Churchill has, or had, in his private safe an agreement signed by Franklin Roosevelt providing for the pooling of British And American scientists and scientific knowledge in developing the atomic bomb. The project was to be located in this country, because it would be safer here, and because we were better able to bear the cost. This document was of course not a treaty. (Now it is only a souvenir.) But the nation which developed Radar, the de-Gaussing gear to handle magnetic mines, and which is now in some respects ahead of us in the development of jet engines, may be expected to have something to contribute to the scientific knowledge

required for the development of new missiles. Mr. Sandys will not be coming as the representative of a small nation without resources, stability, experience and sanity. He will have something to offer which involves not only geography but know-how. His mission is in a sense historic, because it puts into practise Britain's decision no longer to live beyond its means, in a power world. Expenses must be cut, but a cut in defense appropriations can only be made with safety with our help.

In the global struggle Britain's strength is part of our strength, and when her strength in modern weapons is decreased, ours is too.

There is here a political and military problem of really unprecedented magnitude. For what the British want is effective and expensive arms which they cannot afford to produce, and at the same time they are determined to maintain that independence of policy, within treaty limits, which free nations always demand, and which right the British earned most recently in that year when they stood alone when, as Churchill said: "Those who were half asleep became half ready."

Our decision on this matter presumably will have to be based on how much duplication of effort there is now between the British and American defense efforts - who is ahead with what in terms of development - whether

a degree of pooling is possible -- and finally whether it is in our national self-interest and that of the free world to provide Britain with the modern weapons she requests.

Prime Minister MacMillan said recently that Britain must not carry "more than her fair share of the defense burden." The question is, what is to be the test of fairness. We are already carrying a heavier load than any other member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Our military commitments stretch literally around the world, and may already exceed our capabilities.

The solution of this problem won't be found in phrases or generalities, or sentiments of good will, for the British are literally under the gun - and it isn't an oldfashioned one.

Word for Today

The United States and Great Britain have long enjoyed a partnership. ~~Each of us... in this partnership... has needed the other. It has paid well.~~ Nor, it is to be hoped, will this partnership be allowed to fall apart. For as Sir Winston Churchill said, "If the United States and England do fall apart... and wander astray from the beacon light of their destiny... there is no end or measure to the misreies and confusion which await."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1957

CBS RADIO NETWORK
7:45 - 8:00 pm, EST

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United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold said today that Israel must obey UN resolutions and pull back all its forces to the line drawn up by the 1949 armistice agreement. Specifically, Hammarskjold said...in a report to the General Assembly...,that Israel must withdraw completely from Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip. Israel already has evacuated the Sinai, except for the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. It has demanded guarantees that if its forces leave, Egypt will not again close the gulf to Israeli ships. Israel has refused to allow Egypt to reoccupy Gaza, on grounds that it was not...legally...Egyptian territory., and because it was used as a base of operations against Israel. This week, Israel proposed that United Nations troops occupy Gaza...and that its civilian administration be left in Israeli hands. Hammarskjold said today that such an arrangement cannot be made without Egypt's consent. He said United Nations forces would move in behind the Israelis in the Gaza Strip...,and on the Gulf of Aqaba...just as they have in other phases of the Israeli withdrawal. The U.N. police force, he said, cannot be used to protect any special positions or prejudice a solution. At the same time, Hammarskjold warned Egypt that it has no "belligerent rights" in the area under the armistice agreement. He advocated the deployment of United Nations forces on both sides of the demarcation line between Israel and Egypt, to prevent incidents. But at present, Hammarskjold said, he lacks authority to take such action. A resolution...,giving him this authority...is expected to be submitted to the General Assembly, when it meets on Monday. An American spokesman said tonight that Hammarskjold's report contains "many helpful elements". The initial Israeli reaction is that the secretary general is making an unfortunate "legal" approach to a political problem.

Secretary of State Dulles today rejected the Democratic demand that he issue a "white paper" explaining his conduct of Middle East policy. Democratic Senator

Fulbright said yesterday that Dulles' policy had been "disastrous" for America's allies. Mr. Dulles said today that a review of events leading up to the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt would "irreparably damage" our relations with Britain and France. It would, he said, "reopen all the old wounds." Dulles was giving his final testimony before the joint Senate armed services and foreign relations committee on behalf of President Eisenhower's new Middle East proposals. Democratic Senator Morse wanted to know why the Administration had not asked Britain and France to share the burden of defending the area from Soviet aggression. Dulles suggested to Morse that he give "very serious consideration" to the present enmity of the Arabs toward the British and French. "Personally," Dulles said, "I'd rather not have a French and British soldier beside me -- one on my right and one on my left." Tonight, Dulles explained through a State Department spokesman, that he had not meant to insult British and French fighting men. He said, "As far as valor and training are concerned, there are none we value more highly as allies."

Today, in Federal Court in Washington, Robert Shelton, a copyreader for the New York Times, was senteced to six months, and fined 500 dollars for contempt of Congress. Shelton refused, in January of last year, to tell the Senate Internal Security Committee whether he had ever been a Communist,

A bill to "modernize" the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was introduced in Congress today by five Republican senators. The measure would increase, by about 100-thousand, the annual quota of immigrants to the Unitdd States. One of the sponsors, Ives of New York, said it would also wipe out "discriminatory and procedural injustices" in the present law. The problem of refugees from Iron Curtain countries, he said, will be dealt with separately.

Here in New York today, the FBI arrested three persons on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. They also were charged with conspiracy to act as Soviet agents without registering with the Secretary of State. The three are identified as Jack Soble, alleged leader of the spy ring, his wife Myra, and Jacob Albam. Soble and Albam were admitted to this country, from Lithuania, in the 1940's. Mrs. Soble is a native of Russia, She came to the United State 16 years ago and

is a naturalized citizen. So is her husband. Each of them was held under 100-thousand dollars bail, pending a hearing on February first. U..S Attorney Paul Williams described Soble as "head of Soviet espionage in the United States." Both he and the FBI indicated others may be involved, "including Soviet officials."

The government reports that the cost-of-living in December reached a new all-time high. Consumer prices rose an average of two-tenths of one percent. The average earnings of factory workers also set a new record in December, so that for them, the rise in the cost-of-living was more than canceled. In one year, the consumer price index has risen almost 3 percent.

An Air Force B-47 set a record for bombers today when it flew across the country west to east, in three hours and 47 minutes. The aircraft had the help of prevailing "jet stream" winds at 37-thousand feet.

Britain's Defense Minister, Duncan Sandys, is arriving in Washington next week. His conversations may well be as fateful to the Western Alliance as any in the post-war period. Britain's problem can be simply stated. How to defend herself in the atomic age without going bankrupt? And how to remain an Ally of the United States and still maintain any real degree of independence or freedom of maneuver. Mr. Sandys has almost unprecedented powers to negotiate. He has been specifically authorized by Prime Minister MacMillan to decide all matters of policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the armed forces, their equipment and supply. No one since Winston Churchill, who was his own Defense Minister, has had such sweeping powers to negotiate. And under the British system, whatever Sandys agrees to his government must support.

If Britain desires to be militarily strong and independent, she cannot cut her defense budget. But the budget must be cut. Guided missiles, hydrogen bombs and supersonic bombers cannot be made with hearts of oak or the memories of past glories. The British cannot afford to create and maintain the enormous establishment required for the production of the most costly defense weapons. We can. The cost to us is already staggering and may grow heavier, but an attempt to meet the cost would be catastrophic for Britain. We are entering the age of the guided missles.

Britain cannot afford to live like one of the great atomic powers. So they are hoping to get their guided missiles from us. There are two reasons why the British consider it natural to ask us for guided missiles and other expensive hardware - they know that we regard their survival as essential to our own - know, too, that the safety of our bases in Britain is of the utmost importance to our policy of deterrence - the defense of Europe would be nearly impossible without our access to the British Isles.

There is a secondary reason. Our atomic achievements were not exclusively American. They came of Anglo-American parentage. Sir Winston Churchill has, or had, in his private safe an agreement signed by Franklyn Roosevelt, providing for the pooling of British and American scientists and scientific knowledge in developing the atomic bomb. The project was to be located in this country, because it would be safer here, and because we were better able to bear the cost. This document was of course not a treaty. Now it is only a souvenir. But the nation which developed Radar, the de-Gaussing gear to handle magnetic mines, and which is now in some respects ahead of us in the development of jet engines, may be expected to have something to contribute to the scientific knowledge required for the development of new missiles. Mr. Sandys will not be coming as the representative of a small nation without resources, stability, experience and sanity. He will have something to offer which involves not only geography but know-how. His mission is in a sense historic, because it puts into practise Britain's decision no longer to live beyond its means, in a power world. Expenses must be cut, but a cut in defense appropriations can only be made with safety with out help.

In the global struggle Britain's strength is part of our strength, and when her strength in modern weapons is decreased, ours is too.

There is here a political and military problem of really unprecedented magnitude. For what the British want is effective and expensive arms which they cannot afford to produce, and at the same time they are determined to maintain that independence of policy, within treaty limits, which free nations always demand,

and which right the British earned most recently in that year when they stood alone when, as Churchill said: "Those who were half asleep became half ready."

Our decision on this matter presumably will have to be based on how much duplication of effort there is now between the British and American defense efforts who is ahead with what in terms of development -- whether a degree of pooling is possible -- and finally whether it is in our national self-interest and that of the free world to provide Britain with the modern weapons she requests.

Prime Minister MacMillan said recently that Britain must not carry "more than her fair share of the defense burden." The question is, what is to be the test of fairness. We are already carrying a heavier load than any other member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Our military commitments stretch literally around the world, and may already exceed our capabilities.

The solution of this problem won't be found in phrases or generalities, or sentiments of good will, for the British are literally under the gun -- and it isn't an old fashioned one.

This is Ed Murrow, I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first here is George Bryan.

BRYAN: Announcments

MURROW: The United States and Great Britain have long enjoyed a partnership. It is to be hoped this partnership will not be allowed to fall apart. For as Sir Winston Churchill said, "If the United States and England do fall apart... and wander astray from the beacon light of their destiny...there is no end or measure to the miseries and confusion which await."

Good night and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Mon., Jan. 28, 1957

This is the news:

The United Nations General Assembly today began a new round of debate on the deadlock between Egypt and Israel./ Two Arab countries opened the debate. The Sudan asked that Israel be condemned for not completing its withdrawal from Egypt./ Jordan said the assembly should consider expelling Israel from the world organization./ But Ceylon called for moderation. Israel, it said, should complete the withdrawal... and, in that way, create an atmosphere favorable for a settlement./ The United States agreed that Israel should complete its evacuation "without further delay."/ American Ambassador Lodge supported the recommendation of Secretary General Hammarskjold that United Nations troops be deployed on both sides of the 1949 armistice line. The United States, he said, regards it as "essential" that U.N. forces be stationed at the entrance to

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~~the entrance to~~ the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel has refused to evacuate this position because Egypt used it to bottle up Israeli shipping. Again today, in the General Assembly, Israel said it is willing to withdraw from the area but that... first... it wants guarantees against recurrence of the blockade. The Israeli spokesman... Abba Eban... again argued against Egyptian possession of Gaza. He contended the General Assembly does have the authority "for such arrangements in Gaza as are most conducive to the security and welfare of its people." Israel has proposed... repeatedly... that it be allowed to conduct the civil administration of the Gaza Strip, under the auspices of the United Nations. Prime Minister Ben Gurion said in Jerusalem today that the Gaza Strip... if allowed to develop in its present framework (with a suitable relationship with the United Nations)... "can become a pilot plant for Israel-Arab cooperation."

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President Eisenhower today sent Congress a special message urging passage of his school aid program. The program calls for expenditure of a little more than 2-billion dollars in federal funds over a period of four years. A billion, 300-million dollars of this would go for school construction... at the rate of 325-million dollars a year. States would be required to match the federal contribution after the first year. The government would also be given authority to buy 750-million dollars in bonds from school districts that are unable to obtain money to build at reasonable interest. In calling for "quick" passage, Mr. Eisenhower said it must be recognized as an emergency measure. Once the schoolroom shortage is overcome, he said, "communities must meet their future needs with their own resources."

Secretary of Defense Wilson told the House Armed Services Committee today that... under the present situation... he cannot predict any "big" cut in military spending. Wilson upheld the new order extending the active training period for National Guardsmen to six months.

Joining the National Guard during the Korean War, he said, was "a sort of scandal"... "a draft-dodging business." Wilson said, "A boy 17 to 18 and a half could enlist in the National Guard and not be drafted to fight in Korea." The president of the National Guard Association... Major General Ellard Walsh... challenged Wilson's statement. He said 37 percent of the Army national guard and 84 percent of the air guard were mobilized during the Korean fighting. "Practically all" who were mobilized, he said, got to Korea. Wilson conceded that the National Guard is no longer "a draft-dodging proposition."

The White House today announced the resignation of James B. Conant as United States ambassador to West Germany. Mr. Conant had expressed a desire to return to private life. President Eisenhower accepted the resignation with "deepest personal regret."

Algeria was hit today by a general strike... called by Moslem leaders in support of national independence. Arab shops in most Algerian cities were closed. The streets of Algiers are deserted tonight, with French tanks blocking the highways leading out of the city.

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In Washington today, the Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Ben Gold, the New York labor leader convicted of filing a false non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act. The decision was based on a technicality. While Gold was on trial, in 1954, three members of the jury were contacted by an F.B.I. agent. The agent said he made the contact inadvertently, while working on another case. The decision for re-trial was split, 6 to 3.

The executive council of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. issued a policy statement today regarding public investigation of union affairs. Under this policy, any official of an affiliated union... who pleads the Fifth Amendment for "personal protection"... will be fired.

Edward R. Murrow: January 28, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

When a man who makes and sells automobiles decides to talk to automobile dealers, not about business - new models, expanding markets - but about foreign policy, that is news of a sort. And that is what Henry Ford II did in San Francisco today. Mr. Ford contended that foreign policy is everybody's business, and he wants more talk and discussion about it. It is essential that we have a foreign policy that looks at the long range rather than the immediate future. Only in this way can the State Department hope to avoid the difficult problem of trying to sell new solutions, to meet new crises, to an uninformed electorate.

Mr. Ford obviously feels that we have been doing too much emergency improvising. He spoke of "problems we can no longer evade". In referring to the Middle East he said: "We found ourselves urging on the United Nations a course of action that had the effect of saving the neck of a dictator whose provocative action against the vital interests of our oldest and nearest friends had brought the crisis to a head." He spoke of ~~the immediate possibility of further Soviet penetration of the Middle East, where a~~ minor shift in the ~~political sympathies of a few highly unstable governments~~ could give ~~the Soviets~~ any day now effective working ~~control of the oil and trade~~ routes of the Middle ~~East. Moscow would have monopoly control of more~~ than

half of the world's resources."

The Russians are scattering new trade and mutual aid agreements, not only among the satellites, but in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Their propaganda mills continue to roll on a budget roughly ten times that of our Voice of America. Mr. Ford said: "Vacillation before the urgent pressure of these events can only lead from one disaster to another." He obviously does not think highly of the conduct of our foreign policy during recent months, because he said: "We can no longer afford to take a passive stand and merely react to things after they happen, in a sort of fire alarm diplomacy."

Referring again to the Middle East he said: "There has not been much as yet to indicate just what we want to do to settle the Arab refugee problem, to bring about a just and lasting settlement of Arab-Israeli disputes; and to assure the free international use of the Suez Canal. The American public is just as much in the dark about what we propose to do in these situations, as anybody else in the world." Mr. Ford was willing to grasp the tough nettle of trade with the satellites and Red China. He said: "Maybe the people of Red China are just as anxious to get rid of the yoke of Communism, as the Hungarians have demonstrated they were. Shouldn't we give them the

chance, or at least some alternative to their present ties with the Kremlin?"

On the subject of Germany Mr. Ford predicted that someday, and not too far away, Germany will be united again; but under whose sponsorship will that take place - ours or the Russians?

What Mr. Ford is advocating is a consistent long-range policy, combining both trade and aid. He wants us to get rid of the childish notion that we are out to buy love or friendship. No one is going to love us for what we give them. We are much too big, too rich and powerful for anyone to love us. What we should expect is for other nations to realize our friendship is to be desired, and our antipathy to be avoided, in their own best interests.

Ford is in favor of this program, not merely because of the Soviet threat but because he thinks it is in our own best long-range business interests to strengthen the economies and raise the living standards of the people we want to do business with all over the world. He remarks that in a time of unprecedented national prosperity the high tariff people are still wagging the dog of American foreign economic policy, still asking for and getting what amounts to a subsidy from every American consumer.

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to a business man's administration of foreign policy. He said: "We have to stop defining our day-to-day actions in terms of rigid absolutes. We should be on guard against hypocrisy in determining whether or not we will deal with certain nations and their leaders on the basis of morality. The experience of the last two decades certainly ought to have taught us that there can be few absolutes in international affairs. Yesterday's implacable enemies are today's friends. Too often today's heroes are tomorrow's villains. Things do constantly change, and there's no sense in swearing that we will never take up arms in a certain cause, ~~XXXX~~ or do business with a certain country or system - because tomorrow may make liars of us."

Politicians and economists may disagree with Mr. Ford's analysis, but he has history - even recent history - on his side.

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Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1957
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is George Bryan.

GEORGE BRYAN: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Henry Ford would like to see more initiative in America foreign policy...and less reacting to international events. In his phrase, there has been too much reaction to things after they happen. So we need to plan ahead. As Elbert Hubbard said, "We get anything we prepare for. Everything that happens is a sequence. This happened today because we did that yesterday."

Goodnight and good luck!

Edward R. Murrow Tues., Jan. 29, 1957

This is the news:

A review of United States policy in the Middle East was voted today by two committees of the Senate. / The vote... by the combined armed services and foreign relations committees... was unanimous. / The motion was made by Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas. / Fulbright originally called for an investigation of Middle East policy, as conducted by Secretary of State Dulles. Later, it was agreed that the study should cover the years from 1946 to the present, so as to include the Truman Administration. / It was also understood that this was not to hold up action on President Eisenhower's new Middle East proposals. / Today, Mr. Dulles sent the joint committee a letter... saying he would "welcome" the investigation since, he said, he "understood" it would cover the postwar decade "and not seek to breach the confidence of friendly governments." Fulbright says he will not

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regard this reservation as binding, in view of the fact that Dulles' letter was not received until after the inquiry was approved.

President Eisenhower was a surprise guest today at a luncheon given by the Senate Republican Policy Committee on Capitol Hill. Mr. Eisenhower went out of his way at the luncheon to compliment Secretary Dulles. Senator Bridges of New Hampshire says the President called Dulles a "well-qualified, hard-working, dedicated secretary of state."

The House voted today to take up President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy without allowing amendments from the floor. The motion to bar amendments was passed, 262 to 146. Speaker Rayburn said the House will vote on the Eisenhower resolution tomorrow. And he predicted it will be approved.

The President asks... in his resolution... for standby authority to use American troops, if necessary, against Soviet aggression in the Middle East. He also requests ~~[illegible]~~ authority to extend economic aid. Today, Democratic Senator Mansfield offered a substitute proposal. It has roughly the same military features as the President's resolution... but calls for a "specific" economic aid program "to facilitate settlement of the

Suez dispute and the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Debate on that conflict continued today in the United Nations General Assembly. Russia supported Arab demands that Israeli forces evacuate the Gaza Strip and their positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. It attacked the American proposal that United Nations troops move into these areas after the Israelis leave, calling it "a new plan of intervention in Egypt's internal affairs." Canada called for adoption of a "middle-of-the-road" policy. It advocated complete Israeli withdrawal, but proposed the stationing of U.N. troops at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba to insure free passage for Israeli ships. Like the United States, Canada also advocated the deployment of United Nations forces along the 1949 Armistice Line and in the Gaza Strip. Canada said these moves should be "followed immediately by action to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute."

~~After hearing these arguments, the assembly adjourned until later this week... when one or more resolutions dealing with the problem may be introduced.~~

King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived in New York today on board the liner Constitution. At the entrance to the harbor he was transferred... with

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his entourage... to an American warship and received a 21-gun salute. New York City officials boycotted his arrival. Mayor Wagner said he was ignoring the event because of Saud's anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic policies. Governor Harriman said nothing, but stayed away. The king was greeted on behalf of the United States government by our United Nations ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge. He was guest-of-honor at a luncheon at United Nations headquarters... and spoke briefly before the General Assembly, expressing hope that nations will abandon "the policies of force." Tomorrow, he will go to Washington for talks with the President.

Yugoslavia announced tonight that Marshal Tito is turning down an invitation to visit the United States. The announcement... appearing in the official government newspaper... said Tito was not coming because of what it called "the hostile, insulting campaign against Yugoslavia in a section of the American press." The announcement said Tito had received a proposal to visit the United States, "which surely was guided by the belief that such a visit would be useful to both sides." So far, there has been no comment from the White House. But the State Department says it is "speechless". House Majority Leader McCormack calls the Yugoslav announcement

"quite a victory". McCormack is one of more than a hundred congressmen who have signed a petition opposing a Tito visit on the ground that he is "detestable in the eyes of the American people."

Russia and Czechoslovakia today signed a joint communique... calling for a strengthening of the Warsaw Pact. This is necessary, they claimed, because of the refusal of the West to scrap NATO and accept Russia's disarmament proposals. The communique marked the end of a three-day meeting of Soviet and Czech leaders in Moscow.

The United States Army today announced a new guided missile, the Lacrosse. It described the Lacrosse as "a deadly accurate missile for close tactical support of ground troops in the field."

Edward R. Murrow: January 29, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

It seems that most roads these days lead either to Washington or to Moscow. King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrives in Washington tomorrow. / Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia isn't coming NOW. / The controversy that has swirled about these two visits illustrates one of the problems of leadership in a world that is dominated by power. Judging by some of the statements made by law makers in Washington, the question was whether Saud or Tito is a more respectable, presentable, and agreeable man. This is the kind of emotional inconsistency which makes the conduct of foreign policy difficult in a democracy. As a matter of fact the conduct of neither man is exactly what American parents would urge their children to emulate.

Both men are important to us; both have received our aid in generous quantity. We need them, and they need us.

King Saud is the first foreign visitor whom President Eisenhower will meet at the Washington airport. This rare honor, however, is no signal of personal affection or admiration on the part of the President. / This unusual treatment is being accorded, because we want King Saud's aid and comfort in the highly explosive area of the Middle East. / He is one of the most powerful figures in the Arab world, and with our help he may become even

more powerful. But King Saud is not coming here because of his affection for the President, or because Saudi Arabians love Americans, or know or care what we stand for. He is here for the same reason that we invited him - out of self-interest. Saudi Arabia has lost about a third of its income through the Suez crisis, and needs help. King Saud can speak in a certain sense for himself, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and he wants to influence the so-called Eisenhower doctrine in favor of the Arab states. He is an Ally and sponsor of Nasser in Egypt. He in common with his allies has sworn to destroy Israel. His partnership with Nasser is costing him a lot of money. Washington may not be able to influence him to influence Nasser, but it obviously thinks it's worth a big try.

King Saud's morals - whether, for example, he is more moral than Tito - have nothing to do with power politics. Saudi Arabia is a feudal state - Christians are not allowed to worship publicly - even Americans are unable to employ Jews in the country. There are probably about a million slaves there - maybe one person out of seven can sign his own name. King Saud is the most absolute of absolute monarchs. His reign is a combination of Cadillacs, air-conditioning, cruelty and medievalism. However, he controls one-sixth of the total oil reserves of the world. In terms of his personal

life and political practises he stands for everything we oppose. And yet he is receiving this extraordinary welcome in Washington because he needs us and we think we need him.

In the past we have felt the same way about Tito. He has received massive aid from this country. The objections to him are that he is a Communist, a Dictator, a persecutor of Catholics, and the author of many deplorable actions. We helped him to break free from Kremlin control. We have been helping him ever since. He has contributed to the decline of the Kremlin's control of its satellites. And that is one of the substantial gains in our favor in recent years. There is no reason to think that Tito is going to make himself over into our image; even less reason to think that Saud will do so. But whatever emerges from the conversations in Washington with King Saud - whatever he promises or whatever we agree to - nothing fundamental will be solved in the Middle East unless one condition is met: if Saud continues to demand the destruction of Israel - if he continues to support Nasser's position - then the final result will be collision in one form or another. This will be true, no matter what we promise or what Saud promises. There is some reason to believe that Saud is worried about Nasser's prominence and leadership. The unity of the Arab

world is largely a myth, but it is united in its determination to destroy Israel. So long as that state of affairs continues, there is no peace. So with Saud, who has come, and Tito who isn't coming, we are obliged in the light of our own self-interest to deal with individuals and political philosophies with which we have nothing in common. The alternative is to deal only with those nations who share our political philosophy and regard for the rights of individuals. And unfortunately for us there aren't enough of such nations about. And our relations with those who do share our aspirations have been sorely strained. The restoration of that relationship, specifically with Britain and France, would seem to be more urgent than the bribing, placating or mollifying of either Arab leaders or Tito.

Word for Today

King Saud is welcome in Washington because, it is believed, something is to be gained by the visit. And if Tito ever comes to this country, it will be for the same practical reason. Theodore Parker once said, "Politics is the science of exigencies." This is especially true of power politics. And Benjamin Franklin said, "There is a time to wink as well as to see."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
C.B.S. RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1957
7:45--8:00 P.M., E.S.T.

This is the news:

A review of United States policy in the Middle East was voted today by two committees of the Senate. The vote...by the combined armed services and foreign relations committees...was unanimous. The motion was made by Democratic Senator Fulbright of Arkansas. Fulbright originally called for an investigation of the Middle East policy as conducted by Secretary of State Dulles. Later, it was agreed that the study should cover the years from 1946 to the present, so as to include the Truman Administration. It was also understood that this was not to hold up action on President Eisenhower's new Middle East proposals. Today, Mr. Dulles sent the joint committee a letter...saying te would "welcome" the investigation since, he said, he "understood" it would cover the postwar decade "and not seek to breach the confidence of friendly governments." Fulbright says he will not regard this reservation as binding, in view of the fact that Dulles' letter was not received until after the inquire was approved.

President Eisenhower was a surprise guest today at a luncheon given by the Senate Republican Policy Committee on Capitol Hill. Mr. Eisenhower went out of his way at the luncheon to compliment Secretary Dulles. Senator Bridges of New Hampshire says the President called Dulles a "well-qualified, hard-working, dedicated secretary of state."

The House voted today to take up President Eisenhower's new Middle East policy without allowing amendments from the floor. The motion to bar amendments was passed 262 to 146. Speaker Rayburn said the House will vote on the Eisenhower resolution tomorrow. And he predicted it will be approved.

The president asks...in his resolution...for standby authroity to use American troops, if necessary, against Soviet aggression in the Middle East.

He also requests authority to extend economic aid. Today, Democratic Senator Mansfield offered a substitute proposal. It has roughly the same military features as the President's resolution..but calls for a "specific" economic aid program "to facilitate settlement of the Suez dispute and the Arab -Israeli conflict."

Debate on that conflict cottinued today in the United Nations General Assembly. Russia supported Arab demands that Israeli forces evacuate the Gaza Strip and their position at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. It attacked the American proposal that United Nations troops move into these areas after the Israelis leave, calling it "a new plan of intervention in Egypt's internal affairs." Canada called for adoption of a "middle-of-the-road" policy. It advocated complete Israeli withdrawal, but proposed the stationing of U.N. troops at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba to insure free passage for Israeli ships. Like the United States, Canada also advotated the deployment of the United Nations forces along the 1949 Armistice Line in the Gaza Strip. Canada said these moves should be "followed immediately by action to settle the Arab- Israeli dispute."

King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived in New York today on board the liner Constitution. At the entrance to the harbor he was transferred..with his entourage..to an American warship and received a 21-gun salute. New York City officials boycotted his arrival. Mayor Wagner said he was ignoring the event because of Suad's Anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic policies. Governor Harriman said nothing, but stayed away. The king was greeted on behalf of the United States government by our United Nations ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge. He was guest-of honor at a luncheon at United Nations headquarters..and spoke briefly before the General Assembly, expressing hope that nations will abandon "the policies of force." Tomorrow, he will go to Washington for talks with the President.

Yugoslavia announced tonight that Marshal Tito is turning down an invitation to visit the United States. The announcement..appearing in the official government newspaper..said Tito was not coming because of what it called "the hostile, insulting campaign against Yugoslavia in a section of the American press." The announcement said Tito had received a proposal to visit the United States, "which surely was guided by the belief that such a visit would be useful to both sides." So far, there has been no comment from the White House. But the State Department says it is "speechless." House Majority Leader McCormack calls the Yugoslav announcement "quite a victory." McCormack is one of more than a hundred congressmen who have signed a petition opposing a Tito visit on the ground that he is "detestable in the eyes of the American people."

Russia and Czechoslovakia today signed a joint communique calling for a strengthening of the Warsaw Pact. This is necessary, they claimed, because of the refusal of the West to scrap NATO and accept Russia's disarmament proposals. The communique marked the end of a three-day meeting of Soviet and Czech leaders. in Moscow.

The United States Army today announced a new guided missile, the Lacrosse. It described the Lacrosse as "a deadly accurate missile for close tactical support of ground troops in the field."

It seems that most roads these days lead either to Washington or to Moscow King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrives in Washington tomorrow. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia isn't coming now. The controversy that has swirled about these two visits illustrates one of the problems of leadership in a world that is dominated by power. Judging by some of the statements made by the law makers in Washington, the question was whether Saud or Tito is a more respectable, presentable and agreeable man. This is the kind of emotional inconsistency which makes the conduct of foreign policy difficult in a democracy. As a matter of fact the conduct of neither man is exactly what American parents would urge their children to emulate.

Both men are important to us; both have reveived our aid in generous quantity. We need them and they need us.

King Saud is the first foreign visitor whom President Eisenhower will meet at the Washington airport. This rare honor, however, is no signal of personal affection or admiration on the part of the President. This unusual treatment is being accorded because we want King Saud's aid and comfort in the highly explosive area of the Middle East. He is one of the most powerful figures in the Arab world, and with our help he may even become even more powerful. But King Saud is not coming here because of his affection for the President, or because Saudi Arabians love Americans or know or care what we stand for. He is here for the same reason that we invited him - out of self - interest. Saudi Arabia has lost about a third of its income through the Suez crisis, and needs help. King Saud can speak in a certain sense for himself, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and he wants to influence the so-called Eisenhower doctrine in favor of the Arab states. He is an Ally and sponsor of Nasser in Egypt. He in common with his allies has sworn to destroy Israel. His partnership with Nasser is costing him a lot of money. Washington may not be able to influence him to influence Nasser, but it obviously thinks it's worth a big try.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with he Word for Today. Now, here is George Bryan.

BRYAN:

MURROW;:King Saud is welcome in Washington because, it is believed, something is to gained by the visit. And if Tito ever comes to this country, it will be for the same practical reason. Theodore Parker once said, "Politics is the science of exigencies." This is expecially true of power politics. And Benjamin Franklin said, "There is a time to wink as well as to see."

Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Wed., Jan. 30, 1957

This is the news:

King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Washington today for a state visit. President Eisenhower greeted the king at National Airport as "a great leader of the Arab people". The President said, "We look forward with great expectation to discussing problems with you that are important to both our countries." Saud is in Washington for three days of talks. The first session was held at the White House this afternoon. And tonight the king will be guest of honor at a formal state dinner.

Mr. Eisenhower told a news conference this morning that he is "obliged" to any head of state who comes to talk to him. "You don't promote peace," he said, "by talking only to people with whom you agree." The President "deplored" any discourtesy to such a visitor. He did not refer to Mayor Wagner of New York City by name. Yesterday, when

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King Saud arrived in New York, Wagner boycotted the welcoming ceremonies on grounds that Saud is anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic and favors slavery. The President's remarks applied not only to King Saud... but to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. The official Yugoslav newspaper Borba said yesterday that Tito could not accept an invitation to visit the United States at this time because of what it called "the hostile, insulting campaign against Tito in a section of the American press." It also referred to the petition against the visit being circulated in Congress. A Yugoslav spokesman said today, in Belgrade, that the proposed visit has not been canceled. He said the matter is still under study by the two governments.

President Eisenhower said... at his news conference... that he thought Defense Secretary Wilson's statement casting aspersion on the National Guard had been "very unwise". Wilson said on Monday that the National Guard during the Korean War had been "a sort of scandal"... "a draft-dodging business." He made the statement in supporting a new order requiring six months active duty training for National Guardsmen. Today, President Eisenhower also supported the six-month training program... but said, "These men have not been slackers, when they entered military service according to law."

Mr. Eisenhower defended Secratary of State Dulles from Democratic attack. Even with the benefit of hindsight, he said, the attackers have not been able to come up with any "constructive" proposals. He said Mr. Dulles never acted without his advance approval. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that in any review of Middle East policy, he would refuse to divulge his correspondence with the leaders of foreign governments. Such action, he said, would be "a betrayal of confidence". Such a review of Middle East policy since 1946 has been voted by the Senate armed services and foreign relations committees.

The House today approved President Eisenhower's new policy for blocking Soviet penetration in the Middle East. The vote was 355 to 61. The measure ~~would give the President authority to use American troops, if necessary, to resist Soviet aggression against any Middle East country that asks for help. It would also give the President authority to spend an additional 200-million dollars in economic aid before June 30th. Within this period, no single Middle East country could receive aid amounting to more than 30-million dollars.~~ The measure now goes to the Senate.

The Senate today authorized the establishment of a special eight-man committee with broad powers to investigate alleged racketeering "in the field of labor-management relations." The committee was allowed 350-thousand dollars for expenses.

The chief of naval operations... Admiral Arleigh Burke... told the House Armed Services Committee today that since World War Two Russia has built more warships of all types than the rest of the world combined. The Soviet navy, he said, has grown to the extent that it "poses a serious threat to our control of the seas today." Admiral Burke said that... by about 1970... the United States Navy expects to be operating what will be, essentially, a nuclear-powered fleet.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced progress today in both its military and civilian nuclear development programs. The A.E.C. said... in its semi-annual report... that the United States is expanding its facilities for weapons production and research. It said "new design principles" stemming from last year's H-bomb tests "will lead to more efficient weapons that can be more efficiently employed." The tests also yielded important information relating to reduction of radio-active fallout.

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The commission reported "a notable advance" toward nuclear propulsion of aircraft, in ground tests at the Idaho reactor station. / And "satisfactory" progress, it said, has been made in the last six months in its experimental program to develop economical atomic power. The commission stressed the safeguards taken against radiation in the various nuclear power plants. And it said the United States and Britain are exchanging information in their effort to "tame" the H-bomb for industrial use.

The United Nations General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling on South Africa to "revise" its racial policies. The vote was 56 to 5, with 12 abstentions.

Russia has ordered the expulsion of two assistant military attaches serving the American Embassy in Moscow. It accused the attaches of "engaging in activities imcompatible with their diplomatic status." / The action was in retaliation for the recent expulsion of two Soviet officials from the United States.

Here in New York, a grand jury today indicted George Metesky, the confessed "Mad Bomber", on 47 counts. The counts range from "damaging a building by explosives" to attempted murder. / If convicted on all 47 counts,

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Metesky could be sentenced to prison for 815 years. He is presently undergoing a series of mental tests in Bellevue Hospital.

The flood waters in West Virginia are beginning to recede. But most of Williamson, West Virginia... a town of 9-thousand population... is still under water. In Hazard, Kentucky, the flooded Kentucky River has caused damage estimated at 5-million dollars. Five deaths are reported -- three in Kentucky and two in West Virginia. And thousands of persons have been routed from their homes.

Edward R. Murrow: January 30, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

One of the curious facts about this country is that we have not been told just how strong we are in the world of power. Without adequate power in the nuclear age, our future is dark indeed. But without knowledge about how strong we really are, the future cannot be made bright.

Three questions about our Military Power are elementary. How strong are we in relation to the Soviet Union? If we are stronger today, are we going to be able to maintain our superiority? If not, in what way are we failing? These are the big questions studied by the subcommittee of the Armed Services committee, of which Senator Symington was chairman. Its report is now out. One can hardly think of bigger questions, and the report answers them bluntly.

We are somewhat stronger than the Soviet Union today, we are not maintaining our relative strength, and our present plans will not keep us ahead. The majority report was signed by Senators Symington, Jackson and Ervin. A minority report by Senator Saltonstall does not attempt seriously to refute the conclusions of the majority.

The report might be called the first comprehensive effort yet made, to tell the public what our status is in the world of power. As such it may well count as one of the most vital statements to have come from Washington in a long time.

Here is a simplified summary of the conclusions of the majority: In another war we have to rely on the forces we have on hand. We cannot fight as in the past by mobilizing after the war begins. General Curtis LeMay told the committee: "I do not think any bomber will come out of the door after war starts."

We now have a strong strategic force, but its strength is declining relatively. The Soviet Union has on hand more modern fighting aircraft than we, and is producing more. It is able to turn a new design into an aircraft on hand quicker than we can. We do not have enough long-range jet bombers, and we have no program to produce enough.

Our skilled manpower is not large enough to properly maintain our aircraft and so to prevent accidents. It is not enough for us to keep up a proper alert against possible attack. We do not have enough jet tankers, or a program to make enough of them, though we could quite well do so. No comfort should be taken from our having naval air power to supplement our strategic striking power. The committee says it cannot be overcome in this way "significantly".

Obviously strategic air power depends on bases. Our base structure is found inadequate, both at home and abroad. It is not enough to enable us to maintain an alert status, or to disperse aircraft as essential for security.

Our overseas base structure is deteriorating, which makes it all the more important to have an adequate base structure on this continent. The report calls the existing deficiency on this continent increasingly dangerous.

Many of our research and development programs are duplicated, and even triplicated, and handicapped by dollar limitations. This has been the case in developing and producing guided missiles. Over-riding priority for ballistic missiles was delayed. Important scientific break-throughs have been retarded.

This is in contrast to Soviet progress in the same fields. "The Soviets", says the report, "exceed the United States in the rate of technicological development, training facilities, in speed of prototype development, in the training of scientists and engineers and in many other phases of aircraft production."

Our naval planning also is found deficient. We not only are found vulnerable to submarine attack on our shipping, but "particularly vulnerable to submarine missile attack on military and civilian targets within our heartland." One can conjure up inconceivable disasters from such a sentence. The report concludes that our vulnerability to sudden attack has increased and will continue to increase, and complains that an adequate warning system

has not yet been developed.

These are the factors affecting all-out war. But the report points out that our defense planning has to deal with limited war too. Because we have vacillated between a policy of emphasizing and de-emphasizing limited war, we have not sufficiently prepared for both kinds of war. [Consequently we do not have airlift capacity to assure mobility to the army and enable it to fulfil its overseas commitments. We are not planning an adequate airlift.]

The committee says that this country has the capacity to produce and maintain its airpower, and hence its security, without overburdening taxpayers. Indeed it is better able to do so than the Soviet Union. But it says that the Defense Department, has not used the capacity available. And it states flatly that "financial considerations have often been placed ahead of defense requirements."

The hour is late for the nation to be getting this information. Whether it has come too late will be shown by what is now done about it.

George Bryan

Word for Today

It would appear that the United States should look to its defenses. One difficulty ~~mm~~ is that we have vascillated between emphasis on preparation for all-out war... and preparation for war on a limited scale. Its an area where the Layman is confused. ~~Consequently, we have achieved adequate preparation for neither.~~ Benjamin Franklin warned of this predicament when he said, "He that pursues two horses at once does not catch one... and lets the other go."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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BRYAN:

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Goodnight and good luck.

Edward R. Murrow Thurs., Jan. 31, 1957

This is the news:

In California today, two aircraft... an F-89 jet ~~interceptor~~ Fighter, and a DC-7B transport... collided as they were flying over the San Fernando Valley. The transport went into a spin, then exploded. All four crewmen were killed. The flaming main section of the aircraft landed outside the junior high school at Pacoima (PAH-COY-MAH), near Van Nuys. The debris killed three boys playing in the schoolyard and injured more than 40 others. "They fell," a teacher said, "as though they were hit by a scythe." The radarman in the jet aircraft baled out, but had to be hospitalized because of burns. The body of the pilot was found in the wreckage of his plane in a nearby canypn. Both aircraft were on test flights. Visibility when they collided is said to have been perfect.

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other nations of the free world." The President urged in his special message that Hungarian refugees already admitted on parole status be allowed the right of permanent residence. But he would have the legislation apply... not only to Hungarians... but to all who, in the future, may seek sanctuary here from oppression. Mr. Eisenhower called for revision of those provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act which, he said, either operate inequitably or are outmoded. He noted that the present quota system... based on national origins... was set up in 1924. The economic growth of the country since then, he said, "justifies" admitting an additional 65-thousand immigrants a year. And he proposed that unused immigration quotas be redistributed. This would permit additional immigration from the Southern European countries. The President also proposed... as he did last year... that fingerprinting of visitors to the United States be discontinued. Democratic Representative Walter, co-author of the present immigration law, took immediate exception to Mr. Eisenhower's proposals. They would allow, he said, for the admission of "over 200-thousand people annually in excess of the number of immigrants we receive at this time." Walter said the country doesn't have the educational facilities... or the

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General MacArthur has declined an invitation to testify on President Eisenhower's new Middle East program. MacArthur turned down the invitation to appear before the joint Senate armed services and foreign relations committee because, he said, of his "complete severance from governmental affairs for the past five years."

Secretary of State Dulles conferred for more than two hours today with King Saud of Saudi Arabia, on the Middle East problem. In the morning, Saud laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery.

In Egypt, President Nasser carried out his threat... and formally "Egyptianized" all foreign banks and insurance companies in the country. By "Egyptianized", Nasser means replacing officers of the companies with Egyptians. Two American firms are affected -- a branch of the First National City Bank of New York and the American Foreign Insurance Association.

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~~Soviet Premier Bulganin... and Communist Party Boss Khrushchev... today accepted an invitation to visit Finland in the spring. The Finnish premier is currently on a goodwill visit in Moscow.~~

President Eisenhower has designated portions of Kentucky and West Virginia as "major disaster areas", as a result of floods which have caused 12 deaths and left thousands of persons homeless. Property damage is estimated in the millions of dollars.

Edward R. Murrow: January 31, 1957. 7.45 p.m.

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Actually the talks with Mr. Sandys about a co-ordinated weapons program have gone well, and a communique about them is expected after a final conversation at the Pentagon tomorrow afternoon. But nothing could be more mistaken than to assume that because talks with the British have finally been possible on the ministerial level, the gap between American and British policy in the Middle East has closed. Both allies hope they will be closed. But it doesn't mix metaphors to point out that a gap is not something that can be swept under the rug.

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Eastern situation. They consider such a joint assessment vital. They know it will take time to achieve it, even months and possibly longer. But they think it would be futile for Mr. MacMillan and President Eisenhower to try to plan anything if they do not agree in advance on the nature of the crisis for which they are planning.

The British go back to the Berlin blockade for an analogy to the present crisis. They thought the Berlin blockade was the first Soviet step in an effort to take all Germany. Washington thought so too, hence joint measures could be taken to stop the Soviet Union. Now the British think the Suez situation is the first step to make the Soviet Union the master of the Middle East, which would put European and British economies at Russia's mercy. They believe there will be no international control of the canal. When traffic is restored they think the Russians will be able to turn it on or off just as they tried to do in Berlin.

In asking a joint assessment, the British will only be inflexible on two propositions. One is that Nasser already has rounded the bend and is a complete Soviet satellite. If this is admitted they are willing to make concessions toward any arrangement to deal with him. And the other is that they refuse to be part of a policy that says Nasser must stay. They are

ready to drop their insistence that he must go, but that is as far as they will yield.

C.B.S. News in London reports an authoritative British review of the Suez crisis, that puts events in a somewhat different light from past interpretations. It now is denied that Soviet threats - to introduce volunteers in Egypt or use rockets against England - led Sir Anthony Eden to call off military operations. [~~After the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit in London last April they discounted altogether the Soviet threat of war. They were as much as told that the Russians would infiltrate as much as they could, but only to the edge of war. "Edgemanship" is the current phrase for it.~~]

What caused Eden's retreat was primarily the pressure of America. This took the form of a direct threat of oil sanctions, an implied threat that the United States would do nothing to support the pound sterling, and that it would even vote against an Export-Import bank loan. Secretary Humphrey is identified in London, as the man who made the threats.

The present British view is, that the first step to follow a joint assessment of the crisis, would be American military aid to the Bhagdad pact countries, especially Iran and Iraq. That would be meeting the Soviet menace where it could be met first. But London is afraid that Washington hesitates

to give Nasser the label he deserves.

In the past fortnight Nasser was asked who would support his government in the future, and replied, the United States. When it was suggested that the United States might refuse, he said he would confiscate American property assets in Egypt, and then use this to persuade the Russians to support him. This colloquy was duly passed on to the United States.

It should be added that the British take little stock in the usefulness at this time of the United Nations. They feel that the present voting set-up prevents any decision being made on its merits. They feel that the future is up to the leadership of the United States. They will co-operate with it - want to co-operate with it - but not if the United States decides Nasser must be upheld at all cost. They think that chaos in Egypt would be preferable to Nasser, and whatever would follow his elimination would not be as Soviet-influenced as the Nasser regime.

Word for Today

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Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1957
7:45 8:00 PM EST

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BRYAN:

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